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## Chapter 14. 1990 Census Content: Population and Housing Items

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# CHAPTER 14.

## 1990 Census Content: Population and Housing Items

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes each population and housing item in the basic questionnaires used for the 1990 census in terms of its purpose and history, the instructions for completing each question, any relevant coding instructions, and computer editing and allocation specifications.

The two primary 1990 census questionnaires were (1) the "short" form (D-1), which contained only the "100-percent" items, i.e., those questions asked of every person and about each housing unit; and (2) the "long" form (D-2), which included both the 100-percent items and additional questions asked of the occupants of a sample of the housing units. About 84.5 percent of the population nationwide completed the short form. A variable-rate sample design was used for the recipients of the long-form questionnaire. In most of the country, only 1 of every 6 households received the long form; however, in small governmental jurisdictions (those with 2,500 or fewer inhabitants), 1 of every 2 households received the long form to ensure greater accuracy of the data collected. A 1-in-8 sample was used in most densely populated areas. (See ch. 9 for sampling details and app. 14A for a facsimile of the D-2.)

In addition to the two basic questionnaires, special forms were used to enumerate people in group quarters. These included the Individual (D-20A and D-20B), Military (D-21), and Shipboard (D-23) Census Reports, known as the ICR, MCR, and SCR, respectively.

Also, for the first time, the census attempted to enumerate two segments of the population that had no usual residence (often referred to as the "homeless" population)—the visible street and shelter populations—in two phases, using ICR's. The first phase (on the night of March 20, using forms D-20A and D-20B) enumerated people in pre-identified emergency shelters (public and private) and hotels/motels and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used partly or entirely for homeless persons, regardless of the nightly rate charged, and similar places known to house individuals having no usual home elsewhere; and shelters for abused women. (See "Group Quarters" for more information on S-Night.)

Phase 2 (on March 21, using form D-20A only) covered individuals on the streets, in various places of commerce, in abandoned buildings, and the like (wherever people could be found outside of regular housing units or group quarters).

Upon request, individuals could receive Spanish-language versions of the standard short- and long-form questionnaires and the ICR. Enumerators also used foreign-language

guides prepared in 32 different languages when interviewing respondents who could not understand English. (See app. 14A at the end of this chapter for facsimiles of several questionnaires and note ch. 6 for a discussion of questionnaire usage during enumeration.)

For facsimiles and discussion of the separate questionnaires developed for Puerto Rico and outlying areas, see Chapter 13 ("Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Territories"). The content items (also discussed in ch. 13) differed somewhat from those used in the States.

### Data Collection and Processing

Chapter 6 ("Field Enumeration") details the field collection of census data. Chapters 6, 7 ("Processing Office Organization and Questionnaire Handling"), and 8 ("Pre-tabulation Processing") discuss the handling of the questionnaires. Chapter 8 covers the microfilming of the household questionnaires and the conversion of the microfilmed responses to computer tape through the use of FOSDIC (film optical sensing device for input to computers) equipment. The ICR, MCR, and SCR questionnaires were not FOSDIC-readable and were not microfilmed. Instead, staff members at each of the seven processing offices keyed the information they contained into computer files, which underwent a series of clerical and computerized reviews for completeness and accuracy. Then, the data were stored until needed for tabulation.

The Census Bureau used three basic types of enumeration to get responses to the census: mailout/mailback, list/enumerate, and update/leave/mailback. The **mailout/mailback** method was used to enumerate about 207.4 million persons in about 86.2 million housing units located in cities, towns, suburban areas, selected rural areas, and small towns in rural areas where mailing addresses consisted mainly of house numbers and street names or other addresses that permitted letter carriers to deliver questionnaires to specific housing units. In the **list/enumerate** method (formerly the "conventional" or door-to-door method), the agency enumerated approximately 5.5 million housing units in all of the 70 type 3 district offices (DO's). The **update/leave/mailback** method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house numbers and street names. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to fill them out and return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest and 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. For further descriptions of these methods, see Chapter 6 ("Field Enumeration").<sup>1</sup>

On March 23, 1990, the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) delivered census questionnaires to about 83 percent of all residential addresses in the country, primarily in metropolitan areas. The Census Bureau asked residents in these areas to mail their completed questionnaires (either the short or long form) by April 1 to the appropriate census office in the enclosed, pre-addressed envelope and sent a reminder card on March 30 to improve the response rate. For another 11 percent of the Nation's housing units, mostly in rural and seasonal-housing areas in the South, Appalachia, and parts of the Midwest where addresses did not specifically identify housing units precisely enough for followup purposes, enumerators visited every housing unit before Census Day and left a census questionnaire for the householder to complete and return by mail. In these areas, the enumerators verified the mailing address at the time they dropped off questionnaires. The Bureau mailed reminder cards to these housing units on March 30. In sparsely populated parts of the country with hard-to-determine mailing addresses where enumerators could not drop off questionnaires cost effectively, the USPS delivered unaddressed questionnaires to all known housing units. Members of each household had instructions to complete the form and hold it for collection by an enumerator, who would record the address when he or she picked up the questionnaire. This technique applied to only 6 percent of all households but covered 50 percent of the Nation's land area.

Along with the short- or long-form questionnaire, respondents received a brochure, entitled "Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form" (D-3 for the short form and D-4 for the long one), containing information and instructions for completing the form. (See app. 14A for a facsimile of the D-4.)

In mail-census areas (these included areas where the USPS delivered questionnaires and update/leave/mailback areas where the Census Bureau enumerators delivered questionnaires), enumerators followed up on nonresponse households (those not returning questionnaires), vacant units, or households for which they needed further information. In list/enumerate areas, enumerators visited every housing unit to collect completed questionnaires or to conduct an interview at each household that had not filled one in and to administer a long-form questionnaire at a sample of housing units. In both areas, enumerators had specific instructions (in the D-561, *Questionnaire Reference Book*; and the *Enumerator's Manual*, forms D-546, D-547, and D-548) on how to conduct an interview, ask each question, and fill in the respondents' answers to

certain questions. These instructions, designed to maximize self-enumeration by having the respondent provide the answers, aimed to minimize the amount of error introduced into data collection by the enumerator. Census takers could bias the enumeration process by asking a question (or recording an answer) in a particular way or by completing a sensitive item such as "race" (question 4) by observation instead of inquiry.

**Coding**—A portion of the questions had handwritten responses. Unlike the machine-readable questions on the forms, handwritten responses were keyed into the data-capture file (DCF, see ch. 8). In order to generate population and housing statistics, handwritten responses were coded numerically by automated and clerical processes during the following decennial operations: (1) industry and occupation coding (I&O); (2) 100-percent race coding; (3) place-of-work, migration, and place-of-birth coding (POW/MIG/POB); and (4) general coding (GEN).

General coding activities were performed entirely at Census headquarters (HQ). The write-in responses coded during this operation pertained to these questions: 2 (relationship), 4 (race), 7 (Spanish/Hispanic origin), 13 (ancestry), and 15b (language spoken at home).

**Editing and allocation**—Editing of mail returns was conducted clerically in every type of district office, except type 1. Once the seven temporary, computer-equipped, processing offices (PO's) received the questionnaires, edit clerks reviewed them, prior to tabulation, to detect missing or multiple answers (content edit) or indications of possible missed persons (coverage edit), and then accepted or failed questionnaires based on preset tolerance levels of error or the number of failures per person or item that constituted passing or failing a questionnaire. Tolerances differed for the long and short forms. (See ch. 8 for an example of tolerance rules in relation to the content and coverage edit procedures.)

Edit clerks reviewed the questionnaires for general problems, scanned the pages for those that required repair, and edited as necessary. For example, if a write-in answer was given when an answer circle should have been filled, they were to fill the correct circle, if it was possible to determine from the written entry which circle should have been filled, and erase any lines that crossed other answer circles. If it was not possible to determine which circle to fill, the number for questions 2 through 7 was entered above the person columns or the question number for questions 8 to 33 and H1 to H26 was circled for each question failing edit. Also, if a checkmark (✓) or "X" was used to indicate an answer and the (✓) or "X" crossed two or more circles, then they were to erase any part of the (✓) or "X" that crossed circles not intended as the answer. The instructions applied to all questionnaires (both short and long forms) and all questions.

After the PO's keyed the write-in information, HQ staff created files of all responses on a flow basis as captured. During computer matching, they extracted one occurrence

<sup>1</sup>For facsimiles of most of the 1990 census questionnaires, see 1990 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census Questionnaires and Other Public-Use Forms, 1990 CPH-R-5, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1993).

of each response and matched it against the master file, which originated as a coded set of write-ins compiled from the 1980 census, the 1986 test censuses, and the 1988 dress rehearsal (see ch. 2 for discussion) and updated the number of occurrences for each matching response. Responses not already in the master file were added, along with the associated number of occurrences. Using an interactive coding system, subject-matter experts assigned codes to the responses added during the computer matching. The coding system recorded the date and coder's initials for each code assigned.

A quality-assurance (QA) plan (see chs. 7 and 8) provided feedback to coders on their performance, found and corrected errors, and evaluated the accuracy and consistency of expert coding. The QA plan covered the 100-percent race coding operation, which began in August 1990, and the GEN coding operation, which began in November 1990.

Before editing and allocation began, the sample population items were also subjected to a computer "pre-edit" (app. 14B) to make certain that code boxes had been filled in the clerical operation in cases where they were supposed to be and contained the appropriate number of blackened FOSDIC circles. If too many omissions were found, the work unit (consisting of up to 30 long or 100 short forms) was set aside for further attention. The pre-edit also made certain that each coded value was within established bounds. The responses from each household were edited prior to tabulation to detect missing responses, inconsistencies between related responses, and violations in standard definitions or relationships between characteristics.

The edits addressed one question at a time for everyone in the household. Reported values that did not pass the edits were blanked and filled based on other available information. Missing values were filled from the related responses provided by the other household members or, if necessary, from responses provided by individuals in other housing units who had similar characteristics or the nearest housing unit with similar reported characteristics. In some cases, "substitution" was used. This process involved the imputation of data for a person or housing unit known to exist but for which the questionnaire lacked information. A full set of characteristics for the person or housing unit was duplicated based on information about a similar previously processed person or housing unit. (See app. 14B for the edit sequences of the complete-count and sample population and housing items.)

Data-defined individuals were those with two or more responses to the 100-percent population items. Any person who did not meet this criterion was considered nondata defined. If the number of nondata-defined individuals exceeded certain limits, the entire household was replaced (substituted) by a donor household. "Substitution" represented the imputation of data for a person or housing unit known to be present but for which the questionnaire lacked information. A previously processed person or housing unit was drawn from the file under certain criteria, and the full set of

characteristics for the person or housing unit was duplicated. The number of nondata-defined individuals that could be accepted before the unit was substituted depended on household size:

#### Whole-Household-Substitution Procedures

Persons in unit	Acceptable number of nondata-defined persons
1 or 2	0
3	1
4 or 5	2
6 or 7	3
8 or 9	4

In the "allocation" process, a characteristic (for example, age, race, or rent) was assigned to a person or housing unit in the absence of an acceptable entry on the census questionnaire. The general procedure for inserting omitted entries or changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with other entries for that person or entries for other respondents with similar characteristics. The procedure was similar for missing housing entries.

#### Housing Units

The Census Bureau defined a housing unit as a house, apartment, group of rooms, or single room occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Living quarters were classified as 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 have been structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lived), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing questions appeared on page 3 of the short form and pages 3, 4, and 5 of the long form. These questions, preceded by the letter "H," pertained mainly to the housing unit for which the questionnaire was addressed. As in 1980, vacant units were considered "Regular," except when all occupants of a housing unit claimed another address as their "Usual home elsewhere"; and the basic classifications "Occupied" and "Vacant" continued as before (see item "B" of the "For Census Use" box on page 3 and specific question discussions).

The short-form questionnaire contained seven questions on housing data. These included units in structure (H2), number of rooms (H3), tenure (H4), 10 or more acres (item H5a), business on property (H5b), value of property (H6), monthly rent (H7a), and meals included in rent (H7b). The vacancy items of the "For Census Use" box (see discussion below) on page 3 of this form also related to the housing questions. The housing edit specifications indicated that the edit and allocation procedures on each of these items were to be performed simultaneously. The



specifications also included the "For Census Use" box vacancy edits. The order in which each of these items was reviewed and adjusted for a given questionnaire identification follows: H4, "For Census Use" boxes (vacancy status, month vacant, boarded up), H2, H3, H5a, H5b, H6, H7a, and H7b.

## Group Quarters

All respondents not living in households were classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters.<sup>2</sup> Only population data were collected in group quarters, using ICR's. Two general categories of people were recognized in group quarters: (1) institutionalized individuals and (2) other people in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

The **Institutional Population** included people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such people were 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 individuals in the institution. Generally, institutionalized people were restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or had to have "passes" or escorts to leave) and thus had limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they were generally under the care of trained staff who had responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision. Institutions included correctional facilities, including halfway houses operated for correctional purposes; nursing homes, convalescent homes, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; juvenile institutions, including homes, schools, hospitals, orphanages, or residential-care facilities for neglected, abused, and dependent children; schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; patients in wards of general and military hospitals who had no usual home elsewhere; hospital wards for drug/alcohol abuse; and rooms for long-term-care patients in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals. "Staff residents," that is, staff personnel who lived at the institution were classified with the "Noninstitutional group quarters" population.

The term, **Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**, included all individuals who lived in group quarters other than institutions. People who lived in the following living quarters were classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there were 10 or more unrelated individuals living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters were classified as housing units: (1) rooming and boarding houses; (2) religious group quarters such as convents, monasteries, or rectories; (3) college quarters off campus; and (4) community-based group homes, including those which provided supportive services for the mentally ill, mentally retarded and

physically handicapped, homes or halfway houses for drug/alcohol abuse, communes, and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

People residing in certain other types of living arrangements were classified as living in "Noninstitutional" group quarters, regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These included individuals residing in (1) dormitories for agricultural or other workers; (2) dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals; (3) college-student dormitories and fraternity and sorority houses on campus; (4) military quarters, including barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships; (5) quarters for staff members of institutions; (6) other non-household living situations, such as commercial or government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, carnivals, and youth hostels; (7) crews of civilian vessels; and (8) people enumerated during the Shelter and Street Night operation, including those living in emergency shelters (public and private) for homeless people with sleeping facilities, missions, hotels/motels and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; flop houses, Salvation Army shelters, hotels and motels used *entirely* for homeless people (regardless of the nightly rate charged); rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless, shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children, shelters for abused women, sites designated before the census by local officials as places where the homeless congregate at night, such as street corners, abandoned and boarded-up buildings, parks, bridges, noncommercial campsites ("tent cities"), and places of commerce, such as bus depots, train stations, and airports.

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of individuals in group quarters. The special questionnaires (ICR's, MCR's, and SCR's) included 100-percent population questions but did not include housing inquiries. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; and additional questions were asked of a sample (1-in-6) of persons.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized individuals was revised so that the definition of "care" only included people under organized medical or formally authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes were classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of group quarters were classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which included 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.

<sup>2</sup>The visible-in-the-street population was classified as part of the group quarters population even though these individuals had no visible living quarters.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated individuals living together in housing units were classified as living in non-institutional group quarters. In 1970, the criterion was six or more unrelated people.

Several changes also occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identified separately the following types of correctional institutions: people in Federal detention centers, halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards were included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category ("Group homes") was 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. People living in communes, foster-care homes, and job-corps centers were classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated individuals shared the unit; otherwise, they were classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters, regardless of the number of people sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated individuals had to share the dorm for it to have been classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on people in military barracks were shown only for men; in subsequent censuses, they included both men and women.

For 1990, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, people 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 comparison with 1980, the 1990 census introduced several new components to institutional and noninstitutional group quarters. The institutional categories added included "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added included emergency shelters for people with no usual residence; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible in street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter and Street Night" operation.

### **Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)**

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are no 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 did not attempt to provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Bureau provided counts and characteristics of people found at the time of the census in selected types of living arrangements.

In preparation for S-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 (approximately 14,200 local jurisdictions responded) requesting that they identify: (1) 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); (2) hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families; (3) a list of outdoor locations where homeless individuals tended to be at night; (4) places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons sought shelter at night; and (5) the specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless individuals 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 S-Night. For cities with populations of 50,000 or more (about 1,400), the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations in the local jurisdictions that did not respond to the certified letter. Less populous cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdictions provided a list of shelters or open public places for the Census Bureau to visit or if shelters were identified through the Bureau's inventory development, local knowledge update, or during a Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau collected data for people at selected locations where people with no usual residence were found in the 1990 census. S-Night was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where the "homeless" people were found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted people in pre-identified locations: (1) emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private, permanent and temporary); (2) shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths; (3) shelters for abused women and their children; and (4) open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters included all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night, regardless of whether the persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless individuals, 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, between 4 a.m. and 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on the following day.

Other individuals whom some considered as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These included people temporarily living doubled up with other families, as well as people with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed

mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. Additional homeless individuals were included in the census, but their locations could not be separately identified. These included people in local jails and mental hospitals.

All jurisdictions of 50,000 or more were included in S-Night. The jurisdictions which did not respond included overlapping jurisdictions (such as counties and minor civil divisions) and many which were small towns unlikely to have had homeless individuals. The quality of the site lists provided by the jurisdictions varied. In most cases, the lists met the needs of enumerators searching for the locations. In some instances, however, descriptions indicated locations where homeless people could be found during the day but not at night.

The Census Bureau encouraged residents familiar with homeless individuals and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form ICR's were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Those 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 people in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count everyone (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other individuals in uniforms, and people engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, people 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 people who were already asleep.

Initially, less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count. 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 individuals who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless people who were well hidden, moving about, or in shelter and street locations other than those identified by the local governments were probably missed. The number missed will never be known, and the census itself provided no basis on which to estimate the number of such people missed.

The Census Bureau specifically excluded some street locations because of the potential danger to both census takers and people located there. Thus, the Census Bureau likely missed people living in cars and dumpsters, on

rooftops, and so forth. The count of people in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for S-Night, the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Analysts could not use the number of homeless people found on the street during the day to estimate the total size of the homeless population because the night-time situation was normally very different, since more homeless individuals were 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 S-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 (April 1, 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 lasted for approximately 2 weeks in May 1980 and concentrated on additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, and welfare and employment offices. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only people who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been enumerated previously. Casual Count was actually a coverage improvement operation and was not specifically aimed at counting homeless persons living in the streets. Individuals 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.

**Limitations of the data**—Homeless people who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed during S-Night. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census did not include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. However, the data gathered during S-Night did provide evidence about the relative differences among areas of the country. Other people were counted as part of regular census procedures.

Among the factors that probably affected the count of people in shelters and visible on the street were:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.

2. How well the lists of shelter and street locations that local governments provided to the Census Bureau reflected the actual places homeless people stayed at night.
3. 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 might otherwise have been on the street were in shelters the night of March 20, and the ratio of shelter-to-street population could have been different than usual.
4. 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.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

**Editing and allocation**—In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and for certain inconsistencies by an enumerator. If necessary, a follow-up was made to obtain missing information or to correct inconsistencies. Information that remained missing following the completion of field operations was assigned (imputed) during the computer-editing process. See discussions under individual question headings.

### Similarities and Differences Between the 1990 and 1980 Censuses

**New items for 1990**—These included the following: Items 17c (total number of years in military service); 19 (mobility and self-care limitations); 24a (time of departure from home to go to work); 32g (pension income); H7b (meals included in rent (congregate housing)); H24b (monthly payment on second mortgages and home equity loans); H25 (monthly condominium fee); and H26 (mobile home costs).

**Essentially unchanged items**—Items that were the same or much the same in 1990 as in 1980 follow: Items 3 (sex); 6 (marital status); 8 (place of birth); 18 (work limitation and work prevention); 20 (children ever born); 21a (work status last week); 21b (actual hours worked last week); 25 (temporary absence from work); 26a (looking for work during last 4 weeks); 26b (availability to accept a job); 27 (year last worked); 28b (kind of business or industry); 28c (industry sector); 29 (occupation); 31 (work experience); 33 (total income in 1989); C2 (boarded-up housing units); H3 (number of rooms); H11 (complete kitchen facilities); H12

(telephone in unit); H15 (source of water); H16 (sewage disposal); H18 (condominium status); H1 (real estate taxes); H22 (fire, hazard, and flood insurance); H23a (mortgage status (existence of mortgage)); and H23c (real estate taxes included in mortgage payment).

**Revised items**—For the following 1990 questions, some wording changes were made between the two censuses: Items 2 (relationship); 4 (race); 5 (age); 7 (Hispanic origin); 9 (citizenship); 10 (year of entry); 11 (school enrollment); 12 (educational attainment); 13 (ancestry); 14 (residence 5 years ago); 15a and 15b (language spoken at home); 17 (veteran status); 17b (period of service); 22 (place of work); 23a (means of transportation to work); 23b (private vehicle occupancy); 24b (travel time); 28a (name of company, business, or other employer); 30 (class of worker); 32d (interest, dividend, net rental, and estate income); 32h (any other income sources); B (type of unit); C1 (vacancy status); H2 (type of building and units in structure); H4 (tenure); H5 (value screener); H6 (value of property); H7a (monthly rent); H8 (year moved in); H9 (number of bedrooms); H10 (complete plumbing facilities); H13 (vehicles available to household members); H14 (fuel used most in house heating); H17 (year built); H19 (farm residence); H23b (monthly mortgage payment (first mortgage)); H23d (fire, hazard, and flood insurance payment included in mortgage payment); and H24a (second mortgage or home equity loan status).

**1980 census items omitted in 1990**—The following items were included in 1980 but omitted in the 1990 census:

- Activity 5 years ago identified three types of activities a person might have participated in 5 years earlier—serving in the Armed Forces, attending college, or working at a job or business.
- “Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?”
- Work disability, asking if a condition limited or prevented use of public transportation was dropped in 1990.

The 1990 questions on employment status (21a and 26) excluded number of weeks looking for work. The 1990 item 23a (private vehicle occupancy) omitted a question on detailed carpooling arrangements (whether drove alone, shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger).

The 1990 census dropped several structure questions asked in 1980. The 1980 100-percent question on number of living quarters at the address was replaced by a slightly modified version of the 1980 sample question on type of building and number of units in the structure. The definitional question on independent entrance to the living quarters also was dropped, as were sample questions on

Table 1. Comparison of Question Topics on the 1990 and 1980 Questionnaires

Question number	Topic or item	100-percent or sample (S) <sup>1</sup>		Question number	Topic or item	100-percent or sample (S) <sup>1</sup>	
		1990	1980			1990	1980
	<b>POPULATION</b>				<b>HOUSING</b>		
1	Name .....	100	100	H1	Coverage questions <sup>2</sup> .....	100	100
2	Household relationship .....	100	100	H2	Units in structure .....	100	S
3	Sex .....	100	100	H3	Number of rooms .....	100	100
4	Race .....	100	100	H4	Tenure (owned or rented) .....	100	100
5	Age .....	100	100	H5	Screening questions for value and rent (acreage and commercial establishment) .....	100	100
6	Marital status .....	100	100		Value of property .....	100	100
7	Spanish/Hispanic origin .....	100	100	H6	Contract rent .....	100	100
8	Place of birth .....	S	S	H7a	Congregate housing (meals included in rent) .....	100	—
9	Citizenship .....	<sup>3</sup> S	S	H7b	Vacancy status <sup>4</sup> .....	100	100
10	Year of entry .....	S	S		Boarded-up status <sup>4</sup> .....	100	100
11	School enrollment and type .....	S	S	C1	Duration of vacancy <sup>4</sup> .....	100	100
12	Educational attainment .....	<sup>3</sup> S	S	C2	Year householder moved into unit .....	S	S
13	Ancestry .....	S	S	D	Number of bedrooms .....	S	S
14	Residence 5 years ago .....	S	S	H8	Complete plumbing facilities .....	<sup>3</sup> S	100
15	Current language and ability to speak English .....	S	S	H9	Complete kitchen facilities .....	S	S
16	Age screening question (items 17-33 are limited to persons 15 years old and over) .....	S	S	H10	Telephone in unit .....	S	S
17a, b	Veteran status and period of service .....	<sup>3</sup> S	S	H11	Automobiles, vans, or light trucks available .....	S	—
17c	Total years of military service .....	S	—	H12	House heating fuel .....	S	S
18	Work disability .....	S	S	H13	Source of water and method of sewage disposal .....	S	S
19	Mobility and self-care limitations .....	S	—	H14, H16	Year structure built .....	S	S
20	Children ever born .....	S	S	H17	Condominium status .....	S	100
21a	Work status last week .....	S	S	H18	Farm residence status .....	<sup>3</sup> S	S
25	Temporary absence from work .....	S	S	H19	Cost of utilities and fuels (component of gross rent and selected monthly owner costs) .....	S	S
26	Employment status .....	S	S	H20	Selected shelter costs for homeowners .....	<sup>3</sup> S	S
21b	Hours worked last week .....	S	S	H24	Monthly condominium fee .....	<sup>3</sup> S	S
22	Place of work .....	S	S	H25	Mobile home cost .....	<sup>3</sup> S	S
23a	Means of transportation to work .....	S	S	H26	Persons in unit (household size) .....	100	100
23b	Private vehicle occupancy .....	S	S	Derived <sup>5</sup>	Persons per room .....	100	100
24a	Departure time for work .....	S	—	Derived <sup>5</sup>	Gross rent .....	S	S
24b	Travel time to work .....	S	S	Derived <sup>5</sup>	Selected monthly owner costs .....	<sup>3</sup> S	S
27	Year last worked .....	S	S	Derived <sup>5</sup>	Access to unit (household size) .....	—	100
28	Industry .....	S	S		Air-conditioning .....	—	S
29	Occupation .....	S	S		Automobiles available .....	(See H13)	S
30	Class of worker .....	S	S		Number of bathrooms .....	—	S
31a, b	Weeks worked last year .....	S	S		Fuels used for water heating and cooking .....	—	S
31c	Hours usually worked per week last year .....	S	S		Heating equipment .....	—	S
32	Income, by type .....	<sup>3</sup> S	S		Number of living quarters at address .....	—	100
33	Total income .....	S	S		Stories in structure and presence of elevator .....	—	S
Derived <sup>5</sup>	Family size and household size .....	100	100		Vans or light trucks available .....	(See H13)	S
Derived <sup>5</sup>	Family type and household type .....	100	100				
Derived <sup>5</sup>	Poverty status .....	S	S				
Derived <sup>5</sup>	Type of group quarters .....	S	S				
	Activity 5 years ago .....	—	S				
	Carpooling arrangements .....	—	S				
	Marital history .....	—	S				
	Public transportation disability .....	—	S				
	Weeks unemployed last year .....	—	S				

<sup>1</sup>"S" indicates sample subject covered only on the long-form questionnaire.

<sup>2</sup>These questions help ensure that the coverage of household members is complete.

<sup>3</sup>Significantly changed from 1980 version in concept or amount of detail.

<sup>4</sup>Determined by the enumerators. See "For Census Use" section of the questionnaire.

<sup>54</sup>“Derived” refers to items which did not appear on the questionnaire but were calculated by combining information from other items. For example, while no question specifically asks family size, family size can be determined from responses to the household-relationship question.

number of stories and presence of an elevator. The 1990 question 14 (fuels used) dropped questions on water-heating and cooking fuels. The 1990 questionnaire did not request air-conditioning availability and number of bathrooms.

### **Presentation of Individual Items**

Each questionnaire item discussed below will fall into one of four groupings: 100-percent population questions (those asked about everyone), sample population questions, 100-percent housing questions, and sample housing questions. In addition, a separate section covers poverty status, derived from answers to several population

questions. Each question (and accompanying instruction) appears as presented on the questionnaire. Likewise, the instructions to the respondents that followed the questions replicate those in the booklet ("Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form") that accompanied the form.

As mentioned earlier, followup enumerators had additional instructions in the *Questionnaire Reference Book*. Because these generally only rephrased or clarified the respondent's instructions, this discussion will mention them only when necessary to explain how the Census Bureau resolved certain special situations. Also, where relevant, this chapter will discuss variables derived from each question, clerical coding in the processing centers, and editing and allocation specifications.

## 100-PERCENT POPULATION QUESTIONS

### Question 1. Name and Person Column

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

#### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

#### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



## Instructions

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

Names were collected in the census solely for identifying either a given record or a particular person for whom more information was needed. Names also were used to provide a safeguard against duplication. From the first census in 1790 through 1840, only the names of family heads were written on the schedules; beginning in 1850, the names of all individuals (except slaves) were entered. Names were not keyed or stored in computer files.

In 1990, as in 1980, page 1 of the questionnaire provided the respondent (or the enumerator) with space to list the name of each person who usually lived in the housing unit or who had no other home. The "Include" list and the "Exclude" list above this space provided guidelines for determining who should be counted at the address. These guidelines enabled the respondent to apply census residence rules when deciding whom to include or exclude from the list of individuals who usually lived in the housing unit.

In order to identify principal family groups, it was necessary to list an adult to whom all other household members, if any, were related.

PERSON 1		
Last name		
First name	Middle initial	

The 1990 questionnaires (both short and long) included seven "person columns." When respondents listed more than seven people on page 1, an enumerator called or visited the household to collect information on the remaining individuals.

**Coding**—None was required.

**Editing and allocation**—A "coverage edit" identified incomplete or inconsistent information on mail- and enumerator-returned questionnaires. It involved either an automated or clerical review and rejection (or markup) of questions or items dealing with who should be enumerated on a given questionnaire. This included the following: Item A (total persons, "For Census Use" box, p. 3); question 1a (listing of persons in the household, p. 1) and question 1b (whole household usual home elsewhere (WHUHE) indicator, p. 1); and question H1a (possible additions to the listed

persons, p. 3) and question H1b (possible deletions from the list, p. 3). The coverage edits were performed by computer in type 1 DO's and clerically in type 2/2A and type 3 DO's.

Four types of coverage edits were performed on 1990 questionnaires: Count edit, WHUHE edit, question H1a/H1b edit, and continuation-form edit. The count edit and WHUHE edit were performed on all questionnaires, both mail return and enumerator forms. The question H1a/H1b edit and the continuation-form edit were performed only on mail return questionnaires.

A questionnaire failed the count edit if the total number of people shown in item A was not equal to the number of data-defined individuals. The total in item A was the greater or common value of the number of person columns for which a name and/or an entry was supplied for at least one of the 100-percent population questions. A person was data-defined if there were entries for at least two of the 100-percent population questions.

A question failed the WHUHE edit if the circle in question 1b was marked and, if an address was listed, the address for the residence was different from the address on the questionnaire mailing label.

A mail return questionnaire failed the question H1a/H1b edit if either question H1a or H1b had the "Yes" response circle marked or a write-in entry was present.

A mail return questionnaire failed the continuation-form edit if the number of data-defined individuals was seven and the total number of persons shown in item A was seven with no continuation form.

## Question 2. Relationship

<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>FILL ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Father/mother</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Grandchild</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="radio"/> Other relative</td> </tr> </table> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother	<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild		<input type="radio"/> Other relative	<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner	<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister												
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother												
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild												
	<input type="radio"/> Other relative												
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner												
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative												

## Instructions:

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
- If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
- If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

Questions on the relationship of household members have been asked in each census since 1880. Much analysis of the population's social and economic characteristics was based on what this item revealed about living arrangements.

This question, asked for all individuals in housing units and completed in terms of the relationship of the particular person to the householder (person 1), instructed respondents to begin in column 1 with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home was owned or rented. If no such person occupied the home, any adult household member (15 years old and over) could be designated as person 1. Responses were divided into two groups, with a horizontal line to distinguish individuals related to person 1 from those not related.

For 1990, significant changes from 1980 included the following:

- The designation of the person listed at the top of column 1, to whom the relationships of other household members were to be specified, was simplified from being referred to as the "person in column 1" to "person 1."
- In the first block of categories (for relatives), the 1980 category for "Son/daughter" was split into two parts: "Natural or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter," in recognition of the increasing incidence of divorce and remarriage in the United States leading to a sharp rise in the number of stepfamilies.
- A new category for "Grandchild" was added to measure an additional component of three-generation families and to aid in the coding and tabulation of data for subfamilies within households.
- In the second response group (nonrelatives), the 1980 "Roomer, boarder" category was expanded in 1990 to include a specific reference to foster children. The instruction guide accompanying the 1980 questionnaire had directed respondents to mark this category for foster children living in the household, but analysts believed that specifically listing this group on the questionnaire would allow foster children to be identified more readily than in past censuses. One concern was that, without this addition, respondents erroneously might have included foster children in the new category for stepchildren.
- The 1980 category "Partner, roommate" was replaced with two: "Housemate, roommate" and "Unmarried partner," with the intention of sharpening the distinction between cohabiting couples (who marked "Unmarried partner") and other people living together ("Housemate, roommate").
- The 1980 response category for "Paid employee" was dropped from the 1990 questionnaire due to space considerations and the fact that the size of the category had declined over the past several decades to a very small number (only about 84,000 nationwide in 1980).

## Derived Variables

The person or individuals occupying a housing unit were termed a "household," and the reference person (person 1) was the "householder." Households were either "family" or "nonfamily." Family households had at least one person

related to person 1 by birth, marriage, or adoption. The family consisted of the householder and all persons related to him or her. Any other persons in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption were termed "nonrelatives." A nonfamily household contained a person living alone or with nonrelatives only. A household might include only one family (or none) but could also contain subfamilies (defined below) among the family members.

Families were further classified by family type as: (1) "married-couple family" when a household member was listed as "Husband/wife" of person 1; (2) "families with male householder, no wife present"; or (3) "families with female householder, no husband present."

The measure "persons in households" was calculated by dividing all occupants in a household, not just those related to the householder, by the number of occupied housing units. Figures for "persons in household" matched those for "persons in unit" in population and housing tabulations, respectively, based on 100-percent data. In sample tabulations, these figures sometimes differed because of the weighting process. "One-person households" and "persons living alone" were synonymous. "Persons per family" was obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families. In cases where individuals in households and families were cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, household members were classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Enumerators and telephone followup clerks received additional instructions in the *Questionnaire Reference Book*. They filled the "Husband/wife" circle for the person reported as the husband or wife of person 1. Other married couples might have resided in the household, but the entry for "Husband/wife" was filled only for the person reported as married to person 1.

Subfamilies were "families within a family." A subfamily was a family group of two or more persons related to the reference person but not including the reference person or his/her spouse. There were two types of subfamilies: married-couple and parent-child. A married-couple subfamily contained a married couple and their never-married children under 18 years of age, if any. Examples would include the son and daughter-in-law of person 1 and their never-married child (the grandchild of person 1) or the mother and father of person 1. A parent-child subfamily contained one parent (with no spouse present) and one or more never-married children under 18 years of age. Examples would include person 1's daughter and her never-married children under 18 years (grandchildren of person 1) or person 1's mother and a never-married brother or sister under 18 years of age.

A "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" was either a son or daughter of person 1 by birth or adoption, regardless of the age of the child, if person 1 was not also the stepparent of the child. Foster children were included in the category "Roomer, boarder, or foster child."

A "Stepson/stepdaughter" was a son or daughter of person 1 through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child (excluding sons- and daughters-in-law). If the "Stepson/stepdaughter" of person 1 also was legally adopted by person 1, he or she was considered a "Stepson/stepdaughter," not a "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter." In other words, "Stepson/stepdaughter" took precedence over "Adopted son/daughter."

A "Father/mother" was either the parent by birth, the stepparent, or the adopted parent of person 1. A "Grandchild" was the grandson or granddaughter of person 1. A "Brother/sister" was either the brother or sister of person 1 by birth or adoption or the stepbrother or stepsister of person 1. "Other relative" included sons-, daughters-, brothers-, and sisters-in-law, as well as anyone else related to person 1, either by blood, marriage, or adoption (such as nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, cousin, grandparent, great-grandchild, etc.); and the exact relationship was printed in the space provided.

A "roomer, boarder, or foster child" was a roomer, boarder, lodger, or a foster child or foster adult dependent of person 1 and was not related to person 1. A "Housemate, roommate" was a person who was not related to person 1 but used common living quarters primarily to share expenses. An "Unmarried partner" was a person who was not related to person 1 but shared living quarters and had a close personal relationship with him or her. "Other nonrelative" referred to any other person who was not related to person 1 by blood, marriage, or adoption but could not be described by the given categories.

**Coding**—Only FOSDIC-circled answers to question 2 were tabulated. During sample processing, clerical staff checked the written entries for "Other relative" to see whether a circle other than "Other relative" should have been filled. For instance, for someone who wrote in "Stepfather" and marked "Other relative," the mark was removed and the "Father/mother" circle was filled instead. An ex-wife in the house was marked as "Other nonrelative."

The specific "Other relative" write-ins were coded into the following categories: Son- or daughter-in law, father- or mother-in-law, brother- or sister-in-law, nephew or niece, uncle or aunt, grandfather or grandmother, cousin, or any other relative (great-grandparent, etc.).

If there was no written entry and the "Other relative" circle was filled, processing staff had instructions to mark a code if they could determine relationship, or to code "any other relative" if they could not. In determining relationship, they were to use any information available on the questionnaire for all persons in the household.

If question 2 was not answered at all (i.e., no filled circle and no written entry), but the relationship appeared to be that of a relative, the proper circle was to be filled if the specific relationship could be determined. If no determination could be made as to whether the person was a relative or a nonrelative, no circle was filled, and no code was entered.

The coding staff's instructions contained clues for spotting subfamilies. For instance, when two or more of the referenced person's relatives had the same surname different from that of person 1, there was a good chance that this group of relatives was a subfamily. Combinations such as "son" and "daughter-in-law" in the same household signaled the presence of a subfamily. Answers to the age and marital-status questions also were used in determining the presence of subfamilies.

**Editing and allocation**—The consistency checks for questions 2 (relationship), 3 (sex), and 6 (marital status) were grouped into one category called the "edit of persons in the household." These procedures reconciled inconsistencies between each household member's relationship to the householder, marital status, sex, and age. The edit allocated values for inconsistently reported or missing values based on the values of the other variables. A list of procedures determined which variables to use in the allocation process based on the missing or inconsistent combinations. In general, the program established the householder first then, based on the assumption that this person was the householder, looked for inconsistencies or missing data in the other person's reported values.

The edit disallowed such improbable responses as two spouses, householders and spouses of the same sex, married individuals under 15 years of age, and children who were older than their parents. In some cases, missing values were allocated from the variable information. For example, if the householder was male and the spouse's sex was unreported, female could be allocated to the spouse.

If nine or more nonrelatives of the householder lived in the household, each person's relationship was blanked; the household was converted to group quarters (GQ) and processed as G in all edits.

### Question 3. Sex

3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
--	----------------------------	------------------------------

**Instructions:** None.

As in every preceding census, the 1990 enumeration included a question on sex, asked for each person. These data were used in most cross-classifications of population characteristics.

To avoid offending a respondent, enumerators had instructions to complete this item (unlike others) by observation; or if not possible, they (or edit clerks) were to determine the person's sex from the name or relationship entry. If sex still remained unidentifiable, such as a person with a name common to both sexes, they made a direct inquiry. The 1990 inquiry was almost identical to the 1980 version.

**Coding**—None was required.

**Editing and allocation**—When sex was not reported, it was allocated from a previously processed record according to the person's age, marital status, and relationship to the householder. During the household edit that involved question 2, there was a consistency check of husband/wife responses to assure that the householder and spouse entries were for opposite sexes.

#### Question 4. Race

<p><b>4. Race</b> Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. _____</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. _____</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. _____</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Chinese</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Japanese</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Filipino</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Samoan</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Korean</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Guamanian</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Other API _____</td> </tr> </table> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____</p>	<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Japanese	<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian	<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	<input type="radio"/> Samoan	<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian	<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other API _____
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Japanese										
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian										
<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	<input type="radio"/> Samoan										
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian										
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other API _____										

#### Instructions:

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
- If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
- If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
- If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
- If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
- The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
- All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Inquiries on race have appeared in each census since 1790. The concept of race as currently used by the Census Bureau does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. In general, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves.

The 1980 version contained 15 response categories. In 1990, one more race category was added, "Other API [Asian/Pacific Islander]." The 1990 inquiry asked specifically for each person's "race" while the 1980 question omitted the word "Race" but used the lead-in, "Is this person—," to introduce the list of response categories. Space for two write-in responses appeared on the 1990 form: One box included the instruction, "If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe"; the other provided shared write-in space for "Other API" and "Other race." The 1990 question featured a listing of nine specific API population groupings beneath the heading "Asian or

Pacific Islander (API)" and carried an instruction for completing the item. The 1980 question contained one continuous listing that did not separate the API populations under a heading distinct from the other racial categories.

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 precensus tests indicated that changes made for the race item should improve the reporting of tribes in rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there might be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokees in urban areas and areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

**Coding**—The 1990 census was the first to undertake a 100-percent automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in 1990 aimed to reduce the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of racial categories and classification systems reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. The 1980 census involved only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms, with a full clerical review only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses was the handling of the write-in responses for the API populations. In addition to the nine API categories shown on the questionnaire, the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category "Other API" for API persons who did not select one of the listed 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 received a distinct race code and was tabulated as Asian in the 100-percent operation; similarly, a write-in response of Tongan or Fijian was tabulated as "Pacific Islanders" in the 100-percent operation but reclassified as "Other API" in sample tabulations.

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.

Pre-edit specifications for the 1990 automated coding system were used to code a special selection of write-ins to the race item from the 1990 census questionnaire. The special selection included groups such as "Moor," "Cajun," "Tunica," etc., that cut across major race groups. For example, Cajun could be classified or coded as "American Indian," "White," "Black," or "Other race." Another example, "Indian," could mean "American Indian," "West Indian (Black or Negro)," "East Indian," or "Asian Indian."

With the automated coding system, only one code could be used for any one specific write-in. The race question listed 16 categories. Only the "Indian (Amer.)," "Other API," and "Other race" groups required a write-in. In each case, an acceptable write-in took precedence over the FOSDIC. In cases of race responses in both write-in boxes, the first write-in was generally retained where the FOSDIC response was blank or "Indian (Amer.)." The second write-in was always preferred where the FOSDIC response was "Other race" and often preferred when it was "Other API." These decisions were based upon the proximity of the write-in lines to the appropriate FOSDIC circles. The procedures were designed to determine a single race response.

Specific instructions for coding a single write-in response differed, depending on whether the FOSDIC response was blank, "American Indian," "Other API," or "Other race."

**Editing and allocation**—Both pre-editing and editing procedures occurred. The household race was that of the first person in the household reporting a race. Four categories of race were used: (1) Not reported, (2) White, (3) Black, and (4) other. If no person in the household reported race, the household was substituted using only the household size. Completely blank one- to seven-person households were substituted using the same household-size units. In eight-plus-person households, the units were assumed to have seven persons before substitution took place.

Whenever possible, missing values for race were allocated from the races provided by members of the same household. The procedures attempted to allocate the race from a donor with the closest possible relationship to the recipient.

The race and age pre-edits for group quarters (GQ) were basically identical to the household procedures, except that the GQ race data were captured by keying rather than by FOSDIC. An edit of persons in GQ's was performed to reconcile inconsistencies in the GQ code, relationship, age, and sex. These procedures were considerably more detailed than those for households. The edit disallowed improbable responses such as inmates of noninstitutional GQ's, females in male-only GQ's, and age violations based on the GQ age restrictions.

## Question 5. Age and Year of Birth

<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>a. Age</th> <th>b. Year of birth</th> </tr> <tr> <td>0 0 0 0 0</td> <td>1 8 0 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 0 1 0 1</td> <td>9 0 1 0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 0 2 0</td> <td>2 0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 0 3 0</td> <td>3 0 3 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 0 4 0</td> <td>4 0 4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 0 5 0</td> <td>5 0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 0 6 0</td> <td>6 0 6 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 0 7 0</td> <td>7 0 7 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 0 8 0</td> <td>8 0 8 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 0 9 0</td> <td>9 0 9 0</td> </tr> </table>	a. Age	b. Year of birth	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
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## Instructions:

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

An inquiry on age has been a part of the census, in varying forms, since 1790. In the first census, age was used only to divide free White males into two groups—those 16 years old and over and those under 16. The age categories were expanded in subsequent enumerations, first as ranges and then, in 1850, as single years. The question was asked in terms of "age at last birthday," with those under 1 year to be entered as fractions (age in months divided by 12). Variation from this pattern began in 1890; the question to date may be outlined as follows (the changes in Census Day affecting comparability):

Year	Census Day	Asked	Additional Detail
1890	June 1	Age at nearest birthday	Under 1 year old
1900	June 1	Age, month and year of birth	1
1910	Apr. 15	Age at last birthday	2
1920	Jan. 1	Age at last birthday	5
1930	Apr. 1	Age at last birthday	5
1940	Apr. 1	Age at last birthday	1
1950	Apr. 1	Age at last birthday	1
1960	Apr. 1	Quarter of year in which birth occurred and year	Shown complete years and months (twelfths of a year)
1970	Apr. 1	Age, month and year of birth	Shown month
1980	Apr. 1	Age, month, year, and coded quarter of birth	
1990	Apr. 1	Age and year of birth	

This question was asked for all persons. The age classification was based on the age of the person at his/her last birthday, that is, the number of completed years from birth to Census Day (April 1 of the census year).

The 1990 age question asked the respondent to print his/her age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old) and year of birth, then to fill in the matching circle below each box. These circles were interpreted by computer, which then calculated the respondent's age by subtracting these dates from Census Day. The written-in age and year were used by field office personnel to complete any missing or incorrectly filled circles before the forms were read by machine.

**Coding**—None was required.

**Editing and allocation**—Both pre-editing and editing procedures were used to assess consistency. The pre-edit allocated a value of age (5a) when inconsistencies were detected between the year of birth (item 5b) and age reported. If possible, missing age values were allocated

from the year of birth. Only the century portion of the year-of-birth responses was adjusted based on the age provided; missing year-of-birth values were not allocated or substituted.

Missing values for age were handled by a hot-deck matrix. Several matrices were used to determine age, depending on the relationship of the person with a missing age to the other persons in the household with reported age values. Most of the matrices provided an age difference (positive or negative) added to the age of a person in the unit with a known relationship to the recipient. For example, suppose the husband and the wife had missing ages but a son's or daughter's age was provided. The procedure first determined an age for the wife from the child by taking the difference between the reported ages of a wife and child in a similar household and adding it to the age of the child in the missing household. The husband's age would then be determined from the wife's in a similar manner.

If both age and year of birth were completely blank or meaningless, processing staff considered the response as blank and sent the record on to the household edits. Age was considered blank or meaningless if (a) it was completely blank, (b) only the middle digit was blank, (c) only the middle digit was present, (d) only the left digit was filled, or (e) age was greater than 114 years. Year of birth was considered blank or meaningless if it was completely blank, either the decade or ending year was blank, or the year of birth was not 1876 to 1990.

The remaining data were acceptable. In addition to perfect within-range responses to either item, not both, acceptable data included the following: (a) If only the rightmost digit of item 5a was filled, age was allocated that value; (b) if only the leftmost or rightmost digit was blank, age was allocated the value of the remaining two digits; and (c) in all cases where 5b was missing only the century of birth.

The same procedures were used on all individuals in households and group quarters. For the household universe, the procedures were done prior to the edit of people in households. For the group-quarters universe, a simplified version of the procedures was done as the first step of the edit of people in group quarters. Age only remained a part of a person's permanent record.

## Question 6. Marital Status

<b>6. Marital status</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
--	--

### Instructions:

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

A question on marital status has appeared in all censuses since 1880, usually as "Single, married, widowed, or divorced?" From 1850 through 1890, the census asked

whether the person had married during the previous year. The category "Separated" was added in 1950 when the term "Single" was changed to "Never married," bringing the question to its present form. Experience had indicated a tendency of some formerly married respondents to classify themselves as "Single."

Marital status for individuals 14 and over are available back to 1890, but starting in 1980, they are published only for people 15 and over.

**Coding**—None was required.

**Editing and allocation**—As in 1980, "Never married" was the only acceptable response for anyone under 15. Any other entry was made "never married" by the computer. For individuals 15 years of age or older, the marital-status and relationship (item 2) entries for the person in question were compared with those for the householder. If the relationship was "husband" or "wife," the marital-status entry in both cases had to be "Now married"; if not, it was edited to conform. When marital status was not reported, it was allocated from a previously processed household with similar characteristics according to the relationship to the householder and the sex and age of the person.

In group quarters, all individuals under 15 years old were classified automatically as "Never married"; any others without responses were allocated a marital status from a matrix of previously reported people.

## Question 7. Spanish/Hispanic Origin

<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)
If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

### Instructions:

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

The 1980 census marked the first time that Spanish/Hispanic origin was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1970, a similar question was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population. In 1990, this question was asked of all persons. Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish/Hispanic origin response categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated



they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic origin." Individuals reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" were those who trace their origin to other Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, Spain, and the Dominican Republic, or persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Hispanic, Latino, etc. For 1980 and 1990, Spanish/Hispanic origin and race information was collected in separate questions; thus, persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin could be of any race although virtually all selected the "White" and "Other race" categories.

The 1990 version of the Spanish/Hispanic origin question was modified from the 1980 question. For instance, "Fill one circle" was changed to "Fill ONE circle for each person," and a write-in box and examples were added to the "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic" response category. On the sample forms, the write-in responses were coded to provide information on 17 additional countries of origin and several other categories of Spanish/Hispanic origin not previously available.

The 1990 and 1980 censuses differed from the 1970 census in the way in which individuals of Spanish/Hispanic origin who reported their race as "other race" were categorized. Many of these people provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino in the race question. These entries were classified as "Other race" or "Other" in the 1990 and 1980 censuses respectively. In the 1970 census, however, most of the persons who identified themselves as Spanish/Hispanic in the race question were categorized as "White."


**Editing and allocation**—Missing responses for Spanish/Hispanic origin were allocated in a similar manner as race; however, race also was used in the allocation process. The computer program allocated Spanish/Hispanic origin based on a Spanish/Hispanic write-in entry if one was provided in the person's "Other race" category. If the program found a Spanish/Hispanic entry in the race question, it coded the write-in with a specified matrix (cold-deck) and assigned it to the person. If a race write-in was not provided, the origin was assigned from one of the other household members with the closest relationship to the recipient. Otherwise, the computer assigned an origin from a second specified hot-deck matrix.

There were sizable differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing. Unlike the sample processing, the 100-percent procedure did not have coded write-in Spanish/Hispanic origin responses to determine the origin of persons who did not check a response category. If a write-in response was unavailable during sample processing, the program determined the origin of a person from the response to the place-of-birth question. If the place of birth was a Spanish-speaking country, it was used to assign a person's origin. If the place of birth was not a Hispanic country, then the first ancestry

response was checked for the presence of a Spanish/Hispanic response. If the first ancestry was Hispanic, then that was used to assign a Spanish/Hispanic origin code; if not, the second ancestry response was checked and used in a similar fashion. If neither ancestry response was Hispanic but the language spoken at home was "Spanish," a Spanish/Hispanic origin was allocated for that person; or the origin was assigned from one of the other household members with the closest relationship to the recipient. Otherwise, origin was assigned by a second specified hot-deck matrix.

## SAMPLE POPULATION INQUIRIES

### Question 8. Place of Birth

<b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> 
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

### Instructions:

**8. For persons born in the United States:**

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

**For persons born outside the United States:**

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Data on place of birth have been collected in the census since 1850. These data have been used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories, native and foreign born. "Native" included persons born in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other outlying areas (including Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), and individuals born in a foreign country or at sea but having at least one American parent. "Foreign born" included individuals not classified as "natives."

The 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses based place of birth in the State of residence of the mother rather than the location of the hospital, if different, as more appropriate for calculating estimates of population change for States. 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 are in the same State for most births, this change, at most, may have had a slight effect on State-of-birth data for large metropolitan areas that straddled State lines.



**Coding**—Place-of-birth coding required matching the responses to the State and Foreign Country File (SFCF) and attaching the geographic code. The SFCF contained (1) the names and abbreviations of each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas of the United States; and (2) the official names, alternate names, and abbreviations of foreign countries and selected foreign city, state, county, and regional names.

Once the write-in response was keyed, it was matched to the SFCF in a machine-coding operation; the responses did not have to match a reference file entry exactly. The coding algorithm allowed for equivocations, such as using soundex values of letters (for example, m=n, f=ph, etc.) and reversing consecutive letter combinations (ie=ei). Each equivocation was assigned a numeric value or confidence level, with exact matches receiving the best score or highest confidence. The responses had to match a reference file entry with a high level of confidence in order for the machine code to be accepted. Nearly 98 percent of the place-of-birth responses were matched with an acceptable confidence during machine coding.

The remaining 2 percent of responses were coded in a computer-assisted clerical coding (CACC) operation. Clerks used an interactive computer system to select reference file entries that they thought best matched the responses, then the computer automatically assigned the codes associated with that geographic entity. The CACC operation work units included a three-way independent quality control sample of the responses requiring clerical coding and a quality control sample of the responses that were machine coded. The CACC operation included a referral coding unit that used paper reference materials to code names not included in the reference files.

**Editing and allocation**—Individuals for whom place of birth was not reported were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. People allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified." When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to the citizenship question (9) and other characteristics.

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, individuals not reporting place of birth were generally classified as "natives."

## Question 9. Citizenship

### 9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ☐ Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11
- ☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

## Instructions:

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

An inquiry on citizenship appeared in the decennial censuses of 1820 and 1830, in 1870 (for males 21 years of age and over), and since 1890, except 1960. Under special arrangements with their respective governments, the 1960 100-percent questionnaires used in New York City and Puerto Rico included a question on citizenship, and results were tabulated only for those areas.

Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into citizens and noncitizens of the United States. In 1990, U.S. citizens were classified further into four subcategories, the first three of which included citizens at birth—individuals born in the United States; those born in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and those born abroad of American parents. The fourth subcategory consisted of naturalized citizens—people who obtained U.S. citizenship through the judicial system.

The 1980 version presented this question as the first of a two-part inquiry that asked, "Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?" It was directed only to individuals who reported their place of birth as a foreign country in question 8. To emphasize that limitation, a lead-in to the citizenship question read, "If this person was born in a foreign country—" Despite the lead-in, however, analysis of 1980 census returns indicated that 22 percent of people who entered a U.S. State in the birthplace question (11) reported themselves as "Naturalized citizens" in the citizenship question (12). The erroneous entries required a substantial amount of editing. In addition, a small number of people reported themselves both as "Born abroad of American parents" and "Naturalized citizens." These examples of misreporting suggested that many respondents apparently did not follow the instructions that only persons born in foreign countries should answer the question.

**Coding**—No coding was necessary for question 9.

**Editing and allocation**—The computer first compared responses to this question with those to question 8 (place of birth). If the person was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. outlying area, the correct response to question 9 was filled if necessary. Remaining blanks were filled based upon the response for parents within the same household, or failing that, based on the response for the last processed person with the same period of immigration and country of birth.

## Question 10. Year of Entry

**10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?**

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 | <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 |
| <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 | <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 |
| <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 | <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 |
| <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 | <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 |
| <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 | <input type="radio"/> Before 1950  |

### Instructions:

- 10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

This question asked respondents born outside the United States to report the interval that included the year in which they came to the country to stay. The chief revision to the 1980 question for 1990 involved expanding the question to include year of "entry" for citizens born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area and modifying the length of the response intervals to correspond more closely to program and legislative needs affected by waves of recent immigration to this country and with the year of the census.

The 1988 dress rehearsal (see ch. 2) and the 1990 census had 10 response categories of varying interval lengths, used 2- and 3-year intervals for most recent years and "Before 1950" for the earliest response. The last category was retained so that data from the 1980 census question could be compared with 1990 census results.

**Coding**—No coding was necessary for question 10.

**Editing and allocation**—The computer checked for inconsistencies between questions 10 and 5 (age); for example, someone under 5 years of age on Census Day could not have entered the United States in 1985. Blanks in question 10 were allocated based on the response for the last processed person with the same race and within the same age interval.

## Questions 11 and 12. Education

The 1990 census gathered two basic types of statistics on education—school enrollment and educational attainment (in terms of grade level completed and degree received). Since 1950, the census has provided data for education on a sample basis. Enrollment data have been collected in each census since 1850; items on schooling completed were first collected in 1940 and replaced a literacy question asked from 1840 to 1930.

## Question 11. School Enrollment

**11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?**

Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1  
☐ Yes, public school, public college  
☐ Yes, private school, private college

### Instructions:

- 11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are *private* if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

School enrollment questions have been in the census since 1840; grade attended was first available in 1940; type of school (public/private) was first asked in 1960. The 1980 and 1970 questions included two response categories for nonpublic school ("private, church-related" and "private, not church-related" in 1980 and "parochial" and "other private" in 1970). The 1990 version differed in that it did not differentiate between types of private schools. Also, the word "Count" was replaced by "Include only" for levels of school.

**Coding**—No coding was necessary for item 11.

**Editing and allocation**—Individuals without a response to the school enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age (5), race (4), Hispanic origin (7), and, at older ages, sex (3), who resided in the same or a nearby area.

**Enrollment levels**—Level of enrollment was determined by the combination of the school enrollment and educational attainment items. People who were enrolled and completed nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which included kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled individuals who had completed at least kindergarten but not high school were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled individuals who had completed high school or some college or had received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in college. Enrolled respondents completing the 12th grade but receiving no diploma were classified as enrolled in high school.

Because the attainment item included highest levels completed and highest degree, exact grade of enrollment, as shown in previous years, could not be produced. From 1950 through 1980, educational attainment was derived from two items, "highest grade or year ever attended" and "completed the grade," and the grade in which enrolled was the highest grade attended. To improve the usefulness of the attainment data, enrollment detail was reduced.

Since the 1950 census, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college; in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not have affected the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may have affected the comparability over time of enrollment figures at subnational levels.

## Question 12. Educational Attainment

### 12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?

Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- ☐ No school completed
- ☐ Nursery school
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- ☐ 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
- ☐ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- ☐ Some college but no degree
- ☐ Associate degree in college - Occupational program
- ☐ Associate degree in college - Academic program
- ☐ Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- ☐ Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- ☐ Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- ☐ Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

## Instructions:

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

The 1990 educational attainment question differed from the question asked from 1940 to 1980. More than a revision, the 1990 question changed the focus from years of school to degree. The earlier question asked for "... highest grade or year completed" (from 1950 to 1980, it was in two parts: "highest. . .attended" and "did you complete. . .") whereas in 1990 the question asked for "... highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED." The change in concept from years to degrees was the first major change since 1940. The 1990 item identified the highest credential the person had earned rather than inferring possession of credentials or degrees based on the years completed. The response categories were changed because there was evidence that the comparability between years of school and degrees had deteriorated over time. The comparability between "completed four years of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" had become less clear, as some individuals who completed 4 years of college have not received a bachelors degree. With increased numbers of people earning other post-secondary degrees (e.g., associate, masters, professional, and doctorate), the numbers of respondents with those degrees could not be approximated from years of college. Comparison with data for earlier years is possible for major degrees and below the college level but should be made with caution.

In 1990, the response choice "No school completed" was the first category listed, resulting in a consistent principle of listing educational attainments in ascending order, ranging from no school attended to the highest degree a person could earn. A similar response choice in 1980 "Never attended school" followed the college-year attended.

**Coding**—No coding was necessary for item 12.

**Editing and allocation**—Individuals for whom educational attainment was not reported 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. Entries for respondents for whom more than one circle was filled were edited to the highest level or degree reported. In the 1960 and subsequent census, people for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person living in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, educational attainment was not allocated.

## Question 13. Ancestry

### 13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

## Instructions:

- 13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The inquiry replaced items in earlier censuses dating back to 1880 that covered the country of birth of a person's parents; that information was used in combination with the person's own place of birth to identify first- and second-generation Americans (the "foreign stock" population). Thus, 1990 and 1980 ancestry data and foreign-stock information from prior censuses are not directly comparable.

This item, based on self-identification, was open ended (respondents wrote in their answers). Ancestry referred to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. It also referred to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Individuals could report their ancestry regardless of the number of generations they were removed from their ancestors' places of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which each person identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment they had with the particular group(s).

**Coding**—The Census Bureau coded the responses for ancestry (see app. 14C, figure 4) through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The automated coding system used in 1990 greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Subject-matter specialists used a coding list of more than 1,000 categories to assign numeric codes to responses to the open-ended write-in ancestry question. The 1990 code list reflected the results of the agency's own research and consultations with a number of ethnic experts. Many decisions concerning the classification of responses affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category included 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 indicated 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 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 was 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 1980 procedures attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.)

The census accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity, whether it appeared alone or with an ambiguous response. If "American" with State name(s) was reported, the State name only was coded. 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.

When respondents provided an ethnic identity, for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multinational," "adopted," or "I have no idea," the answer was included in a residual or nonresponse category.

Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

**Editing and allocation**—There were both pre-editing and editing operations. In the pre-edit, blanks were changed to "not reported." Where more than one ancestry group was reported, only the first two were used. Entries for religious groups, such as Jewish, Moslem, Protestant, etc., were coded in a general "religious response" category but were not tabulated individually.

In the edit phase, the computer reviewed the entries in question 13 for the entire household to make certain that the codes were legitimate (codes within some ranges were not used). There was no allocation for nonresponse in the ancestry question.

## Question 14. Residence 5 Years Ago

<p><b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b></p> <p><b>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</b> →</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p><b>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</b> →</p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</b> →</p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits</p>

### Instructions:

**14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

**b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

#### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

#### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

#### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

#### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

Each census, beginning with 1940, included a question on residence 5 years earlier, except for 1950, when the question asked for residence 1 year earlier. The migration

questions, asked on a sample basis since 1970, were used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population.

Question 14a was a screener to determine whether the person was a mover, a nonmover, or less than 5 years old. Question 14b, parts (1) through (3), collected names of State or foreign country, and county and place (city or town) (in the United States only) of previous residence. Question 14b, part (4), asked whether the previous residence was inside the city or town limits of the reported place. The 1990 questions were the same as the 1970 and 1980 questions, except for slight differences in wording.

**Coding**—Migration coding required matching the responses to the appropriate reference file and then attaching geographic codes. Two reference files were used for migration coding. The SFCF contained (1) the names and abbreviations of each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas of the United States; and (2) the official names, alternate names, and abbreviations of foreign countries and selected foreign city, State, province, and regional names. The Geographic Areas File (GAF) contained the names of the geographic components within each State, including each (1) county or county equivalent; (2) city, town, village, or borough; (3) minor civil division (only in the nine Northeastern States); (4) post office names; and (5) names of census designated places.

Once the write-in responses to these questions were keyed, the responses were matched to the reference files in a two-step machine-coding operation. First, the State or foreign-country response was matched to the SFCF; then, if the previous residence was the United States, the county and place responses were matched to the GAF.

During the machine-coding stage, the responses did not have to match a reference-file entry exactly. The coding algorithm allowed for equivocations such as using soundex values of letters (for example, m=n, f=ph, etc.) and reversing consecutive letter combinations (ie-ei). Each equivocation was assigned a numeric value or confidence level, with exact matches receiving the best score or highest confidence. The responses had to match a reference-file entry with a high level of confidence in order for the machine code to be accepted. About 95 percent of the migration responses were matched with an acceptable confidence during machine coding.

The remaining 5 percent of responses were coded in a CACC operation. Clerks used an interactive computer system to select reference-file entries that they thought best matched the responses, then the computer automatically assigned the codes associated with that geographic entity. The CACC-operation work units included a three-way independent quality-control sample of the responses requiring clerical coding and a quality-control sample of the responses that were machine coded. It also included a referral coding unit that used paper reference materials to code names not included in the reference files.

**Editing and allocation**—When incomplete information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, previous residence for other family members, if available and consistent with partial responses, was used to assign it; if not available, the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics for whom complete information had been provided was allocated. In 1980, nonresponse was assigned or allocated in a similar manner. Migration data from the 1960 and 1970 censuses are less comparable because nonresponse was not allocated.

## Question 15. Language

<p><b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16</p>
<p><b>b. What is this language?</b></p> <p><input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p>
<p><b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well    <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Well          <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p>

### Instructions:

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

A question on language has appeared in all censuses since 1890. Comparability is limited by changes in the question wording and the subpopulations to which they apply. The censuses from 1910 to 1940, 1960, and 1970 contained questions, asked often only of the foreign born, on "mother tongue" (e.g., for 1970, "What language, other than English, was spoken in this person's home when he was a child?" or, for earlier censuses, "mother tongue," "native language," or "language spoken in home before coming to U.S.>").

Only the 1980 question and population universe are comparable to 1990. The one significant change from 1980 to 1990 was from hand coding the "write-in" language to computer coding. Data from this inquiry are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of individuals with limited English-speaking ability, as well as concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English language. These statistics are important for the implementation of the Voting Rights Act and various other Federal programs.

Data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or that of another household member (such as the person who completed the questionnaire).

The 1990 question, similar to that asked in 1980, focused on current language usage. The data collected are used to aid in assessing needs for bilingual education and other services, such as voting materials and transportation or hospital systems, for persons who spoke languages other than English.

The wording of question 15a for 1990 was changed from the 1980 version by dropping the phrase "speaks only English" from the "No" response category.

**Coding**—The write-in responses listed in 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories, using an automated coding system that compared the reported responses with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained around 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 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.

See appendix 14C for an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data.

**Editing and allocation**—For individuals who indicated in 15a that they spoke a language other than English at home but did not specify the name of the language in 15b, the language was assigned based on either (1) the language of other speakers in the household, (2) the language of a person of the same Hispanic origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area, or (3) a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, that language was assumed to be spoken at home. People for whom 15a was blank and a language other than English was entered in 15b were assumed to speak that language at home.

Individuals reported to speak 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, Hispanic origin (if appropriate), nativity, year of entry, and language group.

In households where one or more people at least 5 years old spoke a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members was 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.

## Question 16. Age Screen

<p><b>16. When was this person born?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person</p>
--



## Instructions: None.

This item was used to screen for individuals 15 years of age and older, for whom the balance of the inquiries on the questionnaire would be asked, and to alert district-office staff and/or the computer program that data would be expected; conversely, any subsequent entries for persons under 15 would be deleted. The cutoff age was 14 in the 1970 census to permit labor-force tabulations comparable to earlier decades. Later, the official definition of the labor force had been changed to include only individuals age 16 years and over. However, age 15 was selected for 1980 and retained in 1990, so that data on fertility could be prepared for the 5-year age group ending in 19.

**Coding**—No coding was necessary for item 16.

**Editing and allocation**—The computer used these entries only as indications that subsequent responses for a particular person either were to be ignored or edited and/or supplied. It involved no tabulation. Processing staff compared the entry in 16 with the age found in question 5 and completed or corrected 16 as necessary. If the person was born before April 1975, the reviewers were to continue with the next question. If the person was born on or after April 1975, they were to skip the remaining questions for the person and go to question 8 for the next person entered, if any.

## Question 17. Veteran Status, Period of Active Duty Military and Years of Active Duty Military Service

<p><b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18</p>
<p><b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p>
<p><b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Years</p>

## Instructions:

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

A question on military pensioners was asked in the 1840 census and on Civil War veterans in 1890 and 1910. The 1890 census also included a special questionnaire on U.S. military Civil War veterans (excluding Confederate veterans) and their widows. An item on veteran status has been included in each enumeration since 1930. Initial data on veteran status of women was collected in 1980.

This question appeared in two parts in 1980, three parts in 1990. The 1980 equivalent to 1990 question 17a asked for a "Yes" or "No" response to the question, "Is this person a veteran of active duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?" It carried an identical referral to the instruction guide for duty in the National Guard or reserves *only*, where the answer was to be "no" unless called to active duty in U.S. forces.

The 1990 question 17b pertained to all respondents with either current or past active-duty military service, even for brief periods. The two 1990 response categories for the most recent periods, "May 1975 to August 1980" and "September 1980 or later," replaced the single 1980 item, "May 1975 or later." Although this represented a departure from the pattern of previous censuses, which did not split peacetime periods but separated them only by wartime periods, changes in veterans-benefit laws<sup>3</sup> prompted division of the category of the post-Vietnam peacetime era. One new provision of these laws denied most benefits to persons who failed to complete at least 2 years of an original enlistment beginning on or after September 8, 1980; the split of the peacetime service category thus conformed with this date.

Question 17c, new for the 1990 census, used an open-ended format to ask persons with active-duty military service to show the number of years they served. This question evolved in response to strong recommendations by Federal agencies, especially the Departments of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Defense (DOD), as a result of the new laws mentioned above. This new question on years of military service, along with the "September 1980 or later" period of service category, would enable the census to produce statistics approximating the universe of VA benefit programs reflecting the new ruling. The DOD wanted these data for studies such as measuring the effects of length of military service on post-service earnings.

<sup>3</sup>Title 10, section 977, of the U.S. Code. In 1981, this title was superseded by Title 38, U.S. Code, which applied to all persons covered under Title 10 as well as to certain reservists and commissioned officers who entered active duty after October 10, 1981.



The following people might have tended to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) individuals who served only in the National Guard or military reserves; (b) civilian employees or volunteers of the United Service Organizations, Red Cross, or the DOD (or its predecessors, the Department of War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There also may have been a tendency for people erroneously to round months up to the nearest year in 17c. (For example, persons with 1 year and 8 months of active-duty military service may have reported, mistakenly, "2 years.")

The wording of 17a for 1990 was expanded from the counterpart veteran/not veteran item in 1980 to include current active-duty status and service in the military reserves and the National Guard only. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for people in the Armed Forces and for individuals 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. As in 1970 and 1980, respondents reporting more than one period of service were shown in the most recent wartime period-of-service category in tabulations.

**Coding**—No coding was necessary for item 17.

**Editing and allocation**—Responses to item 17b were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to disallow 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). Responses in item 17c were edited for consistency with responses to item 17b and with the age of the person. Allocations were made by imputation to the nonreporting person from a reported person with similar characteristics.

## Question 18. Work Disability

<p><b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b></p> <p><b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No</p>	
<p><b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No</p>	

### Instructions:

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

While the 1880 through 1910 censuses (sometimes in supplementary questionnaires) included inquiries on mental, physical, and/or other disabilities, no item on disability appeared in later censuses until 1970 (in the 5-percent sample). The question then asked only whether the individuals had a condition affecting their ability to work and how long this limitation had existed.

This question was the first of two 1990 inquiries on disability. Work disability had important implications for many Federal, State, and local government programs, including income maintenance (Social Security disability benefits), rehabilitation, and public assistance. Persons identified as having a work disability had a health condition that lasted for 6 or more months and limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or prevented their working at a job. The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions but excluded temporary health problems, such as a broken bone expected to heal normally.

The disability question in the 1980 census had three parts: work limitation, work prevention, and limitation or prevention in the capacity to use public transportation. People were considered to have had a transportation disability if they had a health condition, lasting for 6 or more months, that made it difficult or impossible to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Postcensal studies showed that the 1980 item on public-transportation disability provided data of limited usefulness. Available public-transportation services varied widely from one community to another, a factor that made data on public-transportation disability difficult to interpret. Moreover, planners noted that the data were too general to be of real value for their purposes. For these reasons, the Health and Disability Interagency Working Group (see ch. 2) recommended dropping the transportation segment of the work-disability question for the 1990 census. Members of the Transportation Interagency Working Group concurred.

**Coding**—No coding was required for item 18.

**Editing and allocation**—Responses to questions 18 and 19 were edited together. For item 18, the computer first eliminated consideration of entries for persons under 16 years of age, in military installations, or in certain group quarters. Four matrices for item 18 contained fully reported data based on age, race, employment status, and school years completed/age. These matrices were used to allocate (1) whether a disability limited the kind or amount of work a person in the labor force could do and (2) whether the disability prevented a person not in the labor force from working or limited the kind or amount of work such individuals could do.

## Question 19. Mobility or Self-Care Limitations

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒

### Instructions:

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

This question, new for 1990, provided information on two critical aspects of disability: mobility limitations and self-care limitations. The item was regarded as especially important for measuring the disability status of older people. Information on work disability status is of limited value for people in age groups with very low labor force participation rates. The questions on mobility and self-care limitations provide disability information that is relevant to adults of all ages, including older respondents.

**Coding**—No coding was necessary for item 19.

**Editing and allocation**—Items 18 and 19 were edited simultaneously. For item 19, the computer first eliminated people less than 15 year old and military or shipboard individuals. Three matrices were used to draw allocations as needed. The first allocated self-care limitation from mobility limitation; the second allocated mobility limitation from self-care limitation; and the third (in two parts) allocated health condition limiting mobility and personal needs, first for mobility and then for personal needs.

## Question 20. Children Ever Born (Fertility)

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

## Instructions:

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

A similar question on fertility has been asked in each census since 1890, except for 1920 and 1930. Before 1970, the question was restricted to ever-married women. Since then, it has been asked of all women (14 years old or over in 1970 and 15 year old or over thereafter) regardless of their marital status. Respondents were instructed to exclude any stillbirths, stepchildren, or adopted children.

The 1990 census questionnaire contained the same inquiry and wording as the 1980 version. In 1970, however, the question was asked of all ever-married women. For never-married women, the question was asked of only those 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 ones containing this question.

**Coding**—No coding was needed for item 20.

**Editing and allocation**—The edit procedure first eliminated entries not in the population universe for item 20; that is, female respondents under 15 years old and any males. Next, the woman's age was compared with the number of children reported.

## Questions 21, 25, and 26.<sup>4</sup> Employment Status

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

☐ Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)

☐ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25

☒

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

<sup>4</sup>The discussion of questions 22-24 follows this group.

## Instructions:

### 21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

### 25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ☐ No

## Instructions:

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

### 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to 27

### b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
- ☐ No, temporarily ill
- ☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- ☐ Yes, could have taken a job

## Instructions:

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
- Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
- Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

These three questions—work during the previous week (21), temporary absence from work (25), and job search and availability (26)—were used together and in combination with 28a (industry from which Armed Forces status was derived) and other economic items to discover the person's labor force status in the "reference week." The reference week referred to the calendar week preceding

the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. It was not the same for respondents since the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. The labor force status categories, defined in subsequent sections, may be diagrammed as follows:

### Labor force

Armed Forces, at work

Armed Forces, with a job but not at work

Civilian labor force

Employed → at work → actual hours worked

↙  
with a job but not at work

Unemployed

### Not in the labor force

"Discouraged workers," students, housewives, inmates of institutions, etc.

In addition, the category "experienced civilian labor force," comprising the employed and the experienced unemployed, was used in certain industry and occupation tabulations that included unemployed persons.

The regular 1930 census questionnaire contained an item on job activity yesterday; a supplemental schedule on unemployment asked questions on temporary absence from work, looking for work, and availability to accept a job. An inquiry on actual hours worked last week was added in the 1960 census, and the item on usual hours worked last week was adopted in 1980. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, the statistics were presented for persons 14 years of age and over; and in 1970 and 1980, for persons 16 years old and over. In 1970 tabulations for 14- and 15-year-olds allowed comparability with earlier censuses; in 1980, the data were collected for 15-year-olds but tabulated in general for persons 16 years old and over.

Wording of the 1990 question on "work last week" (21a) was identical to that for 1980; wording for 21b was also identical to that for 1980, in which respondents wrote in the number of hours they worked in the full calendar week (the reference week, which could differ from person to person) preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. (That date was not necessarily Census Day.) Item 21a (work status) was the key component in determining employment status. As such, it separated the population age 16 years and over into those "at work" or "not at work" during the previous week. Individuals "not at work" were asked an additional set of questions to determine their specific "not at work" category; that is, "with a job, not at work," "unemployed," or "not in the labor force." The 1990 version retained the 1980 wording because, among other considerations, it was felt to be historically comparable and conceptually clear. Item 21b referred to the actual, not the

usual or regular, number of hours worked during the reference (i.e., previous) week. Among other uses, data from this question (21b) were used in the determination of employment status for unpaid family workers.

For question 25 (temporary absence from work), the 1980 version remained unchanged throughout all testing and the dress-rehearsal phases and was adopted for the 1990 census. It separated respondents not at work into three groups: unemployed on layoff, employed with a job but not at work, and others not working.

Question 26a (looking for work during the last 4 weeks) was used as a means of separating the last mentioned group ("other persons not working") identified in question 25 into two groups: Unemployed respondents looking for work and people not in the labor force. The 1990 question was identical in wording to that used in 1980. Item 26b (availability to accept a job) was asked of people who were seeking work. The 1990 question, while similar to that asked in 1980, included the explicator, "if one had been offered," in the opening statement.

"Labor force" referred to everyone in the Armed Forces or in the civilian labor force. The "Armed Forces" comprised people 16 years old and over on active duty in the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, but not members of the merchant marine or civilian employees of the DOD. The "Armed Forces" designation was made using information from question 28 or information about the type of group quarters the person resided in.






The "civilian labor force" was made up of employed and unemployed civilians. "Employed" referred to people 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work": those who did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business or profession, on their own farm, or for 15 or more hours as unpaid workers in a family business or farm; or (b) "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. "Employed" excluded respondents whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations. "At work" employed individuals were sometimes further classified as "full time" or "part time," based on whether they worked 35 hours or more during the reference week. "Unemployed" civilians were those, age 16 and over, who were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" and who were (a) looking for work during the previous 4 weeks and (b) available to accept work. Examples of job-seeking included (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or investigating or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register. Also included as "unemployed" were individuals 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.

"Not in the labor force" encompassed people 16 years of age and over who were not classified as members of the labor force under the definitions outlined above. This category consisted mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and individuals doing only incidental unpaid family work (i.e., fewer than 15 hours during the reference week). Also included were the so-called "discouraged workers" who did not have a job and had not actively looked for work during the previous 4 weeks. (Institutionalized persons sometimes were shown as a subcategory within "Not in the labor force"; tasks they performed were not considered "work" within the census definition.)

**Keying**—Among the three employment questions, only the write-in response to 21b needed keying. Fractions were rounded to whole numbers and the midpoint of ranges were calculated. Entries of "Full time" were keyed as 40 hours. Entries exceeding 140 hours were set to "99." Those indicating "more than," "over," "less than," "under" "approximately," "about," "around," and the like were ignored and the number of hours were keyed as given.

**Editing and allocation**—Data for unreported or incomplete employment-status responses (21, 25, and 26) were allocated by assigning the employment status of a person with similar characteristics (e.g., age, sex, household relationship, school enrollment, educational attainment, presence and age of children).

## Question 22. Place of Work

<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.	
<b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> 	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)	
<b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> 	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
<b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"><span><input type="radio"/> Yes</span><span><input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits</span></div>	
<b>d. County</b> 	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
<b>e. State</b> 	<b>f. ZIP Code</b> 
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

## Instructions:

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

*If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.*

*If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.*

*If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.*

*If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.*

*If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.*

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

The place-of-work question first was asked in 1960, when only city, county, and State were requested.

This question applied to respondents 16 years old and over who indicated in question 21 (work status last week) that they worked at any time during the previous week. It referred to the actual geographic location of the plant, office, store, or other workplace where the person worked most of the time during the week.

The 1980 instruction guide directed the respondent to write "various locations" in the address line (22a) if one workplace could not be decided upon, and to give as much information as possible in the remainder of the question to identify the area in which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the previous week. "Various locations" did not produce consistent information, so the 1990 census omitted the 1980 instruction—"If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide." The 1990 question requested that the respondent report the location at which he/she worked the greatest number of hours. Also, the 1990 question omitted "shopping center" (one of the examples in the 1980 instruction) because responses of

shopping center names as places of work sometimes were not specific enough to be able to code place of work down to the level of geography required.

In item 22b for 1990, "post office" replaced the less frequently reported entries of "village" and "borough" as examples of responses in 1980. The addition of "post office" also reflected the fact that many respondent perceived their workplace address as being the same as the name of the local post office.

To clarify item 22c for 1990, the distinction between inside/outside incorporated limits, asked in 1980, was dropped in favor of less technical language that emphasized the difference between working within a city and working at a location that used the city as its mailing address but was actually outside the city's legal boundaries.

**Coding**—In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, respondents 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, respondents were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. If a census designated place (CDP) name appeared in 22b, the place-of-work data could have been affected by the extent to which the name was 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.

When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town in the nine Northeastern States, 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 was greater for the New England States. However, the data for some towns in New England and New York and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may have been 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 were located close together.

**Editing and allocation**—When place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on his or her means of transportation to work (23a), travel time to work (24b), industry (28b), location of residence (14), and the workplace of others.

## 23. Means of Transportation to Work

**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

<input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van	<input type="radio"/> Motorcycle
<input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus	<input type="radio"/> Bicycle
<input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car	<input type="radio"/> Walked
<input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="radio"/> Worked at home
<input type="radio"/> Railroad	<input type="radio"/> Skip to 28
<input type="radio"/> Ferryboat	<input type="radio"/> Other method
<input type="radio"/> Taxicab	

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

<input type="radio"/> Drove alone	<input type="radio"/> 5 people
<input type="radio"/> 2 people	<input type="radio"/> 6 people
<input type="radio"/> 3 people	<input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people
<input type="radio"/> 4 people	<input type="radio"/> 10 or more people

### Instructions:

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.  
DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

While data on the means of transportation to work have been collected in the censuses since 1960, published statistics for each census have not been entirely comparable. Four categories of mode of transportation to work—truck, van, motorcycle, and bicycle—were added in 1980.

As with the place-of-work question, the universe for means of transportation to work was limited to respondents 16 years old and over who indicated in item 21a that they worked at any time during the previous week. Means of transportation to work referred to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance the person usually used to get from home to work during that week. The 1980 census question asked for the principal means (the one usually used for most of the distance) of transportation to work.

In question 23a for 1990, a single response category for "Car, truck, or van" combined the individual 1980 categories for "Car," "Truck," and "Van"; the dual response categories "Bus or trolley bus" and "Streetcar or trolley car" represented a split of the 1980 category for "Bus or streetcar"; a new response category "Ferryboat" appeared in the census for the first time; "Walked" replaced "Walked only"; and "Other method," minus a write-in box, replaced "Other," with a write-in box for specification, because only a very small proportion (less than 1 percent) of workers had marked this category in 1980.

The 1990 question 23b included information on private vehicle occupancy for persons who worked at some time during the previous week and reported "Car, truck, or van" as their means of transportation to work. It excluded persons who used another means of transportation or who rode to school or some other nonwork destination. The number of categories increased to eight in 1990 from six in 1980, as the upper-level categories, "7 to 9 people" and "10 or more people," replaced the single upper-level category of "7 or more people." The category, "Drove alone," presented in 1980 as part of a driving arrangements question, was included in this question in 1990.

**Coding**—None was required for item 23.

**Editing and allocation**—Unreported or incomplete responses for this item were allocated based on the employment status (21), sex (3), race (4), and residence (14) of the person and the means of transportation of other persons.

## Question 24. Time of Departure From Home and Travel Time to Work

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

☐ a.m.  
☐ p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

☐ Minutes — Skip to 28

### Instructions:

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

The 1980 census was the first to include a question on travel time, which referred to the total number of minutes usually spent in traveling from home to work (one way) the previous week. In 1990, departure time was added. Travel time was calculated from door to door and included time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc. Because many commuters could not report accurately the exact distance of their trip from home to work (for example, public-transit passengers or carpool riders who never drove to work), travel time was a better indicator of approximate distance to work and relative efficiency of various transportation modes.

**Coding**—No coding was necessary for item 24.

**Editing and allocation**—Data for unreported or incomplete responses were allocated based on the employment status (21), sex (3), and means of transportation of the person and the departure and travel time of other respondents.

### Question 27. Year Last Worked

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?		
<input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987	Go to 28	<input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Never worked
		Skip to 32

### Instructions:

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

This question was asked of all individuals who did not work during the reference week (i.e., had a "No" response in question 21a on work status last week). The question acted primarily as a screening device for the industry, occupation, class-of-worker, and work-experience items (see items 28-30 below) so that respondents who had never worked or had last worked more than 5 years ago were not asked to answer them. Screening out these questions reduced respondent burden as well as processing costs. Furthermore, information obtained from this item helped to classify respondents in an employment-status category when entries to some of the other items were missing or inconsistent. The 1990 question was identical to that used in 1980, except for the addition of an arrow "Go to" instruction bracketing the four response categories for people who had worked within the past 5 years. The data furnished counts of individuals by year last worked. The data could be used for studies of work experience and evaluations of the applicability and significance of occupational skills for respondents not currently in the labor force.

**Coding**—No coding was required for item 27.

**Editing and allocation**—This inquiry was edited for consistency with the employment-status classification and with the response to question 31. Nonresponses were allocated a value from a person with similar characteristics in conjunction with allocations for missing entries to items 28-32.

### Questions 28-30. Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.** Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

Inquiries on industry were included in the decennial censuses of 1820 and 1840 and in each census since 1910. Occupation was asked for all free inhabitants in 1850 and 1860, and all subsequent censuses have included questions on occupation. The 1910 census was the first to include a question on class of worker. The questions on industry, occupation, and class of worker have been asked on a sample basis since 1960.

In the 1990 census, as in 1980, this series of questions was asked on a sample basis of all respondents 16 years old and over who worked in the past 5 years. It was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class-of-worker information for employed people, unemployed people who worked some time during the previous 5 years (part of the experienced unemployed), and people who had worked some time during the past years but were not currently in the labor force (labor reserve). Data for the last group were obtained as a byproduct of asking this information of the unemployed.

Each of these three items was to relate to the same job—i.e., the person's chief job activity or business. For employed respondents, the information referred to the job held during the reference week (i.e., the full calendar week immediately preceding the day the respondent or the enumerator completed the questionnaire—not necessarily April 1). Individuals employed at two or more jobs were to report the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed respondents and for experienced respondents not in the labor force, the data referred to the last job they had held within the previous 5 years.

The instructions just described were placed on the 1990 questionnaire in a separate box preceding the job-description series (see box above). Other than updating the reference period, the 1990 instruction box was identical to that used in 1980.



**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed

Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing   | <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) |
| <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade |  |
| <input type="radio"/> Retail trade    |  |

**Instruction:**

**28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

**b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Metal furniture manufacturing  
Retail grocery store  
Petroleum refining  
Cattle ranch

Do not enter —

Furniture company  
Grocery store  
Oil company  
Ranch

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**Instructions:**

**29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Production clerk  
Carpenter's helper  
Auto engine mechanic  
Registered nurse

Do not enter —

Clerk  
Helper  
Mechanic  
Nurse

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☒ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- ☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**Instructions:**

**30.** Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark State GOVERNMENT employee for a state university, or mark Local GOVERNMENT employee for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Component 28a (industry/employer) was used to help classify the responses to the next question on kind of business or industry. In the company-name question, for people working for an individual or business with no company name, the employer's name was to be entered. "Self-employed" was to be written in for respondents working in their own businesses. The development of this question entailed changes in the format for the identification of Armed Forces personnel. Question 28 was the primary means (along with group quarters type) in the census of identifying whether an individual was currently on active duty in the Armed Forces, an identification essential for determining a person's labor force status. The introduction of the "now on active duty" category in the 1990 veteran-status question (see item 17a) did not negate the role of this question in identifying the Armed Forces because of the difference in treatment of members of the Armed Forces Reserve or National Guard who were in training. For purposes of the veteran-status item, these people were considered active-duty Armed Forces personnel; but for the employment-status items, they were included in the Armed Forces count.

In response to a request from the DOD, the Census Bureau obtained job-description information for active-duty Armed Forces members. The 1990 version asked Armed Forces personnel to fill in a circle and print their military branch. As a result, the new circle/write-in instruction for 1990 permitted Armed Forces personnel to answer the

occupation questions—a departure from the 1980 question, which asked such individuals to indicate their active-duty service by printing “AF” on the company-name line and to skip the remaining items on industry, occupation, and class of worker.

Continuing a historical practice, component 28b (kind of business/industry) was the primary industry item. The combination of the write-in response from this item and the company name was converted into a three-digit code for classification purposes (see “Coding” below). Respondents were instructed to print the type of activity engaged in by the business, industry, or individual employer that they reported in the company-name question; that is, what was made, what was sold, or what service was given. If more than one activity took place, they were to describe the major activity at the place where they worked. The 1990 question was identical to the 1980 version, except the example “retail bakery” replaced “breakfast cereal manufacturing” because three of the five examples in 1980 referred to manufacturing.

Component 28c (industry sector) served as a tool for obtaining accurate industry codes for the three major industry groups of manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retail trade. This was needed because these three major industry groups make or sell the same products. For example, if the entry in question 28b was only “furniture,” a correct response was needed in question 28c to determine if the company was a furniture factory (manufacturing) or a retail furniture store. This question was identical to that asked in 1980.

Component 29a (type of occupation) was the fundamental census item on occupation; respondents were to describe the kind of work they did. For the 1990 census, coverage of this question was broadened to allow active-duty Armed Forces personnel to report descriptions of their military jobs. The 1990 version was identical to that used in 1980, except “cake icer” replaced “grinder operator” as an example to maintain compatibility with the last industry description “retail bakery.”

Component 29b (most important activity) was used in combination with the type-of-occupation item to obtain sufficient information to classify an occupation description. The use of this additional probe permitted finer distinctions among occupational categories and allowed more detailed classifications. Armed Forces personnel also were to complete this item for the first time in the 1990 census. The 1990 version was identical to the 1980 question, except that “icing cakes” replaced “operating grinding mill” as an example to maintain consistency with parallel changes made to the examples for this job description in previous industry and occupation items.

Question 30 (class of worker) rounded out the series on job-description items. Unlike the industry and occupation questions, though, this one did not require coding but was reviewed by the coders, along with the person’s industry and occupation entries, to ensure consistent responses.

The 1990 version split the single 1980 category for “Employee of private company. . .” into two categories “Employee of a PRIVATE-FOR-PROFIT company . . .” and “Employee of a PRIVATE-NOT-FOR-PROFIT organization. . .” The separate category for employees of nonprofit organizations was introduced in response to governmental and nongovernmental data users and reflected the marked growth in nonprofit organizations and their increasing share of the labor market. This category applied to employees of churches, unions, political parties, nonprofit hospitals, condominium and cooperative housing projects, credit unions, and similar organizations. A distinct category for employees of nonprofit organizations also was consistent with the guidelines set forth in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*.<sup>5</sup> Also, the 1990 question presented the governmental levels (local, State, Federal) in reverse order of the 1980 listings (Federal, State, local).

Historically, the census class-of-worker question yielded higher figures for Federal Government workers when compared with other sources, such as records from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Part of this difference has been attributed to the fact that the census question, unlike data from OPM, counted “nonappropriated funds” employees as Federal workers. (These employees worked in post exchanges, base exchanges, and commissaries on military installations and were paid from revenues generated by the employing establishment.) A second reason was that the Census Bureau counted the approximately 200,000 temporary census workers hired to conduct all phases of its own census enumeration and processing as Federal employees whereas OPM did not. Employees of Federal government corporations, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, represent a third component of the census class-of-worker category excluded in data from other sources. Another aspect of the census overcount stemmed from employees of quasi-governmental entities<sup>6</sup> classifying themselves as Federal Government employees because that was the closest category for them.

The standard text for 1990 Population Census Reports stated that employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other international organizations were classified as “private not-for-profit.” This did not happen. These people have a “Federal government” class of worker.

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987). This report detailed the classification system developed under OMB sponsorship; the system classified establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged.

<sup>6</sup>Quasi-governmental entities included establishments controlled by the government and private sectors through joint ownership of stock or joint membership on boards of directors or other controlling bodies, for example, AMTRAK (National Railroad Passenger Corporation) and the Federal Reserve Bank.

**Coding**—Respondents provided data by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These responses were keyed into the computer with the other long-form written responses at the seven census regional field centers. These keyed files were sent to Census Bureau headquarters where the descriptions were passed through automated coding software, which assigned industry and occupation codes to a portion of the entries. This was the first time any industry or occupation was coded by computer. 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 clerks 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 Bureau's Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL) for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their SIC codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

The responses not coded by the computer were made into work units of 150 cases each and sent for computer-assisted clerical coding. These work units were presented to the coders on a computer terminal. The reference materials were also on this terminal. Thus, the coders could do nearly all of their work directly from the computer terminal. This computer-assisted coding worked well. It eliminated the arduous task of picking up paper questionnaire work units and paging through the questionnaires looking for entries to code.

As mentioned above, the occupation of persons in the Armed Forces was coded for the first time in 1990. Studies showed that the occupational titles reported by the military often were different from those for civilians. This required the development of an Alphabetical Index of Military Occupations. This was referenced first for members of the Armed Forces. If a description could not be found in the military manual, coders used the regular (civilian) index.

**Classification systems**—The **industry classification system** developed for the 1990 census consisted of 236 categories for employed respondents, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industry classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget.

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, differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms,

could not reflect the full detail in all categories. There were several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report included 46 data lines while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presented 72 categories.

The **occupational classification system** developed for the 1990 census consisted of 501 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 presented several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations were shown in a special 1990 report and tape files on occupation. These products contained all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class-of-worker subgroupings of occupational categories. Other tabulations and reports showed less detail. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report included 47 data lines while the 1990 STF 4 had 94 categories.

**Editing and allocation**—The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe, which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items were checked to ensure their validity and edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to consistent ones.

If at least one of the three codes was blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age (5), sex (3), education (11 and 12), residence (14), and weeks worked (31b). If all the work experience (questions 31a, b, c) and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person for whom the census already had all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupational data between one census and the next is affected by a number of factors. The primary factor was the classification systems used to code questionnaire responses. For both industry and occupation, the basic classification 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. There was an especially large increase in occupational categories at the time of the 1970 census; the number of categories increased from 297 in 1960 to 429 (plus 12 allocation categories discussed below). These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data.

The largest change in occupation was for the 1980 census. The classification was converted to be compatible to the SOC, the new, and first, U.S. standard of occupations. In that process, some 1970 categories went to several 1980 categories, some in a different major group.

Other whole categories were moved from one major group to another. This made the occupational data collected for 1980 and 1990 less comparable to the earlier classifications. The 1990 occupational classification was very close to that used in 1980.

Minor revisions in the 1990 industrial classification reflected changes made to the 1987 SIC. These included moving some categories to a different major group.

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); the wording of the industry and occupation questions (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1970); and the handling of "not reported" cases. 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.

Comparing 1990 census data to those from 1980 and the Current Population Survey revealed differences not explained by classification changes or changes in the economy. Some of these differences may have been due to part of the work having been coded by the computer. The final census record did not note which codes were assigned by the computer, so this hypothesis has not been proven.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class-of-worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category was a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there were no comparable data before 1990.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources was affected by many of the factors described in the employment-status items (21, 25, and 26)—primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, reference different dates, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from publication censuses covered all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments in the economic censuses 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., might not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often included persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation, such as a physician whose job was administrator of a hospital. Also, a person might be a member of two or more different professional

organizations. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

### Question 31. Work Experience

<b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b>	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32	
<b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.	
<input type="text"/>	Weeks
<b>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b>	
<input type="text"/>	Hours

#### Instructions:

**31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

**b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

Since 1940, the census has included questions on the number of weeks worked during the preceding year. The inquiry about the usual number of hours per week worked in the previous year was new for 1980.

The components of this item constituted the battery of questions on work experience. Item 31a (worked last year) instructed persons who had worked during the previous year to answer the questions on week and hours worked. The number of weeks worked in the previous year (31b) and usual hours worked per week (31c) served, among other uses, as qualifiers for the income and earnings data (see questions 32 and 33 below). Because all income-related information in the census referred to the calendar year before the census was taken (1989), the information on weeks worked and usual hours worked per week in the previous year was necessary to estimate weekly and hourly earnings and to take into account differences in weeks and hours worked when analyzing income and earnings data for various subgroups of the population, such as by race or sex. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, the respondent was instructed to report an approximate average of the number of hours worked per week. Item 31c referred to the usual hours of work. For each component of the question, the 1990 version was identical to that used in 1980.

**Coding**—None was needed.

**Editing and allocation**—The responses to questions 31a, b, and c were edited for consistency among themselves and with the income, industry, occupation, class-of-worker,

employment status, and year last worked items. Missing entries were assigned a value from a person with similar characteristics, in conjunction with allocation for missing entries to items 28 to 32.

## Questions 32 and 33. Income

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —**  
 Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle.  
 If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.  
 For income received jointly, see instruction guide.  
 If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.  
 If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs —** Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No

\$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership —** Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No

\$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income —** Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No

\$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts —** Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No

\$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes ☐ No

\$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes ☐ No

\$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions —** Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No

\$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly** such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No

\$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

## Instructions:

- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated businesses* should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
 Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
 Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

- 33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR  \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

## Instructions. None

Income questions have been asked in each census since 1940. The 1990 inquiry on income sources included instructions followed by eight categories. Each category asked if the respondent had received income from a

specific source the previous year and, if so, to write in the amount from that source in the response box provided. Question 32 covered types of income for persons 15 years old and over, while question 33 called for total income—the sum of all the parts in question 32.

The instructions adopted for the 1990 census were similar to those for 1980, with the elimination of two phrases to reduce wordiness; the reference to income sources b, c, and d in connection with income losses, included in 1980, was dropped.

Component 32a (wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs) measured total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the previous calendar year.

Item 32b included net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts included the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses included costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), and the like.

Component 32c was for net income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his/her own account as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts comprised 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, and the like. Operating expenses were such things as the 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), and so forth. The value of fuel, food, or other products used for family living were not part of net income.

Part 32d measured property income. It included interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or mutual funds, net royalties, net income from rental property to others, receipts from boarders or lodgers, and periodic income from estates and trusts.

Component 32e included Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits and permanent-disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration (before deductions for medical insurance), and Railroad Retirement benefit checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements were not to be reported. The 1990 item was identical to that used in 1980.

Category 32f included Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low-income persons who were 65 years old or over, blind, or disabled; Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); and general assistance. It excluded separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments). The 1980 census wording of this category was retained for the 1990 census.

Item 32g (retirement, survivor, or disability pensions) was new for 1990. The 1980 census grouped pension income into a category with unemployment compensation,

veterans' payments, alimony or child support, and all other regular sources of income not previously mentioned.

Component 32h asked the respondent to report periodic income other than earnings not covered in the previous income sources. For example, workers' compensation, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military-family allotments, net gambling winnings, and the like were to be reported in this category, along with Veterans Administration (VA—now Department of Veterans' Affairs) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. The 1980 version read: "Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly." An instruction following began "Exclude lump-sum payments . . ." The 1990 component carried three minor revisions from that of 1980. First, it dropped a reference to pensions and changed "veterans' payments" to "Veterans' (VA) payments." To account for the renaming of the Veterans Administration, the word "Administration" was dropped. Next, the first "or" was deleted to emphasize the distinction between child support and alimony. Third, the instruction was changed from "Exclude" to "DO NOT include lump-sum payments . . ."

Question 33, except for updating the reference year, retained identical wording to that used in 1980.

**Coding**—None was required for these items.

**Editing and allocation**—There were 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 was the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight types of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income.

The data processing operation instituted extensive computer editing procedures to reduce 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 a person reported himself or herself as self-employed on his or her 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.

Other types of problems involved data entry or nonreporting of income data. Certain income entries were keyed improperly (e.g., dollars and cents rather than dollars only or amounts with extra digits). The impact of these errors was minimized with computer edits. For missing entries, the Bureau devised procedures to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries.



## POVERTY STATUS

Poverty status was based on responses to the same question as the data on income (see its definitions above). The data referred only to "money income"—1989 pretax money received in 1989, excluding capital gains—and did not include the value of noncash benefits such as employer-provided health insurance, food stamps, or Medicaid. Families or individuals with income below their appropriate poverty threshold (see table 2) were classified as below the poverty level. Those statistics excluded institutionalized persons, college students in dormitories, Armed Forces members in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 15 years of age. Poverty thresholds were updated each year to reflect changes in the consumer price index (CPI).

**Poverty definition**—The Bureau of the Census' poverty statistics are based on a definition developed by the Social Security Administration (SSA) in 1964 and revised in 1969 and 1981 by interagency committees. This definition was established as the official definition of poverty for statistical use in all Executive departments by the Bureau of the Budget (BOB; in circular No. A-46) and later by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB; in Statistical Directive No. 14).

The original index provided a range of income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm/nonfarm residence. 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. Findings from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption determined that families of three or more persons spent approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families therefore was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the plan's cost was multiplied by slightly higher factors in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses

of these smaller households. Annual revisions of these SSA poverty cutoffs were based on price changes of the items in the economy food budget.

In 1969, a Federal interagency committee recommended, and the BOB adopted, two modifications to the original SSA definition of poverty: (1) that the SSA thresholds for nonfarm families be retained for the base year 1963, but that annual adjustments in the levels be based on changes in the CPI rather than on fluctuations in the cost of food included in the economy food plan; and (2) that the farm thresholds be raised from 70 to 85 percent of the corresponding nonfarm levels. The combined impact of these two modifications resulted in an increase of 360,000 poor families and 1.6 million poor persons in 1967.

In 1981, another interagency committee recommended three additional modifications, which the OMB accepted: (1) elimination of separate thresholds for farm families, (2) averaging of thresholds for female-householder and "all other" families, and (3) extension of the poverty matrix to families with nine or more members. The table below shows the poverty threshold matrix in 1989.

**Weighted average thresholds at poverty level**—As shown in the following table, the poverty cutoffs used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals had 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person, i.e., unrelated individuals, to nine or more) cross-classified by the presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from zero to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families further were differentiated by the age of the individual or family householder (under 65 years and 65 years and over).

The total income of each family in the sample was tested against the appropriate dollar threshold to determine the poverty status of the family. If the family's total income was less than its corresponding cutoff, the family was classified as below the poverty level. The average thresholds shown in these tables were weighted by the presence and number

Table 2. Poverty Thresholds in 1989, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds (dollars)	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual) .....	6,310									
Under 65 years .....	6,451	6,451								
65 years and over .....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons .....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years .....	8,343	8,303	8,547							
Householder 65 years and 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



of children. For a given size of family, the weighted average threshold for that group was 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 were then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number-of-children categories, and the total aggregate was divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that size family.

Because the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals were applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted poverty thresholds were derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than those families and unrelated individuals classified as below the poverty level.

**Ratio of income to poverty level**—Ratios below 1.00 were below the official definition of the poverty level, while those of 1.00 to 1.25 indicated that a family's income was above its threshold. If a family's threshold was \$9,999, a ratio of 1.00 to 1.25 meant its income was between \$10,000 and \$12,500.

**Income deficit**—Income deficit was the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss were assigned zero dollars, and the deficit was equal to the poverty threshold. This measure provided an estimate of the amount that would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit was thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, the Bureau urged users to exercise caution in comparing the average deficit of families classified by the race or sex of the householder. Because the poverty thresholds were based on family size and composition, apparent differences in the average income deficits, to some extent, could have been a function of the differences in these characteristics. In 1989, the average amount of money needed to raise the incomes of each poor family to its respective poverty threshold was \$4,875, which amounted to a deficit per family member of \$1,374.

**Poverty areas**—Poverty areas were defined in terms of census tracts (in metropolitan areas) or minor civil divisions, such as townships (in nonmetropolitan areas) in which 20 percent or more of the population was below the poverty level in 1989. About 39.1 percent of the Nation's poor lived in areas of high poverty concentration. While the majority (59.0 percent) of the 12.3 million poor poverty area residents lived in central cities, 27.4 percent lived outside metropolitan areas, and 13.7 percent lived in suburban areas.

## FOR CENSUS USE (FCU) BOX

This box, at the bottom of page 3, appeared only on household questionnaires. It was used by Bureau staff to

verify selected missing and unclear population and housing data from respondents and to record data for vacant units. Some data were strictly for evaluation purposes.

## Item A. Total persons

A. Total persons	
<input type="radio"/>	0
<input type="radio"/>	1
<input type="radio"/>	2
<input type="radio"/>	3
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	4
<input type="radio"/>	5
<input type="radio"/>	6
<input type="radio"/>	7
<input type="radio"/>	8
<input type="radio"/>	9

Item A, used to verify the response to question 1a by comparing it with the count of data-defined individuals (see "Introduction"), first appeared in the census in 1980 as item F.

**Editing and allocation**—To complete item A, an edit clerk compared the number of names listed in question 1a on page 1 to the number of person columns on pages 2 and 3, with a name and/or at least one item filled in questions 2 through 7. If the numbers matched, a census clerk entered the number and filled the corresponding circle in item A; if different, the clerk chose the greater of the two and filled the circles in item A.

## Item B. Type of Unit

B. Type of unit	
Occupied	Vacant
<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular
<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere

This item, introduced in 1970, was used primarily for internal control and for editing other items, such as items C1 and C2 below. Enumerators classified a housing unit as "occupied" if it was the usual place of residence of the persons listed in the response to question 1.

Census takers completed the "Occupied—First form" circle to indicate either that only one form was used because fewer than seven people lived in the housing unit or that this was the first of two or more forms if more than seven people resided there. For households with more than seven people, census staff completed a continuation

questionnaire during telephone or personal-visit field followup (FF) for mail-returned questionnaires or during non-response followup (NRFU). After finishing a continuation questionnaire, the FF or NRFU enumerator filled in the "Occupied—Cont'n" circle in item B and entered "Continuation" above the address label. (For more information on census data collection, see ch. 6.)

The "Vacant—Regular" circle was filled if the housing unit was uninhabited on Census Day. The "Vacant—Usual home elsewhere" (UHE) circle was only filled if *all* of the people living at a particular housing unit on Census Day were staying there temporarily and had a "usual home elsewhere." NRFU enumerators and PO edit staff determined vacant-UHE status from the answer to question 1b on page 1 of the questionnaire. If the UHE circle was filled in question 1b *and* an address was supplied that was different from the one on the questionnaire mailing label, the enumerator filled the "Vacant—UHE" circle in item B.

**Editing and allocation**—For all vacant units, the computer compared the entry in item B with the response in H4 (tenure). A new item, or variable, called "HVAC" was created for three vacant—UHE possibilities: "vacant—owned," "vacant—rented," and "vacant—undetermined"). Where the H4 response was owned (with or without a mortgage), HVAC B was edited to "UHE—owner." Where H4 was "Rented for cash" or "Occupied without payment of cash rent," item B changed to "UHE—renter." Where no response appeared for H4, item B was edited to "UHE—undetermined."

## Item C1. Vacancy Status

### C1. Vacancy status

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> For rent                           | <input type="radio"/> For seas/<br>rec/occ   |
| <input type="radio"/> For sale only                      | <input type="radio"/> For migrant<br>workers |
| <input type="radio"/> Rented or<br>sold, not<br>occupied | <input type="radio"/> Other vacant           |

This item, further classifying vacant units in 1990, was first used in 1940. The 1960 form added a separate category for units held for migratory workers. This category was combined with the 1970 "Seasonal" item and with the 1980 "Held for occasional use" category. The 1980 term "Year-round, occasional use" was combined with "seasonal/migratory" and became "For seas/rec/occ" (for seasonal, recreational, and occasional use) in 1990.

Enumerators filled one circle under "Vacancy status" for every questionnaire for which they entered "Vacant, regular" or "Vacant, usual home elsewhere" in item B and reported the status of the vacant unit as of Census Day by asking a reliable respondent, such as a rental agent, building manager, or neighbor.

Vacant units offered for rent *or* for sale were classified as "For rent," while the "For sale only" units were limited to those lacking a rental option.

Enumerators were to enter "Rented or sold, not occupied" if any money had been paid or agreed upon but the new owner or renter had not yet moved into the unit.

"For seas/rec/occ" included the following types of vacant units: (1) those intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year, such as beach cottages, hunting and ski cabins, etc.; (2) those for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year; (3) shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums; and (4) those held for herders, loggers, fish packers, and other workers *not employed in farm work*.

"For migrant workers" (for migratory/migrant workers) included vacant units intended for migratory workers *employed in farm work* during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, freezer plant, or seed-processing plant was *not* considered to be farm work.)

"Other vacant" included unoccupied units not falling into any of the above categories, such as those held for (1) settlement of an estate, (2) occupancy of a caretaker or janitor, or (3) personal reasons of the owner or renter.

**Editing and allocation**—The computer compared C1 (vacancy status) with H6 (value) and H7a (contract rent). For vacant-regular units, any entry in C1 was accepted if both H6 and H7a were blank. Where C1 and H7a showed no entry but a response was indicated for H6, C1 was edited to "For sale only." Where C1 and H6 were blank but a response was indicated for H7a, C1 was edited to "For rent." Where all three items were blank, C1 was allocated from a preceding vacant unit. For vacant-UHE units, any entry in C1 was accepted; blank C1 was edited to "For seas/rec/occ." For occupied units, blank C1 was accepted while entries were blanked.

## Item C2. Boarded-up Status

### C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

This item appeared for the first time in the 1980 census and applied only to year-round housing units. The 1990 wording was identical to that for 1980.

In 1990, enumerators completed this item from observation. They were to enter "Yes" if the vacant unit was boarded up. These were generally structures in which the windows and doors were covered by wood, metal, or similar materials to protect the interior or to prevent entry into the building. A given unit in a multiunit structure also may have been boarded up in this way. "No" was to be entered if the vacant unit was not boarded up.

**Editing and allocation**—The computer compared this item with item B (type of unit). For vacant-regular units, any entry in C2 was accepted; blanks were edited to "No." For vacant-UHE units, "No" was accepted; any other entry was edited to "No." For occupied boarded-up units, only blank C2 was accepted.

## Item D. Months Vacant

### D. Months vacant

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 | <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12  |
| <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2   | <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 |
| <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6   | <input type="radio"/> 24 or more  |

A question on the duration of vacancy was asked initially in the 1960 housing census on a 25-percent sample basis. In 1990, data were shown for all vacant housing units. In 1980 and 1970, data were shown only for year-round housing units.

In 1990, enumerators calculated the duration of vacancy by subtracting the date the last occupants moved from the unit from the day of the first attempt at enumeration. For never-occupied, newly constructed units, enumerators were to enter the time from the date construction was completed. Construction was considered to be completed when all the exterior windows and doors were installed and final, usable floors were in place. For recently converted or merged units, enumerators reported the time from the date when the conversion or merger was completed. "Conversion" referred to the creation of two or more housing units from fewer units through structural alteration or change in use.

**Editing and allocation**—The computer compared this item with item B (type of unit). For vacant-regular units, any entry in item D was accepted; blank D was allocated from a preceding vacant-regular unit. For vacant-UHE units, "Less than 1" month was accepted; otherwise, D was edited to that. For occupied units, only blank D was accepted.

## Item E. Complete After

### E. Complete after

- |                           |                          |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> LR  | <input type="radio"/> TC | <input type="radio"/> QA  | JIC 1                            |
| <input type="radio"/> P/F | <input type="radio"/> RE | <input type="radio"/> I/T | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/> MV  | <input type="radio"/> ED | <input type="radio"/> EN  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <hr/>                     |                          |                           |                                  |
| <input type="radio"/> P0  | <input type="radio"/> P3 | <input type="radio"/> P6  |                                  |
| <input type="radio"/> P1  | <input type="radio"/> P4 | <input type="radio"/> IA  | JIC 2                            |
| <input type="radio"/> P2  | <input type="radio"/> P5 | <input type="radio"/> SM  | <input type="radio"/>            |

This 1990 item was a considerably expanded version of 1980 item E, "Indicators." Crew leaders, enumerators, telephone followup clerks, district office staff, or edit clerks filled the appropriate circles based on the information they obtained (see "Editing and allocation" below).

**Editing and allocation**—Employees in particular positions (e.g., DO staff, crew leaders, or enumerators) filled these circles as appropriate. In general, these codes were used for evaluation purposes. "LR" indicated that the form contained only last-resort data. "P/F" referred to a form the crew leader completed and sent in with less than last-resort

information, including indeterminate occupancy status or number of persons. "MV" was for post-Census Day in-movers who did not complete a census questionnaire at their previous address. "TC" indicated that a followup clerk made contact with the respondent. "RE" meant that reinterview data replaced previously obtained data for the same unit. A blackened "ED" circle indicated that the form had passed the DO's edit tolerances. A completed "QA" circle referred to information obtained during questionnaire assistance, whether by telephone or walk-in. Enumerators filled the "I/T" circle when they acquired census information from a respondent during list/enumerate or nonresponse followup. "EN" suggested that the form was filled or augmented by a field enumerator. The "JIC 1" (just in case) circle singled out questionnaires completed during the primary selection algorithm review, a procedure to review multiple questionnaires received for a particular census DO.

Processing offices used the "P" circles to record the flow (path) assigned to each questionnaire that failed the computer edit. Forms accepted by the computer edit were not candidates for P-circle entry.

By recording the processing flow on the failing forms in an unambiguous manner, procedures could be written that related the review actions taken directly to the "P" codes assigned on the diary listing (see ch. 8). Transferring the codes to the questionnaires also clearly distinguished recycled forms from "first time through" forms, again allowing procedures to be written based on that distinction and indicating the processing flow through which the questionnaire already had gone. "JIC 2" was filled on continuation questionnaires that were completed during the search/match operation for persons added to the census from the Parolee/Probationer Coverage Improvement Program.

"PO" represented questionnaires listed on the diary whose ID numbers were absent, illegible, or invalid. "P1" was used for type 2 and 3 DO questionnaires that had failed the count check and for all type 1 DO forms that failed the count check after they had gone through followup.

A marked "P2" circle indicated type 2 DO mail-returned questionnaires that had failed the computer edit and had not yet gone to followup; "P3" referred to type 1 DO enumerator-returned questionnaires that had not yet gone to followup; and "P4" meant that type 1 DO initial-edit failures had been resolved without a telephone followup attempt. A darkened "P5" circle meant an office clerk had contacted the respondent by telephone following a type 1 DO initial edit failure; "P6" referred to mail- or enumerator-returned questionnaires from type 1 DO's that failed edit and for which telephone contact had not yet been made; "IA" reflected type 2 and type 3 DO and type 1 DO (recycled) forms that failed the P1 edit (count check) but were reviewed and repaired to the greatest possible extent; and "SM" meant the questionnaires were created to add persons into enumerated/data-capture units.

See also chapter 6 for field-enumeration procedures.

## Item F. Coverage

### F. Cov.

☐ 1b ☐ 1a ☐ 7 ☐ H1

New for 1990, this item was coded to indicate questionnaires which initially failed coverage edits.

**Editing and allocation**—For both mail-returned and enumerator-completed forms, edit staff had specific instructions for handling discrepancies in item 1b on page 1. A questionnaire failed edit if the WHUHE circle was filled and either no address or an address that was different from the mailing label appeared in question 1b. The staff circled “1b” on page 1 with a purple-lead pencil, filled item A in the “For Census Use” (FCU) box on page 3, and filled the circle for “1b” in item F. For mail-returned questionnaires, the clerks ignored the unit designation (for example, an apartment number) for city-type addresses (house number/street name) when comparing the response to question 1b with the address label on the front cover.

The count edit included a comparison of the item A value (total persons) with the number of “data-defined” person columns. A “data-defined” person column was a person column with at least two of the six items (2 through 7) filled. The item A value was the greater or common value of the number of persons listed in question 1a and the person columns with at least one entry for name or questions 2 through 7. If the number of data-defined persons did not match the number in item A of the FCU box, the questionnaire failed edit. The clerk printed an “A” in the left-hand corner at the top of page 2 and filled the “1a” circle in item F.

For mailed returned forms, the edit staff failed questionnaires with seven data-defined persons and seven in item A with no continuation. Using a purple-lead pencil, they entered a “7” above the list of names in question 1a, verified that the item A value and number of data-defined persons were both seven, and filled the “7” circle in item F. If more than seven persons should have been listed on the questionnaire, follow-up employees obtained information over the telephone for the remaining persons.

The H1 circle was coded to indicate that the mail return questionnaire had failed the question H1a/H1b edit. A form failed the H1a/H1b edit if either H1a or H1b had the “Yes” circle marked or a write-in entry was present.

## Item G. District Office and Identification

### G. DO

### ID

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

The DO code, the first four digits of the first line of the address label, identified the district office area in which the respondent lived. The seven-digit respondent-identification (ID) number was included on the second line of the address.

**Editing and allocation**—For mail-returned questionnaires, edit staff filled item G in the FCU box of nonbar-coded mail returns. They copied the DO and ID numbers from the address label on the front cover, made the appropriate entries, and filled the corresponding circles. For enumerator forms, the DO and ID numbers in the address label on the front cover had to match the ID number in item G. If the entries or filled circles were incorrect in item G, edit staff made the appropriate entries from the label and filled the circles.

## 100-PERCENT HOUSING QUESTIONS

Questions H1 through H7 were asked for all housing units.

### Question H1. Coverage

**H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?**

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

-----

**b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?**

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

-----

## Instructions:

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

An inquiry on household coverage has been included in the census since 1970. For 1990, enumerators were instructed to ask both questions H1a and H1b at each occupied housing unit. The purpose of question H1a was to identify persons who were residents of the housing unit but were left off the questionnaire in error. Item H1b was intended to identify persons who were included on the questionnaire in error and should not have been counted at the housing unit. They used the rules for question 1a and a table of residence rules to determine if a person listed for either of these questions was a member of the household. The table indicated that a respondent was to be counted at his or her "usual residence" (defined as the place where the person lived and slept most of the time).

The 1990 item H1a (on persons omitted from item 1a on page 1) was comparable to question H2 in 1980. In 1990, the example "temporarily away on a business trip or vacation" replaced "anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now—for example, on a vacation or in a hospital" used in 1980.

The 1990 question H1b was comparable to question H1 in 1980, which asked about "a lodger who also has another home."

Spaces were provided at the end of each portion of the 1990 inquiry for respondents to write the name(s) of any omitted or temporarily included person(s) and the reason(s) for the entry(ies).

**Editing and allocation**—For enumerator questionnaires, enumerators had instructions to fill the "Yes" circle in H1a, then complete all population questions not already answered for persons determined to be household members for whom the respondent supplied only a name in question 1a. Enumerators listed in question 1a household members omitted from question 1a and completed all population questions for those persons. They crossed out the names of persons determined not to be household members and ascertained whether the persons were visitors with a UHE. For visitors with a UHE, enumerators completed an ICR and wrote the address of the UHE in the space provided in question 2b on the ICR; for persons determined not to be visitors with a UHE, no further action was required. Enumerators then proceeded to question H1b.

For persons the respondent listed with uncertainty, enumerators filled the "Yes" circle and printed the names in H1b; if unsure whether to list the persons, enumerators referred to the rules for question 1a and the table of residence rules in the *Questionnaire Reference Book* (D-561).

If these sources indicated that a person should not have been included on the questionnaire, the enumerator canceled the corresponding person column for the person who was listed in error.

For questionnaires returned by mail, responses to coverage questions H1a and H1b were reviewed by computer and clerically. If the response(s) indicated that the respondent had problems determining whom to include or exclude on the questionnaire (the "Yes" circle was marked or a write-in entry was present for either H1a or H1b), the case was reviewed during telephone followup or by personal visit. If the follow-up clerk determined that a person should have been added to the questionnaire, the clerk completed the appropriate items based on information provided by the respondent. If the clerk determined that a person should not have been listed on the questionnaire, the clerk drew a line through the person's name in question 1a, lined through the name at the top of the person column, filled the cancellation circles under the column, and corrected the item A value.

## Question H2. Units in Structure

- H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.
- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
  - ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
  - ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
  - ☐ A building with 2 apartments
  - ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
  - ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
  - ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
  - ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
  - ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
  - ☐ Other

## Instructions:

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Data from this item provided a physical description of the national housing inventory and were used extensively in cross-classification and analysis.

The census of 1940 was the first to include a question on type of building. The 1990 questionnaire requested the same data as the 1980 question H13, except "Other" replaced the 1980 category "A boat, tent, van, etc." and "apartments" replaced "families." In 1990, the enumerator

asked this question at all occupied housing units and tried to obtain this information about vacant units. The 1980 census collected sample data only.

**Editing and allocation**—In the regular computer edit, any response was accepted; and blanks were allocated from a preceding unit.

### Question H3. Number of Rooms

<b>H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?</b> Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.		
<input type="radio"/> 1 room	<input type="radio"/> 4 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 7 rooms
<input type="radio"/> 2 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 5 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 8 rooms
<input type="radio"/> 3 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 6 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms

#### Instructions:

- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

The census has inquired about the number of rooms in each housing unit since 1940. Data from this question provided the basis for estimating living space, a basic factor in determining housing needs and developing programs to serve them. In conjunction with the number of persons occupying the housing unit, information derived from this item contributed to the calculation of persons per room, an element in the formula for allocating Federal block grants and an item of major interest to housing-data users.

In 1990, the censal concept of rooms continued unchanged from that for 1980 and 1970—i.e., the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. The 1990 version varied slightly in wording. The question was asked for all units, both occupied and vacant.

**Editing and allocation**—The Bureau accepted answers to any of the H3 categories; for nonresponse, H3 was allocated from a preceding unit with the same pattern of tenure and units in structure.

### Question H4. Tenure

<b>H4. Is this house or apartment —</b>
<input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
<input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
<input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent?
<input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?

#### Instructions:

- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

Data from this question provided the count of owner- and renter-occupied units basic to most housing tabulations and analyses. The responses revealed the extent to which the U.S. population attained the goal of widespread home ownership and the degree of geographic, ethnic, and racial variation.

This question has been asked for all occupied units in housing censuses since 1940 and appeared on the population schedules from 1890 through 1930. The 1980 census question (H8) had one ownership category and two rental categories. The single ownership category "Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household" was expanded to two categories in 1990 to separate mortgaged units from those without a mortgage.

**Editing and allocation**—Any entry in H4 was accepted. If blank, the computer compared responses to this question with those to H6 (value) and H7a (contract rent). When H6 had a response but H7a did not, H4 was allocated from a preceding owned unit. When H7a had an entry but neither H4 nor H6 did, H4 was edited to "Rented for cash rent." H4 was allocated from a preceding occupied unit when all three items were blank or when H4 was blank and both H6 and H7a showed entries. For sample questionnaires, H4 was checked against items requesting mortgage information to determine whether tenure should be owned "with a mortgage" or owned "free and clear." For vacant units, tenure was blanked.

### Question H5. Value Screener

<b>If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —</b>	
<b>H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?</b>	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?</b>	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

## Instructions:

- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

The census requested and tabulated information on the valuation of certain kinds of housing units. For the first time, in the 1940 census, housing units were screened for business activity, and then, in 1970, an acreage screener was added as well. In the 1980 census, data on value (H6 below) were collected for all owner-occupied units, but published primarily for "specified" owner-occupied housing units—single-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. For vacant for-sale-only units, value was called "sale price asked."

The wording for item H5a of the 1990 screener question was similar to that for 1980. The H5b portion for 1990 differed from the 1980 question, which asked, "Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?"

**Editing and allocation**—The computer compared both parts of this question with H2 (units in structure); for sample questionnaires, H5a (acreage) was also compared with H19a (farm residence). Prior to computer edit, if the H2 response indicated the unit was a mobile home/trailer or a one-family house, no response was given for H5a, and the H19a entry was "Yes," then H5a was marked "No." In the regular edit for both H5a and H5b (commercial establishment), any H5 entry was accepted if H2 was a mobile home/trailer or a one-family house; for nonresponse, H5 was allocated from a preceding unit.

## Question H6. Value of Property

Answer only if you or someone in this household **OWNS**  
**OR IS BUYING** this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000   | <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more      |

## Instructions:

- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

Forerunners of 1990 questions on financial characteristics of housing units first appeared in 1890 on a supplementary schedule for mortgaged farms and homes. Questions included the market value of the farms or homes and whether they were mortgaged. Questions on value were asked again in 1920 and 1930. In 1960, when 10 value categories, ranging from "Less than \$5,000" to "\$35,000 or more," replaced write-in entries, the question was asked on a 100-percent basis in large cities and on a 25-percent basis elsewhere. In 1970, it was a 100-percent item everywhere, with the top category increased to "\$50,000 or more." A 100-percent question in 1980 carried the prefatory statement, "If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying . . ." It then asked for the value and followed the question with an instruction not to answer if the unit was a mobile home or trailer, a house on 10 or more acres, or a house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Value was to be reported in 1 of 24 categories, ranging from "Less than \$10,000" to "\$200,000 or more."

For 1990, the question was asked again on a 100-percent basis of all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units. It contained a newly worded prefatory statement, "Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment. . . ." The response section was expanded again to include 26 categories, ranging from "Less than \$10,000" to "\$500,000 or more," to accommodate housing price appreciation during the preceding decade.

**Editing and allocation**—The computer compared the entries in this question with those in H2 (units in structure), H4 (tenure), H5a (acreage), and C1 (vacancy status). Owner-occupied and vacant for-sale-only units with an entry in H6 were accepted. For nonresponse, H6 was allocated from a preceding unit with the same units in structure and acreage pattern; all other entries were blanked.



## Question H7. Monthly Rent, Meals Included in Rent

### H7a. Monthly Rent

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a. What is the monthly rent?**

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more

#### Instructions:

**H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

The data collected on monthly rent (H7a) were for contract rent (i.e., the amount agreed to, or contracted for), regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may have been included. Contract rent has been requested in each census since 1930; however, in 1960, it was collected from all households in large cities and from a 25-percent sample elsewhere. Through 1960, contract rent was reported with a write-in entry that had to be coded; in 1970 14 categories were provided, ranging from "Less than \$30" to "\$300 or more." For 1980, changes in rental costs and experience in the census tests led to an increase in the number of categories to 24, from "Less than \$50" to "\$500 or more." The 1980 question began with the instruction, "If you pay rent for your living quarters—," followed by a request for the amount of rent and a statement directing the respondent to the instruction guide if rent was not paid by the month.

The instruction on who should answer the question was slightly modified from 1980 to read "Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment," and no mention was made of what to do if rent was not paid by the month. The 1990 question included 26 categories, ranging from "Less than \$80" to "\$1,000 or more."

**Editing and allocation**—The computer compared responses to H7a with those to H4 (tenure) and C1 (vacancy status). For both renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units where the H4 entry was any response other than "Occupied

without payment of cash rent," any H7a response was accepted. When there was no response, H7a was allocated from a preceding unit with the same units-in-structure pattern.

### H7b. Meals Included in Rent

**b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?**

☐ Yes ☐ No

#### Instructions:

**b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

New for 1990, this item was intended to measure "congregate" housing, considered to be units where the rent included meals. This question was asked of all occupied housing units rented for cash and all vacant housing units for rent at the time of enumeration. The statistics on meals included in rent were published for specified renter-occupied units paying cash rent and specified vacant-for-rent units, both types of which excluded one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

**Editing and allocation**—For renter-occupied units paying cash rent and vacant-for-rent units, any response to H7b was accepted. For owner-occupied units, no cash rent units, and vacant units other than for rent, any entry in H7b was blanked. Blanks were allocated from a preceding unit paying cash rent.

## SAMPLE HOUSING QUESTIONS

### Question H8. Year Householder Moved In

**H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?**

☐ 1989 or 1990

☐ 1985 to 1988

☐ 1980 to 1984

☐ 1970 to 1979

☐ 1960 to 1969

☐ 1959 or earlier

#### Instructions:

**H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

Data from this question permit analysis of residential stability and change for different types of places such as central cities and suburbs of metropolitan areas and for individual towns and rural areas. They are used essentially by public and private organizations responsible for serving community needs.

An item on the year the present occupants last moved into the housing unit appeared in the 1960 and 1970 censuses in the population section of the questionnaire and was asked of all persons. The 1980 question identified the year in which the reference person moved into the housing unit by six time periods, beginning with "1949 or earlier," and included the category "Always lived here." For the 1990 census, "Always lived here" was deleted, and the years were updated to reflect movement during the decade 1980 to 1990.

**Editing and allocation**—The computer compared entries for H8 with those for question 5 (age of the householder) for consistency. For occupied units, where a householder's age was less than 20 years and H8 was 1970 through 1990, that response was accepted; where H8 was earlier than 1970, H8 was allocated from a preceding unit with similar age and tenure. Any entry for a householder of 20 to 29 years old with a move-in date from 1960 or later was accepted; any combination before 1960 was allocated from a preceding unit. Any H8 entry for a householder 30 years old and over was accepted; blanks were allocated from a preceding unit with similar age and tenure. For vacant units, blank H8 was accepted; entries were blanked.

### Question H9. Number of Bedrooms

**H9.** How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- ☐ No bedroom
- ☐ 1 bedroom
- ☐ 2 bedrooms
- ☐ 3 bedrooms
- ☐ 4 bedrooms
- ☐ 5 or more bedrooms

### Instructions:

**H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

Data on number of bedrooms help in assessing present and future housing needs, as well as in analyzing the inventory of both occupied and vacant housing units. When related to household composition, bedroom data offer information on housing adequacy and crowding.

An item on the number of bedrooms has been asked in the census since 1960. The 1980 census asked, "How many bedrooms do you have?" followed by an instruction to count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. The 1990 question asked for the

number of bedrooms a person would list if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent. Response categories provided for reporting no bedroom or 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more bedrooms.

**Editing and allocation**—The computer compared the entry for H9 with the one for H3 (rooms) for consistency. In general, the unit had to have at least one more room in total than the number of bedrooms, and any unit with three or more rooms was expected to have at least one bedroom. Data for blanks or unacceptable entries in H9 were allocated from preceding units with the same number of rooms and type of structure.

### Question H10. Complete Plumbing Facilities

**H10.** Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, have all three facilities
- ☐ No

### Instructions

**H10.** Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.

In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, bathtub or shower, and flush toilet. In 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on complete plumbing facilities and asked on a 100-percent basis. The 1980 questionnaire included two "yes" categories (one for the exclusive use of the respondent's household, the other for use by another household). The 1980 form also showed two "no" categories (one for having some but not all plumbing facilities, the other for no plumbing at all). The 1990 questionnaire included two response categories ("Yes, have all three facilities" and "No").

This question is a major element in determining the quality of housing. Data from it are used in measuring housing needs and delineating areas in need of assistance. Complete plumbing facilities were defined as consisting of hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower.

**Editing and allocation**—Any response to H10 was accepted; blanks were allocated from a preceding unit with the same units-in-structure and tenure pattern.

## Question H11. Complete Kitchen Facilities

**H11.** Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No



### Instructions:

**H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

Data on the number of housing units without complete kitchen facilities are used with other housing information to identify areas of low-quality housing and to plan and administer housing-assistance and rehabilitation programs. They also are used extensively in connection with programs for low-income persons and older Americans.

Parts of the question on complete kitchen facilities have been on the census questionnaire since 1940. The single-question approach began in 1970.

**Editing and allocation**—Any response to H11 was accepted, and blanks were allocated from a preceding unit with the same units-in-structure and tenure pattern.

## Question H12. Telephone in Housing Unit

**H12.** Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

### Instructions:

**H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

The principal interest in the data from this question concerns access to communication by elderly, handicapped, and low-income persons. Telecommunications and marketing firms are also major users of the data.

A question on the presence of a telephone in the housing unit was asked first in 1980. The 1960 and 1970 censuses included questions on the availability of a telephone, and telephone number at which people living in the unit could be called. Similar questions were included on the

back covers of the 1980 and 1990 forms to enable Bureau employees to interview by telephone if needed to complete or clarify questionnaire entries.

**Editing and allocation**—For occupied units, the computer accepted any response to H12; blanks were allocated from a preceding occupied unit. For vacant units, only blanks were accepted.

## Question H13. Vehicles Available

**H13.** How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ☐ None  
☐ 1  
☐ 2  
☐ 3  
☐ 4  
☐ 5  
☐ 6  
☐ 7 or more



### Instructions:

**H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

Data from this item are important for analyzing transportation needs and policies at the national and local governmental levels, and in studies and programs related to energy consumption, environmental protection, area development, and numerous other public- and private-sector applications.

The item on passenger automobiles available for household members' use became a census question in 1960, and light trucks and vans were added in 1980 to become two separate vehicle questions: one on automobiles and one on vans or trucks of 1-ton capacity or less kept at home for use by members of the household. The 1980 questions had printed categories for number of vehicles in single increments from none to three or more.

The 1990 census also had a single combined question, but with printed response categories in single increments from none to seven or more.

**Editing and allocation**—For occupied units, any response to H13 was accepted, and blanks were allocated from a preceding unit with the same units-in-structure and tenure pattern. Only blanks were accepted for vacant units.

## Question H14. Fuel Used Most for House Heating

**H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?**

- ☐ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ☐ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ☐ Electricity
- ☐ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ☐ Coal or coke
- ☐ Wood
- ☐ Solar energy
- ☐ Other fuel
- ☐ No fuel used

### Instructions:

**H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

Data from this question are factors in analyzing energy supply and consumption, and for forecasting energy needs and planning programs to meet them. Type of heating fuel used also is a source of information on quality of life and safety as well, since equipment that may be employed with some fuels presents specific risks.

The type of fuel used for house heating has been included in all housing censuses since 1940. In the 1980 census, type of fuel used most for house heating was part of a larger question that also inquired about fuel for water heating and for cooking. These latter two types were not included in the 1990 fuel question. As in 1980, however, a 1990 question on costs of utilities and fuels did ask the cost separately for electricity, gas, and other fuels purchased for all household uses and thus provided some indirect data.

In its final design, the 1990 question had only one important difference from that used in 1980—the addition of solar energy as a heating source.

**Editing and allocation**—For occupied units, any response to H14 was accepted, and blanks were allocated from a preceding unit with the same units-in-structure and tenure pattern. For vacant units, only blanks were accepted.

## Questions H15 and H16. Source of Water and Sewage Disposal

**H15. Do you get water from —**

- ☐ A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- ☐ An individual drilled well?
- ☐ An individual dug well?
- ☐ Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

**H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?**

- ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ☐ No, use other means

### Instructions:

**H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

**H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

Responses to these two questions provided important data in determining accessibility to safe drinking water and in the planning, administration, and evaluation of housing, water, and sewage programs. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. In the 1990 census, a common source supplying water to five or more units was classified as a "Public system or a private company." If water was supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units were classified as obtaining water from an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. In the 1980 census, a common source was not considered to be a public system or private company unless it supplied six or more units.

The 1940 census was the first to include items on source of water and sewage disposal. The 1990 question was identical to the one used in 1980.

**Editing and allocation**—For all units, the computer compared entries for H15 and H16 with those for H2 (units in structure). It accepted any response to H15 or H16 where the H2 entry was "A mobile home or trailer," a building with up to four units in it, or "Other." Where H2 indicated five or more units and H15 or H16 was a "public system" (such as a city water department or private company), that response was accepted; other H15 or H16 responses were edited to a public system. If the unit was in a building with less than five units, where no entry was provided, H15 or H16 was allocated from a preceding unit with the same units-in-structure and tenure pattern.

## Question H17. Year Built

### H17. About when was this building first built?

- ☐ 1989 or 1990  
☐ 1985 to 1988  
☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1970 to 1979  
☐ 1960 to 1969  
☐ 1950 to 1959  
☐ 1940 to 1949  
☐ 1939 or earlier  
☐ Don't know

### Instructions:

**H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

This item yielded data on the age of the housing stock found in many types of housing analyses, including those required by Federal legislation. Age of housing data are important in identifying areas of growth and where rehabilitation or substantial renewal are needed. Programs concerned with safety also benefit from analysis involving the periods in which structures were built. One application is in estimating the potential incidence of lead-paint poisoning.

Year built has been included in the census since 1940. The 1980 census question was worded: "About when was this building originally built?" This was followed by a clarifying instruction to answer for the time when the building was first constructed and not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. There were response circles for seven time periods, ranging from "1979 or 1980" back to "1939 or earlier." The 1990 question added a "Don't know" category for better allocation of responses for respondents who did not know and, otherwise, would guess a year.

**Editing and allocation**—Occupied and vacant units were considered in separate computer edits. For occupied units, H17 was compared with H8 (year householder moved into unit). In general, any entry for H17 was accepted as long as the unit was not reported as being built after the householder moved in; blanks and "Don't know" were allocated from a preceding unit with similar tenure and time the householder moved in. For vacant units, entries were accepted, and blanks were allocated from previous units with similar structure type and vacancy status.

## Question H18. Condominium Status

### H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

*If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.*

### Instructions:

**H18.** A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

Data from the item on condominium status expanded tenure information on home ownership. They documented the extent of this form of ownership, which had grown during recent decades.

In 1970, condominiums were grouped with cooperative units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units, whether occupied or vacant. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis. The 1980 census identified condominium housing units but not cooperatives.

**Editing and allocation**—For all units, the computer compared responses to H18 to those for H2. A "No" response to H18 was accepted when the H2 entry was a mobile home/trailer or "Other"; "Yes" H18 responses were edited to "No." Where H2 was a one-family or multiunit building, any H18 response was accepted; blanks were allocated by similar preceding structure type.

## Question H19. Farm Residence

### H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- ☐ Yes — Skip to H20  
☐ No

**b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?**

- ☐ None  
☐ \$1 to \$999  
☐ \$1,000 to \$2,499  
☐ \$2,500 to \$4,999  
☐ \$5,000 to \$9,999  
☐ \$10,000 or more

## Instructions:

**H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b.** This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Data identifying farm housing units define the universe of farm housing, the farm residence population, and are important for many programs administered by the Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies. The 1990 census used the same farm definition as that for 1980. The criteria for the classification of housing units and their occupants as being located on a farm were (1) a lot (or place) size of 1 or more acres and (2) sales of farm products in 1 year of \$1,000 or more.

Farm residence has been included in all censuses since 1890. In 1980, as in 1960 and 1970, the first part of the farm-residence question was a screener to determine the size of the lot or property. The 1980 categories were (1) less than 1 acre (including specific mention of "a city or suburban lot"), (2) 1 to 9 acres, and (3) 10 or more acres. Respondents for housing units located on 1 or more acres were asked the sales value of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place for the previous year. The lowest value category in 1980 was "Less than \$50 (or None)," with additional categories extending to "\$2,500 or more."

The farm residence question for 1990 included two parts. H19a asked if the house was on less than 1 acre, with an instruction to skip to the next question if "Yes." If "No," the respondent answered H19b, which asked for the value of actual sales of all agricultural products from the property in 1989. Categories included a break at \$1,000 (the minimum value of sales to qualify as a farm) as well as higher values.

**Editing and allocation**—Occupied and vacant units were edited separately, with both pre-edit and edit operations for occupied units. During the pre-edit phase, the computer compared H19a with H5 (dwellings on 10 or more acres) for consistency; disagreements were changed to agree with H5. For both acres (H19a) and sales (H19b), units other than the one-family type and those on less than 1 acre were excluded.

Where the acres category was blank but sales was filled, the computer provided (allocated) a response for acres. If sales contained a dollar-value response (\$1 or more), then part A was made to equal "No" (for 1 or more acres). If sales contained a response of "None," then acres was made "Yes" (for less than 1 acre) and sales was blanked. If sales was blank, acres was allocated from a preceding unit. If an allocated response to the acres item was "No," sales also was allocated.

If the response to the acres item was "Yes" and a dollar-value response was given for sales, the acres entry

was changed to "No," on the assumption that H19a was filled incorrectly. If the preceding conditions did not hold, then the sales entry was blanked because it should not have been answered if the dwelling was on less than 1 acre. If the sales item continued to be a nonresponse, then the sales item was allocated from a preceding unit.

For vacant units, a response only to section a was expected for one-family and mobile-home/trailer dwellings. Blanks were allocated from a preceding unit.

## Question H20. Costs of Utilities and Fuels

**H20.** What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment?  
If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

**a. Electricity**

\$  .00  
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee  
☐ No charge or electricity not used

**b. Gas**

\$  .00  
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee  
☐ No charge or gas not used

**c. Water**

\$  .00  
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee  
☐ No charge

**d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.**

\$  .00  
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee  
☐ No charge or these fuels not used

## Instructions:

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ( ) the two utilities.

Data on utility and fuel costs are important components of gross rent and homeowner shelter costs, the total out-of-pocket costs borne by renters and homeowners, respectively.

The 1940 census was the first to ask questions on monthly utility and fuel costs, including separate costs of electricity, gas, and water. The 1950 census was the first to cover oil, wood, or coal in the utility and fuel costs question. The 1980 census, the first census collecting these costs for owners as well as for renters, asked for average monthly costs of electricity and gas. Yearly costs were requested for water and, in combined form, for "oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc." The question called for writing in specific amounts or checking categories if costs were included in rent or not charged, or if the utility was not used.

For 1990, utility and fuel costs again were asked of both owners (including those in condominiums and mobile homes) and renters. All costs were requested on a yearly basis. Persons who had occupied the house or apartment for less than a year were instructed to estimate yearly costs.

**Editing and allocation**—For occupied units, where the H20 amount (part 1) of each component indicated a response but the inclusion section (part 2) did not, the amount was verified with the upper range (see chart below). An amount within the limits was accepted; any amount outside the limits was allocated from a preceding unit, by units in structure and (excluding H20c) fuel type. If both amount and inclusion entries were made, the inclusion section was blanked. Where no amount was noted and either inclusion in rent or no charge for the utility was shown, that response was accepted. If neither an amount nor an inclusion was specified, both were allocated from a preceding unit, by units in structure and (excluding H20c) fuel type.

## Upper-Range Limits for Items H20a through H20d

Household fuel type (H14)	Electricity (H20a)	Gas (H20b)	Water (H20c)	Oil, coal, etc. (H20d)
1, 2 (Gas) . . . . .	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$5,000
3 (Electricity) . . . . .	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
4, 5, 6 (Oil, coal, wood, etc.) . . . . .	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$7,500
7, 8 (Solar energy, other fuel) . . . . .	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$7,500
9 (No fuel used) . . . . .	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000

For vacant units, nonresponse to both sections of each item was accepted. Responses in the inclusion area or for amount were blanked.

## Homeowner Shelter Cost Screener Instructions

### INSTRUCTION:

*Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.*

In determining the content of the 1990 census, the Bureau expanded the section on homeowner shelter cost items by adding new questions and revising some of the 1980 items. In general, homeowner shelter costs for mobile homes and condominiums were added for the first time. This section of the sample questionnaire began with the screener instructions.

In the 1980 census, the section on shelter costs contained questions on real estate taxes, insurance, and mortgages. A statement at the head of that section explained that the questions were to be answered for one-family houses owned or being bought by household members, except mobile homes/trailers, homes on 10 or more acres, condominiums, and houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Household members in any of the excluded categories and renters were instructed to skip the section. In 1990, the statement explained that the shelter cost items were to be answered "if this were a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING."

**Editing and allocation**—In many circumstances where the unit was mortgaged, the shelter cost items (H21 through H26) were edited and allocated as a group. See



"Editing and allocation" under H23 for a description of the procedure covering these situations.

### Upper-Range Limits for Items H21, H22, H23b, and H24b

Cell	Value type	H21 Real estate taxes (3 percent)	H22 Property Insurance (1 percent)	H23b and H24b First and second mortgage payments
1 .....	1	\$600	\$200	\$500
2 .....	2	\$1,500	\$500	\$1,000
3 .....	3	\$2,100	\$700	\$1,500
4 .....	4	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$2,000
5 .....	5	\$4,500	\$1,500	\$3,000
6 .....	6	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$4,000
7 .....	7	\$9,000	\$3,000	\$6,000
8 .....	8	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
9 .....	9	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$11,000

### Question H21. Real Estate Taxes

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

☐

### Instructions:

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

The 1980 census, the first to include real estate taxes, asked whether they were included in the mortgage payment (H23c) and for the specific amount paid on "this" property, providing space for a write-in response and a circle to fill if no taxes were paid. The 1990 census version was almost identical to that of 1980. The coverage was expanded to include condominiums, mobile homes, and all one-family homes.

**Editing and allocation**—In many circumstances where the unit was mortgaged, the computer edited and allocated entries for this item in conjunction with the other shelter cost items (H21 through H26). See "Editing and allocation" under H23 for the procedures covering these situations. In other cases, such as when the property was not mortgaged, H21 was edited and allocated independent of the other shelter cost items. For owner-occupied units with an amount in H21, this amount was verified with the upper range limits (see chart under "Homeowner Shelter Cost Screener Instructions" following question H20 discussion), and accepted if within those limits. If outside those limits, or if H21 was blank, H21 was allocated from the preceding owner-occupied unit by unit type and value.

### Question H22. Fire, Hazard, and Flood Insurance

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

☐

### Instructions:

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

The 1980 census was the first to have an item on fire and hazard insurance and whether it was included in the mortgage payment (H23d). That question asked for the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on "this" property, with response space for a write-in amount and a circle to fill if the respondent paid no premium.

**Editing and allocation**—In many circumstances where the unit was mortgaged, the computer edited and allocated responses to H22 in conjunction with those for the other

shelter cost items (H21 through H26). See "Editing and allocation" under H23 for the procedures covering these situations. In other cases, such as when the property was not mortgaged, H22 was edited and allocated independent of the other shelter cost items. For owner-occupied units with an amount in H22, this amount was verified with the upper range limits (see chart under "Homeowner Shelter Cost Screener Instructions" following question H20 discussion), and accepted if within those limits. If outside those limits, or if H22 was blank, H22 was allocated from the preceding owner-occupied unit by unit type and value.

### Question H23. Mortgage Status, Monthly Payment, Taxes and Insurance Included in Monthly Mortgage Payment

**H23a.** Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

---

**b.** How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

---

**c.** Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

---

**d.** Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

### Instructions:

- H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.
- Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

Mortgage status has appeared in every census since 1890, except 1930. The sample question on existence of a mortgage, deed of trust, or contract to purchase the housing unit (H23a) remained essentially the same as in 1980. The 1990 census questionnaire included the 100-percent tenure question (H4) to identify the existence of a mortgage.

The 1980 census contained a multiple-part item on the existence of first and second mortgages and one question on monthly mortgage payments for all mortgages. In 1990, one item asked for the total regular monthly payment to the lender for the first mortgage only while a second item asked for mortgage payments on all second mortgages (including home equity loans). The respondent was to write in a dollar amount or fill a circle indicating that no regular payment was required.

The inclusion of real estate taxes (H23c) in the regular monthly mortgage payment remained essentially unchanged between 1980 and 1990.

H23d (inclusion of fire, hazard, and flood insurance in regular monthly mortgage payment) was another shelter-cost question that remained essentially the same from 1980 to 1990.

**Editing and allocation**—The answer to item H23a, mortgage status, was accepted if the answer was "No" (not mortgaged) and there were no amounts for first mortgage payment (H23b) or second mortgage payment (H24b); or if the answer was "Yes,..." (mortgaged) and there was an amount or no regular payment answered in either of the mortgage payment questions (H23b or H24b).

If H23a was blank or answered "No" and there was an amount in mortgage payment (H23b or H24b), item H23a was edited to "Yes,..." (mortgaged).

If H23a was answered "Yes,..." but H23b was blank or above the upper range limit (see chart under "Homeowner Shelter Cost Screener Instructions" following question H20 discussion), the mortgage payment (H23b) was allocated from the preceding mortgaged owner-occupied unit by unit type and value.

A similar procedure for mortgaged units was used to edit and allocate H23c, inclusion of real estate taxes in mortgage payment, and H23d, inclusion of insurance in mortgage payment.

In all other mortgaged unit cases, the computer edited and allocated the responses to items H23a through H23d in conjunction with the other shelter cost items (H21

through H26). This was done because of the close relationship between these items when a property was mortgaged. In these cases, all items were allocated from a preceding mortgaged owner-occupied unit by unit type and value.

#### Question H24. Second Mortgage, Home-Equity Loan

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

☐

---

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
 Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

☐

#### Instructions:

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

Monthly payment on second mortgages became a separate item in 1990; persons who responded "Yes" to the 1980 census question on mortgage status were instructed to answer the next item on whether they had a second or junior mortgage. The 1990 inquiry added home-equity loans, recognizing that such loans were becoming an increasingly popular way of "freeing up" the equity in a home.

In the 1980 census, respondents had instructions to include payments on second or junior mortgages in the amount reported for the regular monthly mortgage payment. For 1990, questions on the existence of second or junior mortgages and related home-equity loans and their payments were included separately from those on first mortgages to provide more specific information on homeowner shelter costs.

**Editing and allocation**—In most circumstances, H24a and H24b were edited and allocated in conjunction with the other shelter cost items (H21 through H26). See "Editing and allocation" under H23 for the procedures covering these situations.

If H24b, second mortgage payment, was the only blank or was above the upper range limit (see chart under "Homeowner Shelter Cost Screener Instructions" following question H20 discussion), H24b was allocated from the preceding mortgaged owner-occupied unit by unit type and value.

#### Question H25. Monthly Condominium Fee

*Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —*

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
 Monthly amount — Dollars

☐

#### Instructions:

- H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

An inquiry on the monthly condominium fee was introduced in the 1990 census. Preceded by an instruction to answer only if the housing unit was a condominium, the question asked for the amount of the fee.

**Editing and allocation**—In many circumstances where the condominium was mortgaged, the computer edited and allocated responses to H25 in conjunction with the other shelter cost items (H21 through H26). See "Editing and allocation" under H23 for the procedures covering these situations.

In other cases, such as when the condominium was not mortgaged, H25 was edited and allocated independent of the other shelter cost items. For owner-occupied condominiums with an amount in H25, this amount was verified against the upper range limit of \$1,500. If above the limit or if H25 was blank, H25 was allocated from a preceding owner-occupied condominium unit by units in structure.

### Question H26. Mobile Home Costs

Answer *ONLY* if this is a **MOBILE HOME** —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

### Instructions:

Historically, mobile homes were considered personal, instead of real, property; therefore, housing shelter cost data were not collected for them. With mobile homes

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

accounting for an increasing proportion of American housing, participants in local public meetings (see ch. 2) and other housing data users recommended asking owners for mobile-home shelter costs in the 1990 census. The 1990 census included a single question, specifying four types of expenses in asking for their total yearly dollar cost.

**Editing and allocation**—In many circumstances where the mobile home was mortgaged, the computer edited and allocated responses to H26 in conjunction with the other shelter cost items (H21 through H26). See “Editing and allocation” under H23 for the procedures covering these situations.

In other cases, such as when the mobile home was not mortgaged, H26 was edited and allocated independent of the other shelter cost items. For owner-occupied mobile homes with an amount in H26, this amount was verified against the upper range limit of \$5,000. If above the limit or if H26 was blank, H26 was allocated from a preceding owner-occupied mobile home.

## **APPENDIX 14A.**

### **Facsimiles of Forms D-2 and D-4**

#### **D-2. Official 1990 U.S. Census Form**

#### **D-4. Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form**

Form D-2 was the long-form questionnaire used to enumerate a sample of the households in the 1990 census. The cover, page 1, and the back page were essentially the same as their counterparts on the short-form questionnaire (form D-1). In addition to question 1 on page 1, the short form contained only population items 2-7 on page 2 and

housing items H1-H7 on page 3. All other questions were unique to the long form. Persons 4-6, not shown, were identical to columns 1, 2, 3, and 7, which are shown. Pages 8-19, used to enumerate persons in columns 2-7, also have been omitted.

CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana -**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.  If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.  If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<b>4. Race</b> Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.  If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b> , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.   If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b> , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.  If <b>Other race</b> , print race.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
<b>5. Age and year of birth</b> a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.  b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	
<b>6. Marital status</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.  If <b>Yes</b> , other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> Other		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> Other	
<b>FOR CENSUS USE</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 4 0 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/>	

# NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a--H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

<b>H1a.</b> Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — <b>H5a.</b> Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b.</b> Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — <b>H6.</b> What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more			
<b>b.</b> Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<b>H7a.</b> What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more			
<b>H3.</b> How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		<b>b.</b> Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
<b>H4.</b> Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		<b>FOR CENSUS USE</b>			
<b>A. Total persons</b> 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9		<b>B. Type of unit</b> Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere <b>C1. Vacancy status</b> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant <b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<b>D. Months vacant</b> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more <b>E. Complete after</b> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> <b>F. Cov.</b> <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	
<b>G. DO</b> 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9		<b>ID</b> 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9			

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">          </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used         </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from --</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">          </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used         </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">          </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge         </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">          </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used         </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
  - ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
  - ☐ No — Skip to H24a
- Go to H23b

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

*Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —*  
**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

*Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —*  
**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years	
		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female —	
		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office _____ c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____	

**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ a.m.  
☐ p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?** Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —**

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR ☐ \$  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

# Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3 - 11</b>
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CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 9 4 9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 9 8 1
<input type="radio"/> 0 0 0 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 8 0 0 0 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 0 0 0 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 8 0 0 0 0
<input type="radio"/> 1 0 1 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 1 0 1 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 0 1 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 1 0 1 0
<input type="radio"/> 2 0 2 0	<input type="radio"/> 2 0 2 0	<input type="radio"/> 2 0 2 0	<input type="radio"/> 2 0 2 0
<input type="radio"/> 3 0 3 0	<input type="radio"/> 3 0 3 0	<input type="radio"/> 3 0 3 0	<input type="radio"/> 3 0 3 0
<input type="radio"/> 4 0 4 0	<input type="radio"/> 4 0 4 0	<input type="radio"/> 4 0 4 0	<input type="radio"/> 4 0 4 0
<input type="radio"/> 5 0 5 0	<input type="radio"/> 5 0 5 0	<input type="radio"/> 5 0 5 0	<input type="radio"/> 5 0 5 0
<input type="radio"/> 6 0 6 0	<input type="radio"/> 6 0 6 0	<input type="radio"/> 6 0 6 0	<input type="radio"/> 6 0 6 0
<input type="radio"/> 7 0 7 0	<input type="radio"/> 7 0 7 0	<input type="radio"/> 7 0 7 0	<input type="radio"/> 7 0 7 0
<input type="radio"/> 8 0 8 0	<input type="radio"/> 8 0 8 0	<input type="radio"/> 8 0 8 0	<input type="radio"/> 8 0 8 0
<input type="radio"/> 9 0 9 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 0 9 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 0 9 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 0 9 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.  
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.  
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.  
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.  
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).  
If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.  
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.  
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**  
The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.  
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.  
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.  
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.  
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

**14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

**b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

**15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

**17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

**18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

**19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

**20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

**21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

**22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

**d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

**e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

**23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

**b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate **government** category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

## APPENDIX 14B.

### Computer Edit Sequence

Figure 1. Sequence of Computer Edit of 100-Percent Population Items

A. Persons in households:

1. Pre-edits for race—to reconcile difference between the write-in entries and FOSDIC circles for three major race categories: American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander, and other race for which a FOSDIC circle was not available.
2. Pre-edit for age—to allocate a value to age (question 5a) when inconsistent with year of birth (question 5b).
3. Reconciled inconsistencies between each household member's relationship (question 2) to the householder (question 1), marital status (question 6), sex (question 3), and age (question 5a). Established the householder first, then checked for inconsistencies or missing data for other persons. Disallowed improbable responses such as two spouses, same-sex householder and spouse, married persons under 14 years old, and children older than their parents.

4. Allocation (if needed) of race (question 4).

5. Allocation (if needed) of Hispanic origin (question 7).

B. Persons in group quarters (GQ):

1. Pre-edit for race (question 4) and age (question 5a), similarly as in A1 and A2 above.
2. Reconciled inconsistencies in the GQ code, relationship (question 2), age (question 5a), and sex (question 3). Disallowed improbable responses such as inmates of noninstitutional GQ, females in male-only GQ's, and age violations based on the GQ age restrictions.
3. Allocation (if needed) of relationship (question 2), age (question 5a), sex (question 3), race (question 4), marital status (question 6), and Hispanic origin (question 7).



**Figure 2. Sequence of Computer Pre-Edit of Sample Population Questions**

[The purpose of the pre-edit was to make certain that every written-in entry had been coded]

Sequence	Item number	Item description
1.	5	Age and year of birth
2.	4	Race
3.	7	Spanish/Hispanic origin
4.	9	Citizenship
5.	14	Residence 5 years ago
6.	13	Ancestry
7.	15	Language
8.	24	Journey to work
9.	22	Place of work
10.	21b	Hours worked last week
11.	31c	Usual hours worked per week
12.	28, 29	Industry and occupation
13.	17c	Years of active-duty military service
14.	32	Income by type
15.	33	Total income

**Figure 3. Sequence of Computer Edit of Sample Population Questions**

Sequence	Item number	Item description
1.	2	Relationship
2.	8	Place of birth
3.	9	Citizenship
4.	10	Year of entry
5.	11, 12	Education
6.	14	Mobility status and migration
7.	13	Ancestry
8.	15	Language
9.	18, 19	Disability
10.	20	Fertility
11.	22	Place of work
12.	23, 24	Journey to work
13.	25, 26	Employment status recode
14.	21a	Hours worked last week
15.	27	Year last worked
16.	28-30	Industry, occupation, and class of worker
17.	17	Veteran status
18.	32, 33	Income
19.	H19	Farm

**Figure 4. Sequence of Computer Edit of 100-Percent Housing Questions**

Sequence	Item number	Item description
1.	4	Tenure
2.	C1	Vacancy status
3.	D	Months vacant
4.	C2	Boarded up
5.	H2	Units in structure
6.	H3	Number of rooms
7.	H5a	Acreage
8.	H5b	Commercial establishment
9.	H6	Value
10.	H7a, b	Monthly rent and meals included in rent

Figure 5. Sequence of Computer Edit of Sample Housing Items

Sequence	Item number	Item description
1a.	H4	Tenure (occupied units)
1b.	B	Tenure and type of UHE (vacant UHE units)
1c.	B	Vacant units (regular and UHE)
2a.	C1	Vacancy status (vacant regular units)
2b.	C1	Vacancy status (vacant UHE units)
2c.	C1	Vacancy status (occupied units)
3a.	D	Months vacant (vacant units)
3b.	D	Months vacant (occupied units)
4a.	C2	Boarded up (vacant units)
4b.	C2	Boarded up (occupied units)
5.	H2	Units in structure
6.	H3	Rooms
7a.	H5a	Acreage
7b.	H5b	Commercial establishment
8a.	H6	Value (owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only units)
8b.	H6	Value (renter-occupied and vacant other than for-sale-only units)
9a.	H7a	Contract rent (renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units)
9b.	H7a	Contract rent (owner-occupied units and vacant other than for-rent units)
10a.	H7b	Meals included in rent (renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units)
10b.	H7b	Meals included in rent (owner-occupied and vacant other than for-rent units)
11a.	H8	Year householder moved into unit (occupied units)
11b.	H8	Year householder moved into unit (vacant units)
12a.	H17	Year structure built (occupied units)
12b.	H17	Year structure built (vacant units)
13.	H9	Bedrooms
14.	H10	Complete plumbing facilities
15.	H11	Complete kitchen facilities
16a.	H12	Telephone in unit (occupied units)
16b.	H12	Telephone in unit (vacant units)
17a.	H13	Vehicles available (occupied units)
17b.	H13	Vehicles available (vacant units)
18a.	H14	House heating fuel (occupied units)
18b.	H14	House heating fuel (vacant units)
19.	H15	Source of water
20.	H16	Sewage disposal
21.	H18	Condominium status
22a.	H19a/H19b	Acres and crop sales (occupied units)
22b.	H19a/H19b	Acres and crop sales (vacant units)
23a.	H20a	Electricity (all occupied units)
23b.	H20a	Electricity (vacant units)
24a.	H20b	Gas (all occupied units)
24b.	H20b	Gas (vacant units)
25a.	H20c	Water (all occupied units)
25b.	H20c	Water (vacant units)
26a.	H20d	Fuel oil (all occupied units)
26b.	H20d	Fuel oil (vacant units)
27a.	H23a	Mortgage status (owner-occupied mortgaged noncondominium one-family houses, condominium units, or mobile homes)
27b.	H23a	Mortgage status (renter-occupied units or owner-occupied units not of above unit types)
28a.	H24a	Second mortgage status (same units as edit 27a)
28b.	H24a	Second mortgage status (same units as edit 27b)
29a.	H23b	Mortgage payment (same units as edit 27a)
29b.	H23b	Mortgage payment (same units as edit 27b)
30a.	24b	Second mortgage payment (same units as 27a)
30b.	24b	Second mortgage payment (same units as 27b)
31a.	H21	Real estate tax (same units as 27a)
31b.	H21	Real estate tax (same units as 27b)
32a.	H22	Insurance payment (same units as 27a)
32b.	H22	Insurance payment (same units as 27b)
33a.	H23c	Real estate taxes included (same units as 27a)
33b.	H23c	Real estate taxes included (same units as 27b)
34a.	H23d	Insurance included (same units as 27a)
34b.	H23d	Insurance included (same units as 27b)
35a.	H25	Monthly condominium fee (owner-occupied condominium units)
35b.	H25	Monthly condominium fee (renter occupied or owner-occupied noncondominium units)
36a.	H26	Mobile home fee (owner-occupied mobile homes)
36b.	H26	Mobile home fee (renter-occupied, owner-occupied nonmobile homes, or vacant units)

## **APPENDIX 14C.**

### **Selected Code Lists**

#### **Figure**

1. Enumerator's Instructions for Classifying Written-In Entries for Race
2. Enumerator's Rules for Entering Responses of Spanish/Hispanic Origin
3. Four- and Twenty-Five Group Classification of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home, With Illustrative Examples
4. Portion of Numerical List for Coding Ancestry
5. Alphabetical List for Coding Group Quarters Code List
6. 1990 Industrial Classification System
7. 1990 Occupational Classification System

Figure 1. Enumerator's Instructions for Classifying Written-In Entries for Race

(Question 4)

Written-in response	Fill circle for—	Written-in response	Fill circle for—
Abenaki . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Catalonian . . . . .	White
African (African-American) . . . . .	Black or Negro	Catawba . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Afrikaner (Afrikander) . . . . .	White	Caucasian . . . . .	White
Afro American . . . . .	Black or Negro	Cayuga . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Aleut . . . . .	Aleut	Celebesian . . . . .	Other API
Algerian . . . . .	White	Central American . . . . .	Other race
Algonquian . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Ceram . . . . .	Other API
Alutiq . . . . .	Aleut	Ceylonese . . . . .	Other API
Amerasian . . . . .	Other API	Chamorro . . . . .	Guamanian
American Indian . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Chemehuevi . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
American Negro . . . . .	Black or Negro	Cherokee . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Anglo-Saxon . . . . .	White	Cheyenne . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Apache (Jicarilla, Mescalero, San Carlos) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Chicano . . . . .	Other race
Appalachian . . . . .	White	Chickasaw . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Arab (Arabian) (Arab-American) . . . . .	White	Chilean . . . . .	Other race
Arapaho (Arapahoe) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Chinese (Chinese-American) . . . . .	Chinese
Arikara . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Chinook . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Armenian . . . . .	White	Chinos . . . . .	Chinese
Aryan . . . . .	White	Chippewa (Red Lake, Sault Ste. Marie, Sokaogan) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Asian (Asian-American) . . . . .	Other API	Choctaw . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Asian Indian . . . . .	Asian Indian	Chumash . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Asiatic . . . . .	Other API	Colored . . . . .	Black or Negro
Assiniboine . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Colville . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Assyrian . . . . .	White	Comanche . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Athabaskan . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Congolese . . . . .	Black or Negro
Athapaskan . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Cosmopolitan . . . . .	Other race
Attu Islands . . . . .	Aleut	Costa Rican . . . . .	Other race
Azores . . . . .	White	Coushatta . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Bahamian . . . . .	Black or Negro	Cree . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Bangladeshi . . . . .	Other API	Creek . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Barbadian . . . . .	Black or Negro	Creole . . . . .	Other race
Basque . . . . .	White	Crow . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Belgian . . . . .	White	Cuban . . . . .	Other race
Bengali (Bengalee) . . . . .	Asian Indian	Cuban Black . . . . .	Black or Negro
Bharati . . . . .	Asian Indian	Cuban White . . . . .	White
Bhutanese (Bhoton, Bhutan) . . . . .	Other API	Czechoslovakian . . . . .	White
Bikini Islander . . . . .	Other API	Danish . . . . .	White
Bilalian . . . . .	Black or Negro	Delaware . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Black (Black-American) . . . . .	Black or Negro	Devil's Lake (Devil's Lake Sioux) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Black African (Black African-American) . . . . .	Black or Negro	Diegueno . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Black Canadian . . . . .	Black or Negro	Dominican Black . . . . .	Black or Negro
Black Cuban . . . . .	Black or Negro	Dominican White . . . . .	White
Black Haitian . . . . .	Black or Negro	Dravidian . . . . .	Asian Indian
Black Dominican . . . . .	Black or Negro	Dutch . . . . .	White
Black Muslim . . . . .	Black or Negro	East Indian . . . . .	Asian Indian
Black Panamanian . . . . .	Black or Negro	Ecuadorian . . . . .	Other race
Black Puerto Rican . . . . .	Black or Negro	Egyptian . . . . .	White
Black Trinidadian . . . . .	Black or Negro	El Salvadoran . . . . .	Other race
Blackfeet . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	English . . . . .	White
Bolivian . . . . .	Other race	Eniwetok Islander (Eniwetok) . . . . .	Other API
Boricua . . . . .	Other race	Eskimo . . . . .	Eskimo
Borneo . . . . .	Other API	Ethiopian . . . . .	Black or Negro
Brazilian . . . . .	Other race	Eurasian . . . . .	Other API
British . . . . .	White	European . . . . .	White
Brown . . . . .	Other race	Falkland Islander . . . . .	White
Bulgarian . . . . .	White	Fijian . . . . .	Other API
Burmese . . . . .	Other API	Filipino (Filipino-American) . . . . .	Filipino
Caddo . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Finnish . . . . .	White
Cahuilla . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Flathead . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Cambodian . . . . .	Other API	Formosan . . . . .	Other API
Canadian . . . . .	White	French . . . . .	White
Canadian Black . . . . .	Black or Negro	French-Amer. Indian . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Canadian Indian . . . . .	(Amer. Indian)	French-Canadian . . . . .	White
Canadian White . . . . .	White	Gabrieleno . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Cantonese . . . . .	Chinese	Galapagos Islander . . . . .	Other race
Cape Verdean . . . . .	Other race	German . . . . .	White
Carolinian (Caroline Islander) . . . . .	Other API	Ghanian . . . . .	Black or Negro
Castilian . . . . .	White	Goanese . . . . .	Asian Indian

Figure 1. Enumerator's Instructions for Classifying Written-In Entries for Race—Continued

(Question 4)

Written-in response	Fill circle for—	Written-in response	Fill circle for—
Great Britain.....	White	Makah.....	Indian (Amer.)
Greek.....	White	Malayan.....	Other API
Grenadian.....	Black or Negro	Mandan.....	Indian (Amer.)
Gros Ventres.....	Indian (Amer.)	Mariana Islander.....	Other API
Guamanian.....	Guamanian	Marshalllese (Marshall Islander).....	Other API
Guatemalan.....	Other race	Mashpee.....	Indian (Amer.)
Gypsy.....	White	Melanesian.....	Other API
Haida (Haidan).....	Indian (Amer.)	Menominee.....	Indian (Amer.)
Haitian.....	Black or Negro	Mesquakie.....	Indian (Amer.)
Haliwa.....	Indian (Amer.)	Mestizo.....	Other race
Havasupai.....	Indian (Amer.)	Mexican.....	Other race
Hawaiian (Hawaiian-American).....	Hawaiian	Mexican-American.....	Other race
Hidatsa.....	Indian (Amer.)	Mexican-Amer.-Indian.....	Indian (Amer.)
Hindu (Hindoo).....	Asian Indian	Mexicano.....	Other race
Hispanic.....	Other race	Miami.....	Indian (Amer.)
Hispano.....	Other race	Miccousukee.....	Indian (Amer.)
Hmong.....	Other API	Micmac.....	Indian (Amer.)
Honduran.....	Other race	Micronesian.....	Other API
Hoopa.....	Indian (Amer.)	Miwok.....	Indian (Amer.)
Hopi.....	Indian (Amer.)	Modoc.....	Indian (Amer.)
Houma.....	Indian (Amer.)	Mohawk.....	Indian (Amer.)
Hualapai.....	Indian (Amer.)	Mohican.....	Indian (Amer.)
Hungarian.....	White	Mongolian.....	Other API
Indian-American.....	Indian (Amer.)	Mono.....	Indian (Amer.)
Indian-Asian.....	Asian Indian	Moroccan.....	White
Indian-East.....	Asian Indian	Moslem.....	White
Indian-Hindu.....	Asian Indian	Muckleshoot.....	Indian (Amer.)
Indic.....	Asian Indian	Mulatto.....	Other race
Indo-Aryan.....	Asian Indian	Munsee.....	Indian (Amer.)
Indo-Asian.....	Asian Indian	Muslim.....	Black or Negro
Indo-Chinese.....	Other API	Narrangansett.....	Indian (Amer.)
Indo Dravidian.....	Asian Indian	Native American.....	Indian (Amer.)
Indonesian.....	Other API	Navajo (Navaho).....	Indian (Amer.)
Inuit.....	Eskimo	Negro.....	Black or Negro
Inupiaq.....	Eskimo	Nez Perce.....	Indian (Amer.)
Inupiat.....	Eskimo	Nicaraguan.....	Other race
Iranian.....	White	Nigerian.....	Black or Negro
Irish.....	White	Nigritian.....	Black or Negro
Iroquois.....	Indian (Amer.)	Nipponese.....	Japanese
Israeli.....	White	Nonwhite.....	Black or Negro
Issue.....	Other race	Nooksack.....	Indian (Amer.)
Italian.....	White	Okinawan.....	Other API
Iwo Jima.....	Other API	Omaha.....	Indian (Amer.)
Jackson White.....	Other race	Oneida.....	Indian (Amer.)
Jamaican.....	Black or Negro	Onondaga.....	Indian (Amer.)
Japanese (Japanese-American).....	Japanese	Oriental.....	Other API
Javanese.....	Other API	Osage.....	Indian (Amer.)
Jewish.....	White	Oto.....	Indian (Amer.)
Karok.....	Indian (Amer.)	Ottawa.....	Indian (Amer.)
Kashmiri (Kashmiris).....	Asian Indian	Pacific Islander (Pacific-American).....	Other API
Kaw.....	Indian (Amer.)	Paiute.....	Indian (Amer.)
Kickapoo.....	Indian (Amer.)	Pakistani.....	Other API
Kiowa.....	Indian (Amer.)	Palestinian.....	White
Klamath.....	Indian (Amer.)	Passamoquoddy.....	Indian (Amer.)
Kootenai.....	Indian (Amer.)	Pawnee.....	Indian (Amer.)
Korean (Korean-American).....	Korean	Penobscot.....	Indian (Amer.)
Kwajalein Islander.....	Other API	Pequot (Eastern, Western).....	Indian (Amer.)
La Raza.....	Other race	Philipino (Philippine).....	Filipino
Laotian.....	Other API	Pilipino.....	Filipino
Latin American (Latino).....	Other race	Pima (Piman).....	Indian (Amer.)
Lebanese.....	White	Pit River.....	Indian (Amer.)
Liberian.....	Black or Negro	Polish (Pole).....	White
Libyan.....	White	Polynesian.....	Other API
Lithuanian.....	White	Pomo.....	Indian (Amer.)
Luiseno.....	Indian (Amer.)	Ponca.....	Indian (Amer.)
Lumbee.....	Indian (Amer.)	Poospatuck.....	Indian (Amer.)
Lummi.....	Indian (Amer.)	Portuguese.....	White
Maidu.....	Indian (Amer.)		

Figure 1. Enumerator's Instructions for Classifying Written-In Entries for Race—Continued

(Question 4)

Written-in response	Fill circle for—	Written-in response	Fill circle for—
Potawatomi (Pottawatomie, Citizens Band, Huron, Prairie Band) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Tahitian . . . . .	Other API
Pueblo (Cochiti, Jemez, Nambe, Pojoaque, Zia) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Taiwanese . . . . .	Other API
Puerto Rican . . . . .	Other race	Thai . . . . .	Other API
Punjab . . . . .	Asian Indian	Tibetan . . . . .	Chinese
Puyallup . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Tlingit . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Quapaw . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Tokelau Islander . . . . .	Other API
Quinault . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Tongan . . . . .	Other API
Ramp . . . . .	Other race	Trinidadian . . . . .	Black or Negro
Rasta . . . . .	Black or Negro	Trukese . . . . .	Other API
Rastafarian . . . . .	Black or Negro	Tshimshian . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Russian . . . . .	White	Turtle Mountain . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Sac and Fox . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Turtle Mountain Chippewa . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Salvadoran . . . . .	Other race	Tuscarora . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Samoa (American-Samoan) . . . . .	Samoa	Umatilla . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Scandinavian . . . . .	White	Ute (Ute Mountain, Southern Ute) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Seminole . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Vietnamese . . . . .	Vietnamese
Seneca . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Wampanoag (Mashpee, Gay Head) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Shasta . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Warm Springs . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Shawnee . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Wasco . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Shinnecock . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Washoe . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Shoshone (Shoshoni) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Wasp (WASP) . . . . .	White
Shumagin Islands . . . . .	Aleut	West Indian . . . . .	Black or Negro
Siamese . . . . .	Other API	Whello . . . . .	Other API
Sikh . . . . .	Asian Indian	White . . . . .	White
Sioux (Dakota Sioux, Oglala Sioux, Rosebud Sioux) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Winnebago . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Skokomish . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Wintu . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Slavic . . . . .	White	Wintum . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
South Afrikaner . . . . .	White	Wyandot (Wyandotte) . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
South American . . . . .	Other race	Yakima . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
South Asian . . . . .	Asian Indian	Yapese . . . . .	Other API
Spaniard . . . . .	White	Yaqui . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Spanish . . . . .	Other race	Yavapai . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Spanish-American . . . . .	Other race	Yellow . . . . .	Other API
Spanish-Amer. Indian . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Yokuts . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Spanish-Mexican . . . . .	Other race	Yuit . . . . .	Eskimo
Spokane . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Yuma . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Sri Lanka . . . . .	Other API	Yupik . . . . .	Eskimo
Stockbridge . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)	Yurok . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)
Syrian . . . . .	White	Zuni . . . . .	Indian (Amer.)

## Figure 2. Enumerator's Rules for Entering Responses to Spanish/Hispanic Origin

(Question 7)

1. Ask this question of *all* persons. Do *not* fill a circle according to your own observation or determine from the answer in question 4.
2. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Spaniard, or from the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or the Caribbean. If the person is of "Other Spanish/Hispanic origin," make sure to fill the circle *and* print the name of the *one* group such as Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Spaniard, etc. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
3. If the person reports that he or she is not Spanish/Hispanic, such as German, English, Irish, Italian, etc., fill the "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" circle.
4. If the specific origin reported does not have a circle, use the following table to decide which circle to fill ["Other Spanish/Hispanic," unless specified otherwise]:

Person Responds:

Argentinean; Argentino(a)	Honduran; Hondureño(a)
Balearic Islands	Iberian; Ibero(a)
Bolivian; Boliviano(a)	Latin; Latino(a)
Boricua (Puerto Rican)	La Raza (Mexican,
Californio	Mexican-Am., Chicano)
Canary Islander/Canario(a)	Majorcan
Catalonia; Catalan(a)	Mallorcan; Mallorquin(a)
Chile; Chileno(a)	Nicaraguan; Nicaraguense
Colombian; Colombiano(a)	Panamanian; Panameno(a)
Costa Rican; Costarricense	Paraguay, Paraguayo(a)
Dominican Republic;	Peruvian; Peruano(a)
Dominicano(a)	Salvadoran; Salvadoreño(a)
Ecuadorian; Ecuatoriano(a)	Spain; Espana
El Salvadoran; Salvador-	Spaniard
eno(a)	
Espanol(a)	Uruguayan; Uruguayo(a)
Galapagos Islands	Vasco (a)
Guatemalan; Guatemalteco(a)	Venezuelan; Venezolano(a)
Hispano(a)	

General terms such as "Spanish," "Spanish-American," "Spanish Surnamed," "Spanish-Speaking," "Hispanic," "Latin American," "Central American," "South American," etc.

Ask if the person is Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban or ask for another *specific* Spanish group. If the person provides a general response, fill the "Other Spanish/Hispanic" circle and print the group.

None of the above

No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

5. If the person reports two or more groups and one or more group is Spanish/Hispanic, ask: "Which *one* of these groups best describes this person's origin or descent," and—
  - a. If the person gives a single group, fill the appropriate circle and, if required, print the group;
  - b. If the person cannot give a single group, fill the circle for the origin of the mother and, if required, print the group;
  - c. If the person cannot give a single group for the mother, and—
    - (1) All parts of the person's group are Spanish/Hispanic, fill the circle for the first group reported. If the Spanish origin reported is categorized in section 4 above as "Other Spanish/Hispanic," be sure to fill the "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic" circle *and* print the groups.
    - (2) Only part of the person's origin is Spanish/Hispanic and—
      - (a) If the first group is Spanish, fill the appropriate circle. If the Spanish origin reported is categorized in section 4 above as "Other Spanish/Hispanic," be sure to fill the "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic" circle *and* print the groups.
      - (b) If the first part is not Spanish/Hispanic, fill the "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" circle.



**Figure 3. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home, With Illustrative Examples**

<b>Four-Group Classification</b>	<b>Twenty-Five-Group Classification</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	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	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, languages of Central and South America, other languages of Africa

Figure 4. Portion of Numerical List for Coding Ancestry

Code	Entry	Code	Entry
<b>300-359</b>	<b>WEST INDIES (EXCEPT HISPANIC)</b>		
300	BAHAMIAN	325	Barbuda
300	Bahamas	325	Redonda Islander
301	BARBADIAN	326	MONTSERRATA ISLANDER
301	Barbados	327	KITTS-NEVIS ISLANDER
302	BELIZEAN	327	St. Christopher Islander
302	Belize	327	Sombrero Islander
302	British Honduran	327	St. Kitts
303	BERMUDIAN	327	Nevis
303	Bermuda	328	DOMINICA ISLANDER
304-307	CAYMAN ISLANDER	329	GRENADIAN
308-309	JAMAICAN	329	Grenada Islander
308-309	Jamaica	330	VINCENT-GRENADINE ISLANDER
310-313	DUTCH WEST INDIES	330	St. Vincent Island
310	DUTCH WEST INDIES	330	Vincentian
310	Black Dutch	330	Grenadines Islander
310	Netherland Antilles	331	ST. LUCIA ISLANDER
311	ARUBA ISLANDER	332-334	French West Indies
311	Bonaire Islander	332	FRENCH WEST INDIES
311	Curacao Islander	332	French West Indian
312-313	ST. MARTIN ISLANDER	333	GUADELOUPE ISLANDER
312	Saba Islander	333	Martinicois
312-313	St. Eustatius Islander	333	Martinique Islander
314-316	TRINIDADIAN TOBAGONIAN	334	CAYENNE <sup>6</sup>
314	TRINIDADIAN TOBAGONIAN	334	French Guiana <sup>6</sup>
315	TRINIDADIAN	334	French Guianese <sup>6</sup>
316	TOBAGONIAN	334	Guyane <sup>6</sup>
317-320	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDER	325	WEST INDIAN
318	ST. CROIX ISLANDER	335	West Indies
318	Crucian	335	Arawak
318	Santa Cruz	335	Carib
319	ST. JOHN ISLANDER	335	Caribbean
320	ST. THOMAS ISLANDER	335	Garifuna
321-331	BRITISH WEST INDIES	336-359	HAITAN
321	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDER	336-359	Haiti
321	Tortolan		
321	Virgin Gorda	<b>360-399</b>	<b>CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA</b>
321	Anegada	360-364	(EXCEPT HISPANIC)
321	Jost Van Dyke	360-364	BRAZILIAN
321	Peter and Norman	360-364	Brazil
322	BRITISH WEST INDIAN	365-369	SAN ANDRES
322	British West Indies	370-374	GUYANESE
323	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDER	370	British Guiana
324	ANGUILLA ISLANDER	370-374	Guyana
325	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	375-379	PROVIDENCIA
325	Antigua	380-399	SURINAM
		380	Dutch Guiana
		380-399	Netherlands Guiana

Figure 5. Group Quarters (GQ) Code List

Type	GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes
<b>A. College Quarters Off Campus</b> (Coded only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these were classified as a housing unit.)	87-N	—
<b>B. Correctional Institutions</b>		
1. <i>Federal Detention Centers</i> : 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.	22-I	22-N
2. <i>Federal Prisons</i> : Including criminally insane wards operated by a Federal prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, coded according to paragraph H4. For detention centers within Federal prisons, see B1 above.	21-I	21-N
3. <i>Halfway Houses</i> : Operated for correctional purposes, including probation and restitution centers, release centers, and community-treatment centers.	23-I	23-N
4. <i>Local (County/City) Jails and Other Local Confinement Facilities</i> : 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.	27-I	27-N
5. <i>Military Stockades, Jails</i>	95-I	95-N
6. <i>Police Lockups</i> : 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).	28-I	28-N
7. <i>State Prisons</i> : Prisons run by private businesses (under contract); including criminally insane wards operated by a State prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward was not operated by a prison, coded according to paragraph H4.	24-I	24-N
8. <i>Other Types of Correctional Institutions</i> : Including private correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse. (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	20-I	20-N
<b>C. Crews of Civilian Vessels</b>	91-N	—
<b>D. Dormitories</b>		
1. <i>Agriculture Workers' Dormitories on Farms</i> : Including migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms including those on "tree farms."	92-N	—
2. <i>College Student Dormitories, and Fraternity and Sorority Houses (on campus)</i> : Including residential quarters for those in religious orders.	87-N	—
3. <i>Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals</i>	86-N	—
4. <i>Military Quarters on Base</i> : Including barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel.	97-N	—

Figure 5. Group Quarters (GQ) Code List—Continued

Type	GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes
5. <i>Other Workers' Dormitories</i> : Including logging camps, construction workers' camps, fire-house dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclave (Alaska only), Alaskan pipeline camps, nonfarm migratory workers' camps, such as workers who lay oil and gas pipelines.	93-N	—
6. <i>Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children</i> : Including emergency shelters/group homes which provided temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles; see paragraph F2.	See F2 below	
<b>E. Elderly</b> : 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: Excluded dormitories for nurses and interns; see paragraph D3.		
1. <i>Public ownership</i>		
a. Federal ownership: Including Veterans' Administration, domiciliary homes, and U.S. Naval homes.	62-I	62-N
b. State ownership	63-I	63-N
c. County or city ownership	64-I	64-N
d. Don't know if Federal, State, or county-city ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	65-I	65-N
2. <i>Private ownership</i>		
a. Private not-for-profit	66-I	66-N
b. Private for profit	67-I	67-N
c. Don't know if for profit or not (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	60-I	60-N
3. <i>Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership</i> (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	60-I	60-N
<b>F. Emergency Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-NIGHT")</b>		
1. <i>Shelters for the Homeless with Sleeping Facilities</i> : Including emergency housing, missions and flophouses, 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.	82-N	—
2. <i>Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children</i> : Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.	83-N	—
3. <i>Street Enumeration</i> : Predesignated Sites		
a. Nonstructure locations, other than commerce places: Including street corners, parks, bridges, abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites ("tent cities"), and similar sites.	84-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.	85-N	
4. Shelters for abused women (Shelters against domestic violence)	75-N	—

Figure 5. Group Quarters (GQ) Code List—Continued

Type	GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes
<b>G. Group Homes:</b> Including those providing community-based care and supportive services such as halfway houses for the groups listed below. (Coded only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these were classified as a housing unit.)		
1. <i>Drug/alcohol Abuse:</i> 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. (Asked usual home elsewhere in those places. Included as living there only persons who had no usual home elsewhere.)	76-N	—
2. <i>Maternity:</i> (Homes for unwed mothers) (Asked usual home elsewhere in these places. Included as living there only persons who had no usual home elsewhere.)	29-N	—
3. <i>Mentally Ill</i>		
a. Federal	16-N	—
b. State	17-N	—
c. Private	18-N	—
d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	19-N	—
4. <i>Mentally Retarded</i>		
a. Federal	56-N	—
b. State	57-N	—
c. Private	58-N	—
d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	59-N	—
5. <i>Physically Handicapped</i>		
a. Public ownership	72-N	—
b. Private ownership	73-N	—
c. Don't know if public/private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	74-N	—
6. <i>Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children:</i> Including emergency shelters/group homes which provided temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles; see paragraph F2.		
7. <i>Other Group Homes:</i> Including communes, foster care homes and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated children. Excluded emergency housing for persons with no other home. See paragraph F1. (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	79-N	—
<b>H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped</b>		
1. <i>Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals</i>	86-N	—
2. <i>Drug/Alcohol Abuse:</i> Including hospitals and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities/wards were in a medical setting equipped and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients received supervised medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. For group homes, see paragraph G.	70-I	70-N

Figure 5. Group Quarters (GQ) Code List—Continued

Type	GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes
3. <i>Hospitals for Chronically Ill</i>		
a. Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill	54-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. Excluded mental or alcohol/drug abuse hospitals or wards.	55-I	86-N
4. <i>Mentally Ill (Psychiatric)</i> : Hospitals or wards including wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. This was a medical setting designed for the treatment of mental illness. Patients received supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. Wards were coded for the mentally retarded according to paragraph H5. Excluded hospitals or wards for alcohol/drug abuse; see paragraph H2.		
a. Federal ownership	46-I	46-N
b. State ownership	47-I	47-N
c. Private ownership	48-I	48-N
d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	45-I	45-N
5. <i>Mentally Retarded</i>		
a. Federal ownership	41-I	41-N
b. State or local ownership	43-I	43-N
c. Private ownership	42-I	42-N
d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	40-I	40-N
6. <i>Physically Handicapped</i> : Including schools, hospitals, or wards in a suitably equipped medical setting and designed primarily for the physically handicapped who received supervised care and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.		
a. Institutions for the deaf		
1) Public ownership	38-I	38-N
2) Private ownership	39-I	39-N
3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	37-I	37-N
b. Institutions for the blind		
1) Public ownership	35-I	35-N
2) Private ownership	36-I	36-N
3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	34-I	34-N
c. Orthopedic wards and institutions for physically handicapped: Including accident victims, and persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.		
1) Public ownership	32-I	32-N
2) Private ownership	33-I	22-N
3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	31-I	31-N

Figure 5. Group Quarters (GQ) Code List—Continued

Type	GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes
7. <i>Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Without a Usual Home Elsewhere:</i> Including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, surgical wards, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases.	53-I	86-N
NOTE: Do not include long-term care rooms for the elderly in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals; see paragraph E.		
I. <b>Hotels/Motels:</b> S-Night locations, see paragraph F.		
J. <b>Juvenile Institutions:</b> Including homes, schools, and hospitals.		
1. <i>Long-Term Care</i> (length of stay usually more than 30 days)		
a. Neglected, abused, and dependent children: Including orphanages, homes, or residential care.		
1) Public ownership	03-I	03-N
2) Private ownership	04-I	04-N
3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	02-I	02-N
b. Emotionally disturbed children: Including residential treatment centers (psychiatric care provided).	05-I	05-N
c. Delinquent children: Placed by court, parents, or social service agency, in residential training school or home, including industrial schools, camps, or farms.		
1) Public ownership: Committed by courts.	12-I	12-N
2) Private ownership: Some were committed by courts, others were referred by parents or social service agencies because of delinquent behavior.	15-I	15-N
3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied).	11-I	11-N
2. <i>Short-Term</i> (length of stay usually 30 days or less)		
a. Delinquent children: Including those receiving temporary care in detention or diagnostic centers pending court disposition of case.	10-I	10-N
b. Runaway, neglected, and homeless children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provided temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F5.		
3. <i>Don't Know Type of Juvenile Institution:</i> Including homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for children. (Used only as a last resort if no other type code applied.)	01-I	01-N
K. <b>Military Quarters</b>		
1. <i>On Base</i>		
a. Barracks, bachelor officers quarters (BOQ), unaccompanied officer personnel housing (UOPH), unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing (UEPH), and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel	97-N	—
b. Transient quarters (noninstitutional) for temporary residents (military or civilian)	96-N	—
c. Dormitories for nurses and interns in general military hospitals	86-N	—
d. Hospitals or wards for chronically ill	54-I	86-N
e. Stockades and jails	95-I	95-N
2. <i>Military Ships</i>	98-N	—



Figure 5. Group Quarters (GQ) Code List—Continued

Type	GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes
<b>L. Natural Disaster:</b> Including those temporarily displaced by a natural disaster, such as "Hurricane Hugo."	90-N	—
<b>M. Religious Group Quarters:</b> 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.)	89-N	—
<b>N. Rooming and Boarding Houses</b> (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)	80-N	—
<b>O. Schools for the Handicapped:</b> See paragraphs H5 and H6.		
<b>P. Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-Night"):</b> See paragraph F.		
<b>Q. Other Household Living Situations:</b> 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 home elsewhere.)	94-N	—
<b>R. Staff of institutions:</b> Including staff personnel residing in group quarters. Coded according to the appropriate type of group quarters shown under the column "Staff residents GQ codes." Staff residents were coded with an "N" suffix.		

NOTE: Do not assign GQ codes to staff residents in group quarters where a "—" is shown.

**Figure 6. 1990 Industrial Classification System**

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.

1990 industry code	Industry category	1990 industry code	Industry category
000-039	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	191	Agricultural chemicals (287)
000-010	Agricultural production, crops (01)	192-199	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
011	Agricultural production, livestock (02)	200-209	Petroleum and coal products
012	Veterinary services (074)	200	Petroleum refining (291)
013-020	Landscape and horticultural services (078)	201-209	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
021-030	Agricultural services, n.e.c. (071, 072, 075, 076)		
031	Forestry (08)	210-219	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
032-039	Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)	210	Tires and inner tubes (301)
		211	Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-306)
040-059	MINING	212-219	Miscellaneous plastics products (308)
040	Metal mining (10)		
041	Coal mining (12)	220-229	Leather and leather products
042	Oil and gas extraction (13)	220	Leather tanning and finishing (311)
043-059	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)	221	Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
		222-229	Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319)
060-099	CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)		
		230-399	Durable Goods
100-399	MANUFACTURING		
100-229	Nondurable Goods	230-241	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
		230	Logging (241)
100-129	Food and kindred products	231	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
100	Meat products (201)	232-240	Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
101	Dairy products (202)	241	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
102-109	Canned, frozen and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)	242-249	Furniture and fixtures (25)
110	Grain mill products (204)		
111	Bakery products (205)	250-269	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
112-119	Sugar and confectionery products (206)	250	Glass and glass products (321-323)
120	Beverage industries (208)	251	Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
121	Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)	252-260	Structural clay products (325)
122-129	Not specified food industries	261	Pottery and related products (326)
		262-269	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
130-131	Tobacco manufactures (21)	270-309	Metal industries
132-150	Textile mill products	270	Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
132-139	Knitting mills (225)	271	Iron and steel foundries (332)
140	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)	272-279	Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363, 3365)
141	Carpets and rugs (227)	280	Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339)
142-149	Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)	281	Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware (342)
150	Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)	282-289	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
		290	Screw machine products (345)
151-159	Apparel and other finished textile products	291	Metal forgings and stampings (346)
151	Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238)	292-299	Ordnance (348)
152-159	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)	300	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
160-170	Paper and allied products	301-309	Not specified metal industries
160	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263)		
161	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (267)	310-339	Machinery and computing equipment
162-170	Paperboard containers and boxes (265)	310	Engines and turbines (351)
		311	Farm machinery and equipment (352)
171-179	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	312-319	Construction and material handling machines (353)
171	Newspaper publishing and printing (271)	320	Metalworking machinery (354)
172-179	Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)	321	Office and accounting machines (3578, 3579)
		322-330	Computers and related equipment (3571-3577)
180-199	Chemicals and allied products	331	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
180	Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)	332-339	Not specified machinery
181	Drugs (283)		
182-189	Soaps and cosmetics (284)	340-350	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
190	Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)	340	Household appliances (363)
		341	Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)

**Figure 6. 1990 Industrial Classification System —Continued**

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.

1990 industry code	Industry category	1990 industry code	Industry category
342-349	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)	512-520	Electrical goods (506)
350	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	521-529	Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
		530	Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
351-370	Transportation equipment	531	Scrap and waste materials (5093)
351	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)	532-539	Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (509 except 5093)
352-359	Aircraft and parts (372)		
360	Ship and boat building and repairing (373)	540-579	Nondurable Goods
361	Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)	540	Paper and paper products (511)
362-369	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)	541	Drugs, chemicals and allied products (512, 516)
370	Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)	542-549	Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
		550	Groceries and related products (514)
371-389	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches	551	Farm-product raw materials (515)
371	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382 except 3827)	552-559	Petroleum products (517)
372-379	Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384, 385)	560	Alcoholic beverages (518)
380	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)	561	Farm supplies (5191)
381-389	Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)	562-570	Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199)
		571-579	Not specified wholesale trade
390	Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)		
391	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)	580-699	RETAIL TRADE
392-399	Not specified manufacturing industries	580	Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
400-499	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	581	Hardware stores (525)
400-439	Transportation	582-589	Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
400	Railroads (40)	590	Mobile home dealers (527)
401	Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)	591	Department stores (531)
402-409	Taxicab service (412)	592-599	Variety stores (533)
410	Trucking service (421, 423)	600	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
411	Warehousing and storage (422)	601	Grocery stores (541)
412-419	U.S. Postal Service (43)	602-609	Dairy products stores (545)
420	Water transportation (44)	610	Retail bakeries (546)
421	Air transportation (45)	611	Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
422-431	Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)	612-619	Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
432-439	Services incidental to transportation (47)	620	Auto and home supply stores (553)
		621	Gasoline service stations (554)
440-449	Communications	622	Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
440	Radio and television broadcasting and cable (483, 484)	623-629	Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
441	Telephone communications (481)	630	Shoe stores (566)
442-449	Telegraph and miscellaneous communications services (482, 489)	631	Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
		632	Household appliance stores (572)
450-499	Utilities and sanitary services	633-639	Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)
450	Electric light and power (491)	640	Music stores (5735, 5736)
451	Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)	641	Eating and drinking places (58)
452-469	Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)	642-649	Drug stores (591)
470	Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)	650	Liquor stores (592)
471	Sanitary services (495)	651	Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
472-499	Not specified utilities	652-659	Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
		660	Jewelry stores (5944)
500-579	WHOLESALE TRADE	661	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947)
500-539	Durable Goods	662	Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949)
500	Motor vehicles and equipment (501)	663-669	Catalog and mail order houses (5961)
501	Furniture and home furnishings (502)	670	Vending machine operators (5962)
502-509	Lumber and construction materials (503)	671	Direct selling establishments (5963)
510	Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504)	672-680	Fuel dealers (598)
511	Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)	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)

**Figure 6. 1990 Industrial Classification System —Continued**

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.

1990 industry code	Industry category	1990 industry code	Industry category
710	Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)	840	Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
711	Insurance (63, 64)	841	Legal services (81)
712-720	Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65)	842-849	Elementary and secondary schools (821)
		850	Colleges and universities (822)
		851	Vocational schools (824)
721-760	<b>BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES</b>	852-859	Libraries (823)
		860	Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
721	Advertising (731)	861	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
722-730	Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)	862	Child day care services (part 835)
731	Personnel supply services (736)	863-869	Family child care homes (part 835)
732-739	Computer and data processing services (737)	870	Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
740	Detective and protective services (7381, 7382)	871	Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
741	Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7383-7389)	872	Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
742-749	Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751)	873-879	Labor unions (863)
750	Automotive parking and carwashes (752, 7542)	880	Religious organizations (866)
751	Automotive repair and related services (753, 7549)	881	Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869)
752-759	Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)	882-889	Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (871)
760	Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)	890	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (872)
		891	Research, development, and testing services (873)
761-799	<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	892	Management and public relations services (874)
		893-899	Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)
761	Private households (88)		
762-769	Hotels and motels (701)	900-939	<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>
770	Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)		
771	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 except part 7219)	900	Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
772-779	Beauty shops (723)	901-909	General government, n.e.c. (919)
780	Barber shops (724)	910-920	Justice, public order, and safety (92)
781	Funeral service and crematories (726)	921	Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
782-789	Shoe repair shops (725)	922-929	Administration of human resources programs (94)
790	Dressmaking shops (part 7219)	930	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
791-799	Miscellaneous personal services (722, 729)	931	Administration of economic programs (96)
		932-939	National security and international affairs (97)
800-811	<b>ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES</b>		
		940-991	<b>ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY</b>
800	Theaters and motion pictures (781-783, 792)		
801	Video tape rental (784)	940-959	Armed Forces
802-809	Bowling centers (793)	940	Army
810-811	Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)	941	Air Force
		942-949	Navy
812-899	<b>PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES</b>	950	Marines
		951	Coast Guard
812-819	Offices and clinics of physicians (801, 803)	952-959	Armed Forces, Branch not specified
820	Offices and clinics of dentists (802)	960-991	Military Reserves or National Guard
821	Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041)		
822-829	Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042)	992-999	<b>EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY</b>
830	Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8043, 8049)		
831	Hospitals (806)		
832-839	Nursing and personal care facilities (805)	992-999	Unemployed, last worked 1984 or earlier

N.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

**Figure 7. 1990 Occupational Classification System**

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.

1990 industry code	Occupational category	1990 industry code	Occupational category
000-202	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	066	Actuaries (1732)
		067	Statisticians (1733)
		068	Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
000-042	Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations		
000-003	Legislators (111)	069-083	Natural Scientists
004	Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)	069-072	Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
005	Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)	073	Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
006	Administrators, protective services (1131)	074	Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
007	Financial managers (122)	075	Geologists and geodesists (1847)
008	Personnel and labor relations managers (123)	076	Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
009-012	Purchasing managers (124)	077	Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
013	Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)	078	Biological and life scientists (1854)
014	Administrators, education and related fields (128)	079-082	Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
015	Managers, medicine and health (131)	083	Medical scientists (1855)
016	Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)		
017	Managers, food serving and lodging establishments (1351)	084-094	Health Diagnosing Occupations
018	Managers, properties and real estate (1353)	084	Physicians (261)
019-020	Funeral directors (part 1359)	085	Dentists (262)
021	Managers, service organizations, n.e.c. (127, 1352, 1354, part 1359)	086	Veterinarians (27)
022	Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 132-1343, 136-139)	087	Optometrists (281)
		088	Podiatrists (283)
		089-094	Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
023-042	Management Related Occupations		
023	Accountants and auditors (1412)	095-112	Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
024	Underwriters (1414)	095	Registered nurses (29)
025	Other financial officers (1415, 1419)	096	Pharmacists (301)
026	Management analysts (142)	097	Dietitians (302)
027	Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)	098-105	Therapists
028	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)	098	Respiratory therapists (3031)
029-032	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)	099-102	Occupational therapists (3032)
		103	Physical therapists (3033)
033	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)	104	Speech therapists (3034)
034	Business and promotion agents (145)	105	Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
035	Construction inspectors (1472)	106-112	Physicians' assistants (304)
036	Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)		
037-042	Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)	113-154	Teachers, Postsecondary
043-202	Professional Specialty Occupations	113	Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
		114	Biological science teachers (2213)
043-063	Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors	115	Chemistry teachers (2214)
043	Architects (161)	116	Physics teachers (2215)
044-062	Engineers	117	Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
044	Aerospace (1622)	118	Psychology teachers (2217)
045	Metallurgical and materials (1623)	119-122	Economics teachers (2218)
046	Mining (1624)	123	History teachers (2222)
047	Petroleum (1625)	124	Political science teachers (2223)
048	Chemical (1626)	125	Sociology teachers (2224)
049-052	Nuclear (1627)	126	Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
053	Civil (1628)	127	Engineering teachers (2226)
054	Agricultural (1632)	128	Mathematical science teachers (2227)
055	Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636)	129-132	Computer science teachers (2228)
056	Industrial (1634)	133	Medical science teachers (2231)
057	Mechanical (1635)	134	Health specialties teachers (2232)
058	Marine and naval architects (1637)	135	Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
059-062	Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)	136	Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
063	Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)	137	Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
		138	Physical education teachers (2236)
064-068	Mathematical and Computer Scientists	139-142	Education teachers (2237)
064	Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)	143	English teachers (2238)
065	Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)	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)

**Figure 7. 1990 Occupational Classification System—Continued**

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.

1990 industry code	Occupational category	1990 industry code	Occupational category
153	Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)	214	Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
154	Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified	215	Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
155-162	Teachers, Except Postsecondary	216	Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
155	Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)	217	Drafting occupations (372)
156	Teachers, elementary school (232)	218-222	Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
157	Teachers, secondary school (233)	223-225	Science Technicians
158	Teachers, special education (235)	223	Biological technicians (382)
159-162	Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)	224	Chemical technicians (3831)
		225	Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
163	Counselors, Educational and Vocational (24)	226-242	Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, and Science
164-165	Librarians, Archivists, and Curators	226	Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
164	Librarians (251)	227	Air traffic controllers (392)
165	Archivists and curators (252)	228	Broadcast equipment operators (393)
166-173	Social Scientists and Urban Planners	229-232	Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
166	Economists (1912)	233	Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
167	Psychologists (1915)	234	Legal assistants (396)
168	Sociologists (1916)	235-242	Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
169-172	Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)	243-302	Sales Occupations
173	Urban planners (192)		
174-177	Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers	243-252	Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations (40)
174	Social workers (2032)	253-257	Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
175	Recreation workers (2033)	253	Insurance sales occupations (4122)
176	Clergy (2042)	254	Real estate sales occupations (4123)
177	Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)	255	Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
178-182	Lawyers and Judges	256	Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
178	Lawyers (211)	257	Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
179-182	Judges (212)	258-262	Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail
		258	Sales engineers (421)
183-202	Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes	259-262	Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)
183	Authors (321)	263-282	Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
184	Technical writers (398)	263	Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
185	Designers (322)	264	Sales workers, apparel (4346)
186	Musicians and composers (323)	265	Sales workers, shoes (4351)
187	Actors and directors (324)	266	Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
188	Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers (325)	267	Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
189-192	Photographers (326)	268	Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
193	Dancers (327)	269-273	Sales workers, parts (4367)
194	Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)	274	Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
195-196	Editors and reporters (331)	275	Sales counter clerks (4363)
197	Public relations specialists (332)	276	Cashiers (4364)
198	Announcers (333)	277	Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
199-202	Athletes (34)	278-282	News vendors (4365)
203-402	TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	283-302	Sales Related Occupations
203-242	Technicians and Related Support Occupations	283	Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
		284	Auctioneers (447)
		285-302	Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)
203-212	Health Technologists and Technicians	303-402	Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical
203	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)		
204	Dental hygienists (363)	303-307	Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
205	Health record technologists and technicians (364)	303	Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
206	Radiologic technicians (365)	304	Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
207	Licensed practical nurses (366)	305	Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
208-212	Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)	306	Chief communications operators (4523)
213-242	Technologists and Technicians, Except Health	307	Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
213-222	Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians		
213	Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)		

**Figure 7. 1990 Occupational Classification System—Continued**

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.

1990 industry code	Occupational category	1990 industry code	Occupational category
308-312	Computer Equipment Operators	377	Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
308	Computer operators (4612)	378	Bill and account collectors (4786)
309-312	Peripheral equipment operators (4613)		
313-315	Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists	379-402	Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
313	Secretaries (4622)	379-382	General office clerks (463)
314	Stenographers (4623)	383	Bank tellers (4791)
315	Typists (4624)	384	Proofreaders (4792)
		385	Data-entry keyers (4793)
316-324	Information Clerks	386	Statistical clerks (4794)
316	Interviewers (4642)	387-388	Teachers' aides (4795)
317	Hotel clerks (4643)	389-402	Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)
318	Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)	403-472	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
319-322	Receptionists (4645)		
323-324	Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)	403-412	Private Household Occupations
325-336	Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial	403	Launderers and ironers (503)
325	Classified-ad clerks (4662)	404	Cooks, private household (504)
326	Correspondence clerks (4663)	405	Housekeepers and butlers (505)
327	Order clerks (4664)	406	Child care workers, private household (506)
328	Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)	407-412	Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)
329-334	Library clerks (4694)	413-432	Protective Service Occupations
335	File clerks (4696)	413-415	Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
336	Records clerks (4699)	413	Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
337-344	Financial Records Processing Occupations	414	Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
337	Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)	415	Supervisors, guards (5113)
338	Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)	416-417	Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
339-342	Billing clerks (4715)	416	Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
343	Cost and rate clerks (4716)	417	Firefighting occupations (5123)
344	Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)	418-424	Police and Detectives
345-347	Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators	418-422	Police and detectives, public service (5132)
345	Duplicating machine operators (4722)	423	Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
346	Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)	424	Correctional institution officers (5133)
347	Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)	425-432	Guards
348-353	Communications Equipment Operators	425	Crossing guards (5142)
348-352	Telephone operators (4732)	426	Guards and police, except public service (5144)
353	Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4733, 4739)	427-432	Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
354-358	Mail and Message Distributing Occupations	433-472	Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household
354	Postal clerks, except mail carriers (4742)	433-444	Food Preparation and Service Occupations
355	Mail carriers, postal service (4743)	433	Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
356	Mail clerks, except postal service (4744)	434	Bartenders (5212)
357-358	Messengers (4745)	435	Waiters and waitresses (5213)
359-374	Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks	436-437	Cooks (5214, 5215)
359-362	Dispatchers (4751)	438	Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
363	Production coordinators (4752)	439-442	Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
364	Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)	443	Waiters/waitresses' assistants (5218)
365	Stock and inventory clerks (4754)	444	Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
366	Meter readers (4755)	445-447	Health Service Occupations
368-372	Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers (4756, 4757)	445	Dental assistants (5232)
373	Expediter (4758)	446	Health aides, except nursing (5233)
374	Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)	447	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
375-378	Adjusters and Investigators	448-455	Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, Except Household
375	Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)	448	Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
376	Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)	449-452	Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
		453	Janitors and cleaners (5244)
		454	Elevator operators (5245)
		455	Pest control occupations (5246)

**Figure 7. 1990 Occupational Classification System—Continued**

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.

1990 industry code	Occupational category	1990 industry code	Occupational category
456-472	Personal Service Occupations	523-533	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
456	Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)	523-524	Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
457	Barbers (5252)	525	Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
458	Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)	526	Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
459-460	Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)	527-528	Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
461	Guides (5255)	529-532	Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
462	Ushers (5256)	533	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)
463	Public transportation attendants (5257)		
464	Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)	534	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
465	Welfare service aides (5263)	535-552	Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
466	Family child care providers (part 5264)	535	Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
467	Early childhood teacher's assistants (part 5264)	536-537	Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
468	Child care workers, n.e.c. (part 5264)	538	Office machine repairers (6174)
469-472	Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)	539-542	Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
473-476	Farm Operators and Managers	543	Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
473	Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)	544-546	Millwrights (6178)
474	Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)	547-548	Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
475	Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)	549-552	Not specified mechanics and repairers
476	Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)		
477-493	Other Agricultural and Related Occupations	553-612	Construction Trades
477-484	Farm Occupations, Except Managerial	553-562	Supervisors, Construction Occupations
477-478	Supervisors, farm workers (5611)	553	Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
479-482	Farm workers (5612-5617)	554	Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
483	Marine life cultivation workers (5618)	555	Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
484	Nursery workers (5619)	556	Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
485-493	Related Agricultural Occupations	557	Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
485	Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)	558-562	Supervisors, construction, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
486	Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)		
487	Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)	563-612	Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
488	Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)	563-564	Brickmasons and stonemasons (part 6412, part 6413)
489-493	Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)	564	Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (part 6412, part 6413)
494-496	Forestry and Logging Occupations	565	Tile setters, hard and soft (part 6414, part 6462)
494	Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)	566	Carpet installers (part 6462)
495	Forestry workers, except logging (572)	567-572	Carpenters (part 6422)
496	Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)	569-572	Carpenter apprentices (part 6422)
497-502	Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers	573-574	Drywall installers (6424)
497	Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)		
498	Fishers (583)	575-576	Electricians (part 6432)
499-502	Hunters and trappers (584)	576	Electrician apprentices (part 6432)
503-702	PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	577-578	Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
503-552	Mechanics and Repairers	579-582	Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
503-504	Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)	583	Paperhangers (6443)
505-552	Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors	584	Plasterers (6444)
505-517	Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers	585-587	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (part 645)
505-506	Automobile mechanics (part 6111)	587	Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (part 645)
506	Automobile mechanic apprentices (part 6111)	588	Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
507	Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)	589-592	Glaziers (6464)
508	Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)	593	Insulation workers (6465)
509-513	Small engine repairers (6114)	594	Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
514	Automobile body and related repairers (6115)	595	Roofers (6468)
515	Aircraft mechanics, except engine (6116)	596	Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
516	Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)	597	Structural metal workers (6473)
517	Farm equipment mechanics (6118)	598	Drillers, earth (6474)
518	Industrial machinery repairers (613)	599-612	Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)
519-522	Machinery maintenance occupations (614)		



**Figure 7. 1990 Occupational Classification System—Continued**

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.

1990 industry code	Occupational category	1990 industry code	Occupational category
613-627	Extractive Occupations	703-902	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS
613	Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)	703-802	Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors
614	Drillers, oil well (652)	703-782	Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision
615	Explosives workers (653)	703-716	Metal Working and Plastic Working Machine Operators
616	Mining machine operators (654)	703	Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
617-627	Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)	704	Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
628-702	Precision Production Occupations	705	Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
628-633	Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)	706	Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
634-655	Precision Metal Working Occupations	707	Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
634-635	Tool and die makers (part 6811)	708	Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
635	Tool and die maker apprentices (part 6811)	709-712	Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
636	Precision assemblers, metal (6812)	713	Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
637-642	Machinists (part 6813)	714	Numerical control machine operators (7326)
639-642	Machinist apprentices (part 6813)	715-716	Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
643	Boilermakers (6814)	717-718	Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)
644	Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)	719-725	Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
645	Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)	719-722	Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
646	Lay-out workers (6821)	723	Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
647-648	Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) (6822, 6866)	724	Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
649-652	Engravers, metal (6823)	725	Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)
653-654	Sheet metal workers (part 6824)	726-733	Woodworking Machine Operators
654	Sheet metal worker apprentices (part 6824)	726	Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
655	Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)	727	Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
656-665	Precision Woodworking Occupations	728	Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
656	Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)	729-732	Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
657	Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)	733	Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
658	Furniture and wood finishers (6835)	734-737	Printing Machine Operators
659-665	Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)	734	Printing press operators (7443, 7643)
666-674	Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers	735	Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
666	Dressmakers (part 6852, part 7752)	736	Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
667	Tailors (part 6852)	737	Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)
668	Upholsterers (6853)	738-752	Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
669-673	Shoe repairers (6854)	738	Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
674	Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6856, 6859, part 7752)	739-742	Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
675-685	Precision Workers, Assorted Materials	743	Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
675	Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)	744	Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
676	Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)	745-746	Shoe machine operators (7656)
677	Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)	747	Pressing machine operators (7657)
678	Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)	748	Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
679-682	Bookbinders (6844)	749-752	Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
683	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)	753-782	Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
684-685	Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)	753	Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
686-688	Precision Food Production Occupations	754	Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
686	Butchers and meat cutters (6871)	755	Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
687	Bakers (6872)	756	Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
688	Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)	757	Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
689-693	Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers	758	Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
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)		

**Figure 7. 1990 Occupational Classification System—Continued**

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.

1990 industry code	Occupational category	1990 industry code	Occupational category
759-762	Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)	833	Marine engineers (8244)
763	Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)	834-842	Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)
764	Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)		
765	Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)	843-863	Material Moving Equipment Operators
766-767	Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food (7675)	843	Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
768	Crushing and grinding machine operators (part 7477, part 7677)	844	Operating engineers (8312)
769-772	Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)	845-847	Longshore equipment operators (8313)
773	Motion picture projectionists (part 7479)	848	Hoist and winch operators (8314)
774-776	Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)	849-852	Crane and tower operators (8315)
777-778	Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (part 7479, 7665, 7679)	853-854	Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
779-782	Machine operators, not specified	855	Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
783-795	Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations	856-858	Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
783	Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)	859-863	Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
784	Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)	864-902	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
785	Assemblers (772, 774)	864	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
786	Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)	865	Helpers, mechanics, and repairers (863)
787-788	Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)	866-868	Helpers, Construction, and Extractive Occupations
789-792	Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)	866	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
793-794	Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)	867	Helpers, surveyor (8646)
795	Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7758, 7759)	868	Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
796-802	Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers	869-873	Construction laborers (871)
796	Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)	874	Production helpers (861, 862)
797	Production testers (783)	875-884	Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
798	Production samplers and weighers (784)	875	Garbage collectors (8722)
799-802	Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785)	876	Stevedores (8723)
		877	Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
803-863	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	878-882	Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
803-822	Motor Vehicle Operators	883-884	Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
803	Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)	885-886	Garage and service station related occupations (873)
804-805	Truck drivers (8212-8214)	887	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
806-807	Driver-sales workers (8218)	888	Hand packers and packagers (8761)
808	Bus drivers (8215)	889-902	Laborers, except construction (8769)
809-812	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)		
813	Parking lot attendants (874)	903-908	MILITARY OCCUPATIONS (Includes only uniquely military occupations. Other Armed Forces members are coded to civilian occupations.)
814-822	Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)		Commissioned officers and warrant officers
823-842	Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles	903	Non-commissioned officers and other enlisted personnel
823-827	Rail Transportation Occupations	904	Military occupation, rank not specified
823	Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)		
824	Locomotive operating occupations (8232)	905-908	
825	Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)		
826-827	Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)	909-999	EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION
828-842	Water Transportation Occupations		
828	Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (part 8241, 8242)	909-999	Unemployed, last worked 1984 or earlier
829-832	Sailors and deckhands (8243)		

N.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

# APPENDIX A.

## 1990 Decennial Census Appropriations, Obligations, and Costs, by Fiscal Year

Table 1. 1990 Decennial Census Appropriations and Obligations, by Fiscal Year

Fiscal year	Actual 1990 Census (millions of dollars)	
	Appropriation	Obligation**
FY 1984 .....	14.0	13.5
FY 1985 .....	27.9	27.9
FY 1986 .....	49.0	46.5
FY 1987 .....	79.6	71.7
FY 1988 .....	221.6	190.4
FY 1989 .....	416.1	365.0
FY 1990 .....	1,358.8	1,382.1
FY 1991 .....	202.0	246.1
FY 1992 .....	72.6	82.2
FY 1993 .....	52.0	57.9
FY 1994 * .....	—	9.5
FY 1995 * .....	—	0.6
Total .....	2,493.6	2,493.4

— Represents zero. \* Funds made available from prior year deobligations enabled the Census Bureau to continue work on the 1990 census in FY 1994 and FY 1995. \*\*This table does not include certain data-processing obligations totalling \$84,783,000. These obligations, although related to the 1990 Decennial Census, were charged to the Bureau's data-processing allocation, not to decennial census funding.

Table 2. 1990 Decennial Census Total Costs and Obligations, by Fiscal Year

Line item/framework	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94*	FY95*	Total
<b>Accruals:</b>													
Planning, direction, and review .....	\$ 3,578	\$ 4,975	\$ 6,965	\$ 7,833	\$ 10,131	\$ 12,539	\$ 13,630	\$ 13,927	\$ 10,078	\$ 8,334	\$ 8,715	\$ 1	\$ 100,706
Test censuses and dress rehearsal .....	2,625	11,676	16,086	14,721	18,890	1,982	750	82	3	(6)	(1)	-	66,808
Data collection .....	524	503	912	4,847	26,718	79,030	1,104,700	55,443	15,573	713	6	-	1,288,969
Operations .....	747	3,269	8,315	17,752	77,128	197,881	200,315	122,346	26,409	9,111	314	235	663,822
Geography .....	428	473	4,212	11,772	25,119	31,002	27,704	21,808	8,782	4,464	1	-	135,767
Address list development .....	134	147	353	1,274	40,017	118,777	16,491	2,309	(135)	(1)	(2)	2	179,364
1990 data processing ** .....	4	2,349	3,499	3,459	10,876	45,975	127,513	91,658	14,279	3,115	6	(1)	302,732
Puerto Rico & outlying areas .....	-	72	251	832	1,116	2,127	28,406	6,564	3,455	1,465	(1)	-	44,287
Follow-on surveys .....	181	228	-	415	-	-	201	(1)	-	-	-	-	1,024
Micronesia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	28	68	310	234	648
Product development and data dissemination .....	1,127	2,998	3,714	4,551	5,676	17,262	47,786	20,281	26,823	22,543	72	(1)	152,832
Content requirements .....	1,092	2,592	3,294	1,453	1,743	9,586	36,271	2,199	(983)	-	(3)	-	57,244
Data tabulation & publication .....	35	406	420	3,098	3,933	7,676	11,515	18,082	27,806	22,543	75	(1)	95,588
Promotion and outreach .....	313	744	1,499	3,809	7,932	22,480	27,545	8,362	25	(5)	(6)	2	72,700
Statistical research and evaluation .....	528	2,486	3,423	4,673	5,550	8,554	29,700	36,551	13,213	5,247	(2)	1	110,324
Sample redesign .....	5,314	3	2,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,691
21st century planning staff .....	-	-	-	-	313	689	836	56	1	-	-	-	1,895
Residential finance survey .....	-	-	-	-	-	220	370	3,682	1,409	717	-	-	6,398
Errors in expense statements .....	271	871	381	3	-	13	90	31	3	-	(108)	3	1,558
<b>Undelivered orders:</b>													
Prior year undelivered orders .....	15,027	27,525	43,669	58,189	152,738	340,650	1,425,722	260,761	93,537	46,854	8,990	241	2,473,703
Prior year undelivered orders .....	3,475	3,284	6,411	20,209	62,924	99,011	54,915	43,375	26,114	7,799	11	1	327,529
Prior year upward adjustments .....	-	(3,475)	(3,455)	(6,368)	(20,209)	(62,928)	(99,011)	(54,912)	(43,374)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(293,732)
Other distributions (GPE, etc.) .....	309	505	123	-	-	10	(2)	3	-	2,377	276	359	3,012
<b>Subtotal</b> .....	18,811	27,839	46,748	72,030	195,453	376,743	1,381,624	249,227	76,277	56,830	9,277	601	2,511,460
<b>Corrections</b> .....													
Prior year recoveries .....	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	(69)	2	(1)	-	-	(53)
Interfund adjustments .....	534	252	211	255	1,691	3,348	7,098	3,585	6,677	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23,651
Unfunded adjustments .....	13	183	103	1,400	583	1,738	(927)	411	105	1,815	331	7	5,762
Unfunded adjustments .....	(261)	(185)	(267)	(314)	(547)	(588)	(959)	(938)	(772)	(748)	(116)	(3)	(5,698)
<b>CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS</b> .....	19,111	28,089	46,795	73,372	197,180	381,241	1,386,836	252,216	82,289	57,896	9,492	605	2,535,122
<b>Adjustments &amp; sample redesign</b> .....	(5,314)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,314)
<b>Adjustment for PY recoveries</b> .....	13,797	28,089	46,795	73,372	197,180	381,241	1,386,836	252,216	82,289	57,896	9,492	605	2,529,808
	(252)	(211)	(255)	(1,691)	(6,743)	(16,314)	(4,694)	(6,111)	(102)	-	-	-	(36,373)
<b>1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS OBLIGATIONS</b> .....	13,545	27,878	46,540	71,681	190,437	364,927	1,382,142	246,105	82,187	57,896	9,492	605	2,493,435

- Represents zero. \*Funds made available from prior year deobligations enabled the Census Bureau to continue work on the 1990 Decennial Census in FY 1994 and FY 1995. \*\*This table does not include certain data-processing obligations totalling \$84,783,000. These obligations, although relating to the 1990 Decennial Census, were charged to the Bureau's data-processing allocation, not to decennial census funding. NA Not available.