1990 Census of Population and Housing Puerto Rico Redistricting Data (Tape) Technical Documentation

Note: This technical documentation was issued at same time as the corresponding data file and does not necessarily reflect changes to the data file that may have been made later. We offer it as a service to our customers who have purchased the file, but we do not in general offer technical support for past data files. Note that although the documentation may refer to data on tape, the U.S. Census Bureau no longer releases data on magnetic tape; customers purchasing files previously released on tape will receive the file in ASCII on CD-ROM. For information about this and other technical documentation, please contact the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Additionally, Census Bureau organization, telephone numbers, and staff cited in this technical documentation are not current. For updated information, see our Telephone Contacts site at <http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/contacts.html> or Staff Search at <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/main/email.cgi>.

U.S. Census Bureau
Marketing Services
Office

1990 Census of
Population and Housing

Puerto Rico
Redistricting Data

TECHNICAL
DOCUMENTATION

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The file should be cited as follows:

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Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Technical Docu-
mentation / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau, 1991.

For additional information concerning Puerto Rico census data, contact Decennial Planning
Division, Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.
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For additional information concerning the files, contact Data User Services Division, Customer
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For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services
Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Telephone:
301-763-2074.

CONTENTS

APPENDIXES

ABSTRACT

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the technical documentation for a further explanation on the limitations of the data.

CONTENTS

CITATION

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Puerto Rico Redistricting Data [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1991.

TYPE OF FILE

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION

All persons and housing units in Puerto Rico.

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION

The file contains a count of all persons and all housing units in Puerto Rico. It also provides a count of persons under 18 and 18 years old and over. Counts also are supplied for occupied and vacant housing units.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

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

The data for Puerto Rico and its subareas are presented in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. The hierarchy is shown below:

Puerto Rico
  Municipio
    Voting district
      Municipio subdivision
        Place (or place part)
          Census tract/block numbering area (or
            census tract/block numbering area part)
              Block group (or block group part)
                Block

The file also has inventories (complete summaries) for the following geographic areas:

Municipio subdivision
Subbarrio
Place

In addition to geographic codes, the file includes area characteristics information such as land area, water area, latitude, and longitude.

RELATED ELECTRONIC MEDIA PRODUCTS

Puerto Rico redistricting data on compact disc—read-only memory (CD-ROM) are issued shortly after the tape file is released. CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online system, carries data for Puerto Rico, municipios, and places. Contact Customer Services (301-763-4100) for additional information on CD-ROM products or CENDATA.

RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS

1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program for Puerto Rico. A report that describes 1990 census products for Puerto Rico comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census and more. This publication, in both English and Spanish, will be available in late 1991 without charge. To order contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Telephone: 301-763-4100. FAX: 301-763-4794.

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

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

A comprehensive *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide* will be available in late 1991. It will provide detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms.

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Technical Documentation. This technical documentation is a complete guide to the Puerto Rico Redistricting Data file. It includes information on using the file, presentations of the tables in vari-

ous levels of detail, geographic and subject definitions, information about data collection and processing procedures, an overview of data products from the 1990 census, and map information. One copy accompanies each file order. Additional copies are available for $10 each from Customer Services (see page 1-1).

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The record size is 516 characters consisting of 300 characters of identification followed by 54 characters of data and 162 characters of filler.

FILE AVAILABILITY

Puerto Rico redistricting data are available from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. A machine readable data dictionary is included on the tape without charge. Options include IBM 3480-compatible tape cartridge or 9 track tape reel, 6250 or 1600 bpi, ASCII or EBCDIC, labeled or unlabeled. All orders include a copy of the technical documentation; additional copies are $10. The Puerto Rico Redistricting Data file is priced according to the number of megabytes (MB) of data it contains; each megabyte is $1.25 regardless of the tape specifications. The minimum charge for a computer tape or tape cartridge order is $175. This file contains 27 MB; therefore, the cost is $175. When ordering please use the order form at the end of this chapter.

Census Bureau Order Forms

*0001

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Mail To: Customer Services, Bureau of the Censu Washington, DC 20233 [or call (301)763–4100; fax (301)763–4794]

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*0002

ELECTRONIC MEDIA, MICROFICHE, DOCUMENTATION, AND OTHER – *Use fo*

computer tape (TAPE), computer tape cartridge (CART), technical documentation (TD), compact disc—read-only memory (CD-RO diskette (DISK), microfiche (FICHE), or paper reproductions – "blowbacks" (BB).

Please Type or Print. (Form is aligned for typewriter use.) All prices include regular domestic postage and handling. International customers, please add 25%.

Qty.	Media (See address above)	Title	Price each	Total price
		Total for products listed (minimum order: $10)		

COMPUTER TAPE INSTRUCTIONS

Characteristics of 9-Track Tape Reels:

☐ 6250 bpi, EBCDIC   ☐ 1600 bpi, EBCDIC

☐ 6250 bpi, ASCII   ☐ 1600 bpi, ASCII

Labeling: ☐ Standard ☐ Unlabeled

Maximum block size (if less than 32K bytes)? _____

Characteristics of IBM 3840-Compatible Tape Cartridge

Language: ☐ EBCDIC ☐ ASCII

Labeling: ☐ Standard ☐ Unlabeled

Maximum block size (if less than 32K bytes)? _____

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(City, State, ZIP Code)

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☐ Census deposit account   9⬜⬜

☐ VISA or MasterCard Account

⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜

(Name on card)   Expiration da

(Signature)

Mail to: Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763–4100

HOW TO USE THIS FILE

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

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

For the 1990 Decennial Census of Population and Housing, the Census Bureau extended to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico the opportunity to participate in Phase 2 of the Block Boundary Definition Project. This enabled officials in Puerto Rico to delineate voting districts (VTD's) by highlighting the VTD boundaries along the boundaries of census blocks and legal entities (municipios, barrios-pueblos/barrios, and subbarrios) shown on a set of the Census Bureau's precensus maps. The Census Bureau inserted the VTD boundaries and identifying codes into its geographic database so that it could tabulate data useful for redistricting based on these boundaries. The Census Bureau provided the Commonwealth with data and maps similar to those provided to States under Public Law 94-171.

Documentation Chapters

The Abstract chapter in this documentation provides a quick overview of the file, including the formal title, subject coverage, geographic coverage, and file availability. Also shown are citations for related electronic media and reference materials, as well as purchasing information.

The Subject Locator is an aid to finding which tables provide the information needed. The List of Tables (Matrices) and the Table (Matrix) Outlines provide two types of presentations for the tables available in the file. The List of Tables (Matrices) has the table titles and universes. The Table (Matrix) Outlines offer a detailed presentation of the tables. When reviewing the tables, remember that a colon (:) following an entry indicates the entry is a heading, not a data cell.

User and Technical Notes

Information about file or documentation changes sometimes becomes available after the documentation has been printed. User notes inform the user community about these changes. These are issued in a numbered series. If there are technical documentation changes, revised pages usually accompany them. The revised pages should be inserted in their proper location, but the user note cover sheet should be filed in the User Notes chapter.

Technical notes provide information for specific geography or summary levels. While they are not a part of the technical documentation, we suggest filing them in the documentation notebook. Please see the User Notes chapter for specific distribution information.

Data Dictionary

The Data Dictionary chapter describes the file and provides character locations for each variable and each table. It has two elements, the identification section and the table (matrix) section. Some of the field and reference names in the identification section are not applicable to the Puerto Rico data and usually are filled with 9's or 0's as appropriate.

In the identification section, the components include the field name, the data dictionary reference name (a short mnemonic for use with software packages), field size, starting position, and data type (alphabetic, numeric, or alphanumeric).

The identification section of the Data Dictionary chapter is identical for all 1990 summary files. It provides a list of the geographic codes or refers the user to the appropriate source. Review the footnotes carefully; they provide explanations for various terms. These footnotes are listed at the end of the identification section of the Data Dictionary chapter.

The table (matrix) section provides information on the table (matrix) number, table (matrix) description, number of implied decimals in each cell (if not 0), starting position within the record, and cell coordinates.

There is also a machine-readable data dictionary file on the data tape. This dictionary is designed to be converted for use with various software packages.

Appendixes

Detailed information on geographic areas is in appendix A, followed by subject-matter definitions in appendix B. Appendix C provides detailed statistical information about the data, while appendix D outlines the data collection and processing procedures. A facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire for Puerto Rico is in appendix E.

Appendix F furnishes detailed information on all the data products for Puerto Rico of the 1990 census, as well as suggested sources of information and assistance. Appendix G contains map information and samples. The record layout for the machine-readable data dictionary file that accompanies each tape order is in appendix H.

USING THE FILE

Internal File Labels

System Labels—Tape orders which specify labeled tapes will have a standard American National Standards Institute (ANSI) label. The system label consists of 17 characters, but only the first 12 are active. The remaining five characters will be "x" filled. The first header record (HDR1) of the Puerto Rico redistricting file will have a data set name (DSN) of RF1990PR.F01xxxxx.

User Labels—Each user tape will have six user header labels and six user trailer labels. These labels combine information from the system label and the identification portion of the first and last record. These labels enable the user to quickly identify the beginning and ending records on each tape.

User Header Labels—The user header labels are designated UHL1 through UHL6. UHL1 and UHL2 repeat information from the system label in HDR1 and HDR2. UHL3 through UHL6 contain the information on the identification portion (characters 1-300) of the first record on the tape. The unused portion of UHL6 is blank filled.

User Trailer Labels—The user trailer labels are designated UTL1 through UTL6. UTL1 and UTL2 contain information from the system trailer label. UTL3 and subsequent user trailer labels contain identification information from the last record on the tape. The unused portion of UTL6 is blank filled.

Specific File Information

Specific file information for Puerto Rico, such as record counts, is not provided in the technical documentation. However, each tape order is accompanied by a tape creation sheet. This sheet provides the file name, file label (HDR1), the third user header label (UHL3), record size, block size, and record count. The third user header label for each reel identifies the geography for the first record on the reel. For example, the UHL3 at the beginning of each reel of a three-reel file for a State provides the geography for the first record. If the geography needed is on reel three, only reel three needs to be processed.

The tape creation sheet received with the tap should be filed in the technical documentation noteboo or with other tape information maintained by the user.

Record Identification

The first 32 characters of each logical record provid record information. Because the identification informa tion layout is identical for all 1990 census summary files there are some fields that are not used on the Puert Rico redistricting file and other fields that have identica coding on all records in this file.

In the Puerto Rico redistricting file, the geographi component is always coded '00', the characteristic ite ation is always coded '000', and both the logical recor part number and total number of parts in record field are coded '0001'. The logical record number is a recor sequence number within the file.

Summary Level Sequence Chart

The Summary Level Sequence Chart chapter pro vides essential information for using the 1990 censu Puerto Rico redistricting file. Remember that, for pur poses of data presentation, the Census Bureau treat Puerto Rico as the statistical equivalent of a state an municipios as the statistical equivalent of counties. Ba rios-pueblos or barrios are the statistical equivalent c county subdivisions. Some subdivisions (barrios pueblos or barrios) are divided into sub-minor civ divisions called subbarrios.

This chart identifies the geographic levels for whic data are provided. It is easy to determine this if you re member that the last geographic area type listed in th sequence identifies the geography of the summar level; the prior codes simply define the hierarchy. Fo example, in summary level 140, the hierarchy listed i State—county—census tract/block numbering are (BNA). The record actually contains data for a censu tract/BNA within a given county and State.

When reading the Summary Level Sequence Chart, is important to recognize that dashes (—) separate th individual hierarchies while slashes (/) separate differer types of geography within the same hierarchy. For e ample, State—county—census tract/BNA identifies record hierarchy for a census tract or BNA within county within a State.

After identifying the summary level code, turn t chart 1 at the end of this chapter to determine which geographic area codes and area characteristics are pro vided on the tape for this summary level. Remembe that an asterisk (*) indicates a code in that field. Th code may be one of the standard codes described o page 2-3.

Special Area Codes

Special area codes appear in the geographic area codes portion of the Data Dictionary chapter on all 1990 census summary files. The codes represented may vary across files. In the Puerto Rico Redistricting Data file, there are four special area code fields used. These fields are Special Area Codes 3, 8, 9, and 10.

The Special Area Code 3 field is used in summary levels 700, 710, 715, 720, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, and 755. It contains the voting district code.

The Special Area Code 8 field is used in summary levels 067, 715, 735, 745, and 755. It contains the sub-barrio code.

The Special Area Code 9 field, the land/water area field, appears in all summary levels. Codes are shown in the boxed area below.

Special area code (9)—Land/water area

1. Significant land, significant (0.0005 or more square kilometers) water

2. Significant land, minimal (less than 0.0005 square kilometer) water

3. Significant land, zero (0) water

4. Minimal land, significant water

5. Minimal land, minimal water

6. Minimal land, zero water

7. Zero land, significant water

8. Zero land, minimal water

9. Zero land, zero water (crews-of-vessels geography)

The Special Area Code 10 field applies to summary levels 700, 710, 715, 720, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, and 755. It is used as an identifier for approximated voting districts. See the section below on voting districts for a complete explanation.

Standard Codes

In the identification section of all 1990 summary files, there are standard codes, undefined in the Data Dictionary chapter, that have identical meaning regardless of the field. The codes are the same size as the field; that is, a three-character field will have three symbols. These standard codes are as follows:

I	Not available—The code would be shown, except that it has not been determined (for example, metropolitan area code on a county summary level (050)).
9	Not in—This indicates a "remainder of" an area, such as a place code in the portion of a county subdivision not in a place, or the summary level is not part of any area to which the code field applies, such as a summary level that is not in a zona urbana .
Blank	Not applicable—This indicates that the code is not applicable to the summary level.

Voting Districts

Actual Voting Districts—The entities reported by the Commonwealth as representing these areas are referred to as "actual voting districts"—regardless of their legal status or currency. They are identified in the file by an asterisk (*) appended to the voting district name in the Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator field (position 192); in addition, an "A" (for "actual") is shown in Special Area Code 10 (position 171).

Pseudo Voting Districts The criteria for Phase 2 of the Block Boundary Definition Project required voting districts to follow census block boundaries. In many cases, the Commonwealth moved the actual voting district boundary, which did not follow a census block boundary, to coincide with a nearby block boundary for tabulation purposes only. The voting district was no longer "actual"; it was an approximation, which is referred to as a "pseudo voting district." If there is no asterisk appended to the name, and a "P" (for "pseudo") appears in Special Area Code 10 (position 171), the Commonwealth participant approximated that voting district.

Voting District Codes—Voting districts are not specifically identified in the identification section of the data dictionary. *Voting district codes are found in the field identified as Special Area Code 3 (4 characters beginning in position 152).* If a portion or pieces of a municipio were not allocated to a specific VTD code, they were aggregated into a single VTD identified with a code of ZZZZ. These VTD's were considered "pseudo." All other Puerto Rico codes are 4-digit numeric codes.

Chart 1. Puerto Rico Redistricting File Identification by Summary Level[1]

Field name	Summary level 040	050	060	067	Summary level 140	160	700	710
Record Codes								
File Identification	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State/US Abbreviation (Puerto Rico only)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summary Level	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Component	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristic Iteration	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Part Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Number of Parts in Record	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Area Codes								
Alaska Native Regional Corporation								
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)								
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)								
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code								
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator								
Block								
Block Group								
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area					*			
Congressional District								
Consolidated City (Census)						*		
Consolidated City (FIPS)						*		
Consolidated City Class Code						*		
Consolidated City Size Code						*		
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area		*	*	*	*			
Municipio (County)	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
County Size Code	*	*	*		*		*	*
County Subdivision (Barrio-pueblo or Barrio) (Census)			*	*				*
County Subdivision (FIPS)			*	*				*
County Subdivision Class Code			*	*				*
County Subdivision Size Code			*	*				*
Division	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Extended City Indicator						*		
Internal Use Code								
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area		*	*	*	*			
MSA/CMSA Size Code		*	*	*	*			
Place (Census)						*		
Place (FIPS)						*		
Place Class Code						*		

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

715	720	730	735	740	745	750	755	Field name
								Record Codes
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US Abbreviation (Puerto Rico only)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Summary Level
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Component
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Characteristic Iteration
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Part Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Total Number of Parts in Record
								Geographic Area Codes
						*		Alaska Native Regional Corporation
						*		American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)
						*		American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)
						*		American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code
						*		American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
						*	*	Block
				*	*	*	*	Block Group
		*	*	*	*	*	*	Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
						*		Congressional District
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Consolidated City (Census)
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Consolidated City (FIPS)
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Consolidated City Class Code
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Consolidated City Size Code
								Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Municipio (County)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	County Size Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	County Subdivision (Barrio-pueblo or Barrio) (Census)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	County Subdivision (FIPS)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	County Subdivision Class Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	County Subdivision Size Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Division
								Extended City Indicator
								Internal Use Code
								Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
								MSA/CMSA Size Code
	*	*		*		*	*	Place (Census)
	*	*		*		*	*	Place (FIPS)
	*	*		*		*	*	Place Class Code

Chart 1. Puerto Rico Redistricting File Identification by Summary Level[1]-Con.

Field name	Summary level				Summary level			
	040	050	060	067	140	160	700	710
Geographic Area Codes—Con.								
Place Description Code						*		
Place Size Code						*		
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area		*	*	*	*			
Region	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (Census)[2]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (FIPS)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban/Rural								
Urbanized Area								
Urbanized Area Size Code								
Special Area Code (1)								
Special Area Code (2)								
Special Area Code (3)							*	*
Special Area Code (4)								
Special Area Code (5)								
Special Area Code (6)								
Special Area Code (7)								
Special Area Code (8)				*				
Special Area Code (9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (10)							*	*
Area Characteristics								
Area (Land)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area (Water)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Functional Status Code	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	*	*	*	*		*		*
Housing Unit Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Latitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Longitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Part Flag							*	*
Political/Statistical Area Description Code	*	*	*	*		*		*
Population Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Flag	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

[1]See the Summary Level Sequence Chart chapter for identification of the summary level record numbers.
[2]Puerto Rico

715	720	730	735	740	745	750	755	Field name
								Geographic Area Codes—Con.
	*	*		*	.	*	*	Place Description Code
	*	*		*		*	*	Place Size Code
								Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Region
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State (Census)[2]
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State (FIPS)
								Urban/Rural
								Urbanized Area
								Urbanized Area Size Code
								Special Area Code (1)
								Special Area Code (2)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (3)
								Special Area Code (4)
								Special Area Code (5)
								Special Area Code (6)
								Special Area Code (7)
*			*		*		*	Special Area Code (8)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (9)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (10)
								Area Characteristics
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Land)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Water)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Functional Status Code
*	*							Geographic Change User Note Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Housing Unit Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Latitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Longitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*			Part Flag
*	*							Political/Statistical Area Description Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Population Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Flag

[2]Puerto Rico

SUBJECT LOCATOR

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This index is designed to quickly identify the Puerto Rico redistricting data needed. Each variable is listed alphabetically. Both the type of entry being tabulated (universe), which is shown in italics, and the relevant table numbers appear under the variable heading. The index entries for each variable are arranged by universe then by table number.

INDEX

Age
Persons ———————————————————————— P2

Housing Units
Housing units ——————————————————— H1

Occupancy Status
Housing units ——————————————————— H2

Persons
Persons ————————————————————————— P1

LIST OF TABLES (MATRICES)

TABLE (MATRIX) OUTLINES

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P1.	PERSONS(1) --	1
	Universe: Persons	
	Total	
P2.	AGE(2)--	2
	Universe: Persons	
	Under 18 years	
	18 years and over	
H1.	HOUSING UNITS(1)--	1
	Universe: Housing units	
	Total	
H2.	OCCUPANCY STATUS(2)--	2
	Universe: Housing units	
	Occupied	
	Vacant	

SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE CHART

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
State[1]	040	00
State—County[2]	050	00
State—County—Voting District/Remainder	700	00
State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	140	00
State—County—Voting District/Remainder—County Subdivision[3]	710	00
State—County—Voting District/Remainder—County Subdivision—Place[4]/Remainder	720	00
State—County—Voting District/Remainder—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	730	00
State—County—Voting District/Remainder—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—Block Group	740	00
State—County—Voting District/Remainder—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—Block Group—Block	750	00
State [Puerto Rico only]—County—Voting District/Remainder—County Subdivision—Subbarrio[5]	715	00
State [Puerto Rico only]—County—Voting District/Remainder—County Subdivision—Subbarrio—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	735	00
State [Puerto Rico only]—County—Voting District/Remainder—County Subdivision—Subbarrio—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—Block Group	745	00
State [Puerto Rico only]—County—Voting District/Remainder—County Subdivision—Subbarrio—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—Block Group—Block	755	00
State—County—County Subdivision	060	00
State [Puerto Rico only]—County—County Subdivision—Subbarrio	067	00
State—Place	160	00

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[1] Puerto Rico
[2] Municipio in Puerto Rico
[3] Barrio-pueblo or barrio in Puerto Rico
[4] Zona urbana or comunidad in Puerto Rico
[5] In Puerto Rico, some subdivisions (barrios-pueblos and barrios) are divided into sub-minor civil divisions (subbarrios)

USER NOTES

User notes supply file purchasers with additional or corrected information which becomes available after the technical documentation or files are prepared. They are issued in a numbered series and automatically mailed to all users who purchase files from the Census Bureau. Other users may obtain them by subscribing to the user note series. Contact Customer Services (301-763-4100) for subscription information. The user notes, as well as technical notes, are also available electronically upon release from the Census Bureau's State and Regional Programs bulletin board. The bulletin board phone number is 301-763-7554.

Each user note has a cover sheet which should be filed following this page. Technical documentation replacement pages will follow the cover sheet. These pages need to be filed in their proper location and the original pages destroyed. Replacement pages can be readily identified, since they have the user note date on the lower outside portion of each page.

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUERTO RICO REDISTRICTING DATA

USER NOTE 1

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

This user note should be filed in the User Notes Chapter of the Puerto Rico Redistricting Data.

June 1991

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUERTO RICO REDISTRICTING DATA

USER NOTE 2

Please replace pages 2-4 and 2-5 of the How To Use This File Chapter in your 1990 Census of Population and Housing Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Technical Documentation with the attached revised copies.

The Geographic Area Code "County Subdivision (Subbarrio) (Census)" is incorrect. It should be "County Subdivision (Barrio-pueblo or Barrio) (Census)."

July 1991

Revised pages have been inserted into documentation.

USER NOTE ORDERING INFORMATION

Additional information concerning this file may be available at a later date. User notes, along with technical notes, are sent automatically to all Census Bureau data purchasers. If the user/technical notes should be sent to another address, please complete the coupon below and return it to Customer Services at the address shown.

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. . . .

Please mail to:

> Customer Services Branch
> Data User Services Division
> Bureau of the Census
> Washington, DC 20233

Name of File: **Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Puerto Rico Redistricting Data**

Please send me any information that becomes available later concerning the file listed above.

Name:

Address:

City and State:

ZIP Code:

DATA DICTIONARY

CONTENTS

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Record Codes				
File Identification [1]	FILEID	8	1	A/N
State/US Abbreviation	STUSAB	2	9	A

AK	Alaska	ID	Idaho	NC	North Carolina	SC	South Carolina	
AL	Alabama	IL	Illinois	ND	North Dakota	SD	South Dakota	
AR	Arkansas	IN	Indiana	NE	Nebraska	TN	Tennessee	
AZ	Arizona	KS	Kansas	NH	New Hampshire	TX	Texas	
CA	California	KY	Kentucky	NJ	New Jersey	US	United States	
CO	Colorado	LA	Louisiana	NM	New Mexico	UT	Utah	
CT	Connecticut	MA	Massachusetts	NV	Nevada	VA	Virginia	
DC	District of	MD	Maryland	NY	New York	VI	Virgin Islands of	
	Columbia	ME	Maine	OH	Ohio		the United States	
DE	Delaware	MI	Michigan	OK	Oklahoma	VT	Vermont	
FL	Florida	MN	Minnesota	OR	Oregon	WA	Washington	
GA	Georgia	MO	Missouri	PA	Pennsylvania	WI	Wisconsin	
HI	Hawaii	MS	Mississippi	PR	Puerto Rico	WV	West Virginia	
IA	Iowa	MT	Montana	RI	Rhode Island	WY	Wyoming	

Summary Level [2]..	SUMLEV	3	11	N
Geographic Component [3]	GEOCOMP	2	14	N

```
00  Not a geographic component
01  Urban
02  Urban-in urbanized area
03  Urban-in urbanized area-in urbanized area central place
04  Urban-in urbanized area-not in urbanized area central place
05  Urban-not in urbanized area
06  Urban-not in urbanized area-place [10,000 or more persons]
07  Urban-not in urbanized area-place [2,500 to 9,999 persons]
08  Rural
09  Rural-place [1,000 to 2,499 population, not in an extended city]
10  Rural-place [0 to 999 population, not in an extended city]
11  Rural-not in place [or rural part of extended city]
12  Rural-farm
13  Urban portion of extended city
14  Rural portion of extended city
20  In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area
21  In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban
22  In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-rural
```

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

> 23 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city
> 24 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city
> 25 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-urban
> 26 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-urban-in urbanized area
> 27 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-urban-not in urbanized area
> 28 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-rural
> 30 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area
> 31 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban
> 32 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-in urbanized area
> 33 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-not in urbanized area
> 34 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-not in urbanized area-place [10,000 or more population]
> 35 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-not in urbanized area-place [2,500 - 9,999 population]
> 36 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-rural
> 40 American Indian reservation and trust land [American Indian reservations (AIR codes 0001-4989) including any trust lands]
> 42 Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area [Oklahoma only]
> 43 Tribal Designated Statistical Area
> 44 Alaska Native village statistical area [Alaska only]

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Characteristic Iteration [4]	CHARITER	3	16	N

> 000 Not a characteristic iteration

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Logical Record Number [5]	LOGRECNU	6	19	N
Logical Record Part Number [6]	LOGRECPN	4	25	N
Total Number of Parts in Record [7]	PARTREC	4	29	N

Geographic Area Codes

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Alaska Native Regional Corporation [8]	ANRC	2	33	A/N

> 07 Ahtna 28 Bering Straits 49 Chugach 70 Koniag
> 14 Aleut 35 Bristol Bay 56 Cook Inlet 77 NANA
> 21 Arctic Slope 42 Calista 63 Doyon 84 Sealaska

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census) [9]	AIANACE	4	35	A/N
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS) [10]	AIANAFP	5	39	A/N
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code	AIANACC	2	44	A/N

> D1 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that does not serve as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent
> D2 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
> D3 American Indian tribal government that holds property in trust—"trust land"—for a tribe or individual member(s) of the tribe, and the trust land(s) is not associated with a specific American Indian reservation
> D4 State-recognized American Indian reservation that does not serve as an MCD equivalent
> D5 State-recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
> D6 Tribal designated statistical area (TDSA); tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) (TJSAs occur only in Oklahoma)

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

> E1 Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) that does not coincide with or approximate an incorporated place or a census designated place (CDP)
> E2 ANVSA that coincides with or approximates a CDP
> E6 ANVSA that coincides with or approximates an incorporated place

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator Code..............ARTLI		1	46	A/N

> 1 American Indian reservation; including Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) and Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)
> 2 Off-reservation trust land
> 9 Not an American Indian area

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Block [a]...BLCK		4	47	A/N
Block Group [a]..BLCKGR		1	51	A/N
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area [a]...................................TRACTBNA		6	52	A/N
Congressional District (101st Congress) [a].............................CONGDIS		2	58	A/N

> 01-45 The actual congressional district number
> 00 Applies to States whose representative is elected "at large"; i.e., the State has only one representative in the United States House of Representatives
> 98 Applies to areas that have a nonvoting delegate in the United States House of Representatives
> 99 Applies to areas that have no representation in the United States House of Representatives

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Consolidated City (Census) [a]...CONCITCE		1	60	A/N

> B Butte-Silver Bow, Montana   I Indianapolis, Indiana   M Milford, Connecticut
> C Columbus, Georgia   J Jacksonville, Florida   N Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Consolidated City (FIPS) [6,10] ....CONCITFP		5	61	A/N
Consolidated City Class Code [10] ....CONCITCC		2	66	A/N

> C3 Consolidated city

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Consolidated City Population Size Code......................................CONCITSC		2	68	A/N

> 00 Not in universe   06 250-299   12 2,500-4,999   18 100,000-249,999
> 01 0   07 300-499   13 5,000-9,999   19 250,000-499,999
> 02 1-24   08 500-999   14 10,000-19,999   20 500,000-999,999
> 03 25-99   09 1,000-1,499   15 20,000-24,999   21 1,000,000-2,499,999
> 04 100-199   10 1,500-1,999   16 25,000-49,999   22 2,500,000-4,999,999
> 05 200-249   11 2,000-2,499   17 50,000-99,999   23 5,000,000 or more

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area [9]..........................CMSA		2	70	A/N
County [9] ....CNTY		3	72	A/N

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
County Population Size Code..CNTYSC		2	75	A/N

00 Not in universe	06 250-299	12 2,500-4,999	18 100,000-249,999
01 0	07 300-499	13 5,000-9,999	19 250,000-499,999
02 1-24	08 500-999	14 10,000-19,999	20 500,000-999,999
03 25-99	09 1,000-1,499	15 20,000-24,999	21 1,000,000-2,499,999
04 100-199	10 1,500-1,999	16 25,000-49,999	22 2,500,000-4,999,999
05 200-249	11 2,000-2,499	17 50,000-99,999	23 5,000,000 or more

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
County Subdivision (Census) [9] ....COUSUBCE		3	77	A/N
County Subdivision (FIPS) [10] ....COUSUBFP		5	80	A/N
County Subdivision Class Code ....COUSUBCC		2	85	A/N

> C2 Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because, although the place is coextensive with an MCD, the Census Bureau, in agreement with State officials, does not recognize that MCD for presenting census data because the MCD cannot provide governmental services (Ohio only)
> C5 Incorporated place that also serves as an MCD equivalent because it is not part of an MCD or a county subdivision classified as Z5
> C7 Incorporated place that also serves as a county equivalent and an MCD equivalent; generally referred to as an "independent city"
> D2 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
> D6 State-recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
> T1 Governmentally active minor civil division (MCD) that is not coextensive with an incorporated place
> T5 Governmentally active MCD that is coextensive with an incorporated place
> Z1 MCD that is governmentally inactive or cannot provide general-purpose governmental services
> Z3 Unorganized territory identified by the Census Bureau as an MCD equivalent for presenting census data
> Z5 Census county division (CCD); census subarea (CSA) (Alaska only); census subdistrict (Virgin Islands only)
> Z7 Incorporated place that the Census Bureau treats as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not in any MCD or is coextensive with a legally established but nonfunctioning MCD that the Census Bureau does not recognize for data presentation, AND is located in a State or county whose MCDs cannot provide governmental services (Iowa and Nebraska only)

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
County Subdivision Population Size Code ....COUSUBSC		2	87	A/N

00 Not in universe	06 250-299	12 2,500-4,999	18 100,000-249,999
01 0	07 300-499	13 5,000-9,999	19 250,000-499,999
02 1-24	08 500-999	14 10,000-19,999	20 500,000-999,999
03 25-99	09 1,000-1,499	15 20,000-24,999	21 1,000,000-2,499,999
04 100-199	10 1,500-1,999	16 25,000-49,999	22 2,500,000-4,999,999
05 200-249	11 2,000-2,499	17 50,000-99,999	23 5,000,000 or more

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Division [9] ....DIVIS		1	89	A/N

0 Not in a division	4 West North Central	7 West South Central
1 New England	5 South Atlantic	8 Mountain
2 Middle Atlantic	6 East South Central	9 Pacific
3 East North Central		

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Extended City Indicator [8] ....EXTCITIN		1	90	A/N

1 Extended city	9 Not an extended city

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Internal Use Code [11] ....INTUC		15	91	A/N

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area [9]	MSACMSA	4	106	A/N
MSA/CMSA Population Size Code	MSACMSAS	2	110	A/N

00	Not in universe	06	250-299	12	2,500-4,999	18	100,000-249,999
01	0	07	300-499	13	5,000-9,999	19	250,000-499,999
02	1-24	08	500-999	14	10,000-19,999	20	500,000-999,999
03	25-99	09	1,000-1,499	15	20,000-24,999	21	1,000,000-2,499,999
04	100-199	10	1,500-1,999	16	25,000-49,999	22	2,500,000-4,999,999
05	200-249	11	2,000-2,499	17	50,000-99,999	23	5,000,000 or more

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Place (Census) [9]	PLACECE	4	112	A/N
Place (FIPS) [10]	PLACEFP	5	116	A/N
Place Class Code	PLACECC	2	121	A/N

C1 Incorporated place that is governmentally active, is not related to an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), and does not serve as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent

C2 Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because, although the place is coextensive with an MCD, the Census Bureau, in agreement with State officials, does not recognize that MCD for presenting census data because the MCD cannot provide governmental services (Iowa and Ohio only)

C5 Incorporated place that also serve as an MCD equivalent because it is not part of an MCD

C6 Incorporated place that coincides with or approximates an ANVSA

C7 Incorporated place that also serves as a county equivalent; generally referred to as an "independent city"

C8 The portion ("remainder") of a consolidated city that excludes the incorporated place(s) within that jurisdiction

C9 Incorporated place whose government is operationally inactive and is not included in any other C subclass

M2 Military or Coast Guard installation (or part of an installation) that serves as a census designated place (CDP)

U1 CDP with a name that is commonly recognized for the populated area

U2 CDP with a name that is not commonly recognized for the populated area (e.g., a combination of the names of two or three commonly recognized communities, or a name that identifies the location of the CDP in relation to an adjacent incorporated place)

U9 CDP that coincides with or approximates an ANVSA.

Note: In Ohio, a multi-county place that has a different MCD relationship in each county is assigned only a single class code of C1, C2, or C5.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Place Description Code	PLACEDC	1	123	A/N

1 Incorporated central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA), but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

2 Incorporated central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)

3 Incorporated central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

4 Consolidated city or an incorporated place that is not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

5 Incorporated place, which is the central place of an urbanized area (UA), but only part of which is the central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)

6 Incorporated place, which is not a central place of an urbanized area (UA), but part of which is the central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)

A Census designated place (CDP) that is a central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)

B Census designated place (CDP) that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA), but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

C Census designated place (CDP) that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

D Census designated place (CDP) that is in a 1980 or special census urbanized area (UA) and is not a central city or a central place; these CDP's must have a 1990 population of at least 300 in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States, 1,000 in Puerto Rico, and 2,500 elsewhere

E Census designated place (CDP) not classified elsewhere; these CDP's must meet the following minimum population requirements:
 — 300 in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States
 — 25 in Alaska
 — 1,000 in all other States and Puerto Rico

F Zona urbana that is a central place of an urbanized area (UA) in Puerto Rico, but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)

G Zona urbana that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) in Puerto Rico, but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

H Zona urbana that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

I Zona urbana in Puerto Rico that is not a central city or a central place

L Census designated place (CDP) entirely within an American Indian reservation and entirely outside of a 1980 or special census urbanized area (UA); these CDP's must have a 1990 population of at least 25 in Alaska and 250 elsewhere

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Place Population Size Code	PLACESC	2	124	A/N

00 Not in universe	06 250-299	12 2,500-4,999	18 100,000-249,999
01 0	07 300-499	13 5,000-9,999	19 250,000-499,999
02 1-24	08 500-999	14 10,000-19,999	20 500,000-999,999
03 25-99	09 1,000-1,499	15 20,000-24,999	21 1,000,000-2,499,999
04 100-199	10 1,500-1,999	16 25,000-49,999	22 2,500,000-4,999,999
05 200-249	11 2,000-2,499	17 50,000-99,999	23 5,000,000 or more

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area [e]	PMSA	4	126	A/N
Region [a]	REG	1	130	A/N

1 Northeast	2 Midwest	3 South	4 West

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
State (Census) [a]	STATECE	2	131	A/N

06 Puerto Rico	33 Illinois	54 Virginia	81 Montana
07 Virgin Islands of the United States	34 Michigan	55 West Virginia	82 Idaho
	35 Wisconsin	56 North Carolina	83 Wyoming
11 Maine	41 Minnesota	57 South Carolina	84 Colorado
12 New Hampshire	42 Iowa	58 Georgia	85 New Mexico
13 Vermont	43 Missouri	59 Florida	86 Arizona
14 Massachusetts	44 North Dakota	61 Kentucky	87 Utah
15 Rhode Island	45 South Dakota	62 Tennessee	88 Nevada
16 Connecticut	46 Nebraska	63 Alabama	91 Washington
21 New York	47 Kansas	64 Mississippi	92 Oregon
22 New Jersey	51 Delaware	71 Arkansas	93 California
23 Pennsylvania	52 Maryland	72 Louisiana	94 Alaska
31 Ohio	53 District of Columbia	73 Oklahoma	95 Hawaii
32 Indiana		74 Texas	

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
State (FIPS) [8] ....STATEFP	STATEFP	2	133	A/N

01 Alabama	17 Illinois	31 Nebraska	46 South Dakota
02 Alaska	18 Indiana	32 Nevada	47 Tennessee
04 Arizona	19 Iowa	33 New Hampshire	48 Texas
05 Arkansas	20 Kansas	34 New Jersey	49 Utah
06 California	21 Kentucky	35 New Mexico	50 Vermont
08 Colorado	22 Louisiana	36 New York	51 Virginia
09 Connecticut	23 Maine	37 North Carolina	53 Washington
10 Delaware	24 Maryland	38 North Dakota	54 West Virginia
11 District of	25 Massachusetts	39 Ohio	55 Wisconsin
Columbia	26 Michigan	40 Oklahoma	56 Wyoming
12 Florida	27 Minnesota	41 Oregon	72 Puerto Rico
13 Georgia	28 Mississippi	42 Pennsylvania	78 Virgin Islands of
15 Hawaii	29 Missouri	44 Rhode Island	the United States
16 Idaho	30 Montana	45 South Carolina	

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Urban/Rural [9] ....URBANRUR	URBANRUR	1	135	A/N

1 Urban	2 Rural

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Urbanized Area [9] ....URBAREA	URBAREA	4	136	A/N
Urbanized Area Population Size Code ....UASC	UASC	2	140	A/N

00 Not in universe	06 250-299	12 2,500-4,999	18 100,000-249,999
01 0	07 300-499	13 5,000-9,999	19 250,000-499,999
02 1-24	08 500-999	14 10,000-19,999	20 500,000-999,999
03 25-99	09 1,000-1,499	15 20,000-24,999	21 1,000,000-2,499,999
04 100-199	10 1,500-1,999	16 25,000-49,999	22 2,500,000-4,999,999
05 200-249	11 2,000-2,499	17 50,000-99,999	23 5,000,000 or more

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Special Area Code (1) SAC1	SAC1	5	142	A/N
Special Area Code (2) SAC2	SAC2	5	147	A/N
Special Area Code (3) SAC3	SAC3	4	152	A/N
Special Area Code (4) SAC4	SAC4	4	156	A/N
Special Area Code (5) SAC5	SAC5	3	160	A/N
Special Area Code (6) SAC6	SAC6	3	163	A/N
Special Area Code (7) SAC7	SAC7	2	166	A/N
Special Area Code (8) SAC8	SAC8	2	168	A/N
Special Area Code (9) SAC9	SAC9	1	170	A/N
Special Area Code (10) SAC10	SAC10	1	171	A/N

Area Characteristics

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Area (land) [12] ....AREALAND	AREALAND	10	172	A/N
Area (water) [13] ....AREAWAT	AREAWAT	10	182	A/N
Area Name/PSAD Term/ Part Indicator [14] ....ANPSADPI	ANPSADPI	66	192	A/N

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Functional Status Code...FUNCSTAT		1	258	A/N

- A Active governmental unit, except American Indian reservations and Alaska Native village statistical areas. — An active governmental unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and currently is doing so.
- B Functioning governmental unit providing no substantive governmental services. — These areas may be coextensive with and administered by officials of another governmental unit (such as towns in Connecticut that are coextensive with cities), or the number of officials and/or the functions they perform are so minimal and/or vestigial that the Census Bureau does not recognize them as governmental units for census purposes (such as townships in Iowa).
- F False entity. — In order to maintain complete coverage of every State at the county level and of every county at the county subdivision level, we create false entities at these levels for any place that is independent of a county or independent of a minor civil division (MCD). This code also is used for place records that represent the remainder of a consolidated city or the remainder of a county subdivision.
- I Inactive governmental unit. — An inactive governmental unit has the legal capacity to be active, but currently has no legal officers, raises no revenues, and conducts no activities.
- N Nonfunctioning governmental unit. — A nonfunctioning governmental unit has legally established boundaries, but has no legal capacity to conduct governmental activity.
- R An American Indian reservation, an American Indian tribe whose name is associated with trust lands, or an Alaska Native village statistical area.
- S Statistical entity, except Alaska Native village statistical areas and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. — A statistical entity has no governmental status and is defined by or in cooperation with the Census Bureau or other Federal agency. This category includes census regions, census divisions, census county divisions (CCDs), census designated places (CDPs), metropolitan areas (MSA/CMSA/PMSAs), urbanized areas (UAs), unorganized territories (UTs), tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs), census areas and census subareas in Alaska, and comunidades and zonas urbanes in Puerto Rico.
- T Tribal jurisdiction statistical area. — A tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) is not a legally defined governmental unit, but is recognized as a statistical area for the 1990 census. These areas exist only in the State of Oklahoma and were not recognized separately in 1980.

Geographic Change User Note Indicator..GCUNI		1	259	A/N

- 0 No geographic change note for the area within the summary level
- 1 See User Notes for a geographic change note

Housing Unit Count (100%) [15] HU100		9	260	A/N
Internal Point (latitude) [16] ....INTPTLAT		9	269	A/N
Internal Point (longitude) [17] ....INTPTLNG		10	278	A/N
Part Flag...PARTFLAG		1	288	A/N

- 0 Not a part   1 Part

Political/Statistical Area Description Code ....PSADC		2	289	A/N

- 01 State or State equivalent - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 04 Borough - county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 05 Census area - county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 06 County - "County" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 08 Independent city - county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 09 Independent city - county equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

10 Island - county equivalent in Virgin Islands of the United States; "Island" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

13 Municipio - county equivalent in Puerto Rico; "Municipio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

14 (none) - county equivalent; used at county level for the District of Columbia and Yellowstone National Park (Montana). No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

15 Parish - county equivalent in Louisiana; "Parish" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

19 American Indian reservation - minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and New York; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

20 Barrio - minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

21 Borough - minor civil division (MCD) in New York; MCD equivalent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; "borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

22 Census county division (CCD) - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in 21 States; "division" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

23 Census subarea - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Alaska; "census subarea" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

24 Census subdistrict - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in the Virgin Islands of the United States; "subdistrict" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

25 City - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in 20 States; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

27 District (magisterial, road) - minor civil division (MCD) in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; "district" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

28 District (assessment, election, magisterial, supervisors', or parish governing authority) - minor civil division (MCD) in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and West Virginia; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

29 Election precinct - minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; "precinct" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

30 Election precinct - minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

31 Gore - minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and Vermont; "gore" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

32 Grant - minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire and Vermont; "grant" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

33 Independent city - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

34 Independent city - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

36 Location - minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "location" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

38 (none) - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent for District of Columbia and Arlington County, Virginia; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

39 Plantation - minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; "plantation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

40 Plantation - minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

41 Barrio-pueblo - minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio-pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

42 Purchase - minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "purchase" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

43 Town - minor civil division (MCD) in 8 States; MCD equivalent in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; "town" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

44 Township - minor civil division (MCD) in 16 States; "township" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

45 Township - minor civil division (MCD) in Kansas, Nebraska, and North Carolina; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

46 Unorganized territory - minor civil division (MCD) in 9 States; "unorg." is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

47 Village - minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; "village" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

51 Subbarrio - sub-minor civil division (sub-MCD) in Puerto Rico; "subbarrio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

55 Comunidad - place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "comunidad" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

56 Borough - place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; "borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

57 Census designated place - place; "CDP" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

58 City - place; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

59 City - place; used for some cities that have a unique description, no description, or a description included with their name, as follows:

    Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (Montana): incorporated municipality;

    Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (Montana): (none);

    Carson City, Nevada: (none);

    Columbus city (remainder) (Georgia): (none);

    Indianapolis city (remainder) (Indiana): (none);

    Jacksonville city (remainder) (Florida): (none);

    Lexington-Fayette (Kentucky): Urban County Government;

    Lynchburg-Moore County (Tennessee): (none);

    Milford city (remainder) (Connecticut): (none);

    Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (Tennessee): "Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County";

No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

60 Town - place; place in 30 States and the Virgin Islands of the United States; "town" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

61 Village - place; place in 19 States; "village" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

62 Zona urbana - place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "zona urbana" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

65 Consolidated city in Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, and Indiana - "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

66 Consolidated city - used for some consolidated cities that have unique descriptions or no descriptions, as follows:

    Butte-Silver Bow (Montana): (none);

    Nashville-Davidson (Tennessee): "Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County";

No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

68 Census region - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

69 Census division - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

71 Consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) - "CMSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

72 Metropolitan statistical area (MSA) - "MSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

73 Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) - "PMSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

75 Urbanized area (UA) - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

77 Alaska Native Regional Corporation - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

79 Alaska Native village statistical area - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

80 Tribal designated statistical area - American Indian reservation equivalent for non-land-based tribes outside of Oklahoma; "TDSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

81 Colony - American Indian reservation; "Colony" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

82 Community - American Indian reservation; "Community" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

> 83 Joint area - American Indian reservation equivalent; "joint area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
>
> 84 Pueblo - American Indian reservation; "Pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
>
> 85 Rancheria - American Indian reservation; "Rancheria" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
>
> 86 Reservation - American Indian reservation; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
>
> 87 Reserve - American Indian reservation; "Reserve" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
>
> 88 Tribal jurisdiction statistical area - American Indian reservation equivalent representing historic tribal areas in Oklahoma; "TJSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
>
> 89 Trust lands - American Indian reservation equivalent; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
>
> 90 (none) - American Indian reservation; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Population Count (100%) [8]	POP100	9	291	A/N
Special Flag	SPFLAG	1	300	A/N

Footnotes

1. A unique identifier for each file series. File identification code for the Puerto Rico Redistricting Data file is RF1990PR. File identification codes for summary tape files are STFnn where nn = file number; for example, STF1A is the identification for Summary Tape File 1A. File identification codes for subject summary tape files are SSTFnn where nn = the number of the subject report. File identification codes for special project files are identified by SPmmm where mmm = a three digit special project number. See How to Use This File for further information.

2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data matrices on the summary tape file have been summarized. The summary level sequence chart describes the hierarchical arrangement of the specified geographic areas with other geographic areas, if any. The summary level must be used in combination with the geographic area codes to identify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and a specific county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). See How to Use This File for further information.

3. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary tape file for the geographic components listed in the Geographic Component field. See How To Use This File for further information.

4. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary tape file for a population or housing characteristic. Only matrices containing a "B" in the prefix have characteristic iterations. See How to Use This File for further information.

5. The logical record is the complete record [identification and set of tables (matrices)] for a geographic entity defined by the summary level, but exclusive of the characteristic iteration. A logical record may have one or more parts (or segments). Each logical record has an assigned sequential integer number within the file. See How to Use This File for further information.

6. Within the logical record, each part is identified uniquely in terms of its sequence. See How to Use This File for further information.

7. This field identifies how many parts (or segments) comprise the entire logical record. See How to Use This File for further information.

8. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

9. See the publication, *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*, for codes in this field and related terminology if it is applicable to this file. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

10. See the publication, *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*, for FIPS 55 codes in this field and related terminology if it is applicable to this file. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

11. Codes in unspecified arrangement for Census Bureau use.

12. Land area measurement in thousandths (.001) of a square kilometer. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in 1) the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File and 2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. Land area includes intermittent water and glaciers, which appear on census maps and in the TIGER File as hydrographic features. An area of .0005 square kilometer is rounded to .001; an area smaller than .0005 is rounded to .000. The decimal point is implied on the file. Square miles can be derived by dividing square kilometers by 2.59. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

13. Water area measurement in thousandths (.001) of a square kilometer. Water area is excluded from census blocks by definition, so the water area for a block always will be zero. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in 1) the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File and 2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. Water area excludes intermittent water and glaciers, which are treated as land even though they appear on census maps and in the TIGER File as hydrographic features. An area of .0005 square kilometer is rounded to .001; an area smaller than .0005 is rounded to .000. The decimal point is implied on the file. Square miles can be derived by dividing square kilometers by 2.59. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

14. Name of the lowest-level entity represented by the summary level. In addition to the name of the entity, the name field contains the political/statistical area description (PSAD) when appropriate, and sometimes contains the State abbreviation.

    For legal entities, the name is the one reported to the Bureau of the Census in the Boundary and Annexation Survey and by other appropriate sources; for statistical entities, the name is determined by the Office of Management and Budget for metropolitan areas and, for other areas, the name is determined by the Bureau of the Census, usually in cooperation with local officials.

    When the summary level represents only part of the area specified in the name, the name usually will have "(pt.)" appended to the name/code terminology to designate that this entry for the entity represents only a part of the total entity.

15. The total number of housing units enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.

16. Latitude in degrees, to six decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The decimal point is implied on the file. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the latitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Northern Hemisphere; a minus sign (-) indicates the Southern Hemisphere. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

17. Longitude in degrees, to six decimal places, of a point with the geographic area represented by the summary level. The decimal point is implied on the file. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the longitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Eastern Hemisphere; a minus sign (-) indicates the Western Hemisphere. A point on the 180th meridian is assigned to the Western Hemisphere (-180000000). See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

18. The total number of persons enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Table (matrix) coordinates
P1.	PERSONS(1) [1]		
	Universe: Persons		
	Total	301	1
P2.	AGE(2) [2]		
	Universe: Persons		
	Under 18 years	310	1
	18 years and over	319	2
H1.	HOUSING UNITS(1) [1]		
	Universe: Housing units		
	Total	328	1
H2.	OCCUPANCY STATUS(2) [2]		
	Universe: Housing units		
	Occupied	337	1
	Vacant	346	2
	Filler	355	
	End of Record		

APPENDIX A.
Area Classifications

CONTENTS

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure for Puerto Rico includes inland, coastal, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the ocean, related large embayments, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" water. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER File because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a municipio subdivision but is not assigned to any census

tract. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, and streams and by invisible boundaries such as municipio and barrio limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of municipios, municipio subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which all of Puerto Rico is block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a barrio boundary runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside one barrio is tabulated in block 101A and the portion in the other barrio, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix. Some block group records may not have any block numbers associated with them; this occurs where the entire area of the block group consists only of water.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer

than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of municipio subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, and voting districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units. Local officials delineated BG's for the 1990 census using Census Bureau guidelines.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, voting district, and urban/rural shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is located in two barrios, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data throughout Puerto Rico for the 1990 census, but only in block-numbered areas for the 1980 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of Puerto Rico for the 1980 census and throughout Puerto Rico for pre-1980 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some places changed from those reported for the 1980 census. The historical counts shown for places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Boundary changes are not reported for statistical areas.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a municipio for grouping and numbering blocks in municipios that do not have census tracts. The Puerto Rico Planning Board and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross municipio boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more

civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a municipio. Census tracts in Puerto Rico are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other highly populated municipios by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, in consultation with municipio officials and following Census Bureau guidelines. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross municipio boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic

number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a nonvoting delegate, referred to as a "resident commissioner."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there also is a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" usually is a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are municipio, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including Puerto Rico, municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including congressional district, county (including statistically equivalent entities such as municipio), barrio-pueblo and barrio, metropolitan area, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as Puerto Rico). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census

Geographic Identification Code Scheme and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about the FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

The United States Postal Service (USPS) code for Puerto Rico is used in all 1990 census data products. The code is a two-character alphabetic abbreviation: PR. The code is the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviation.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation for Puerto Rico is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within municipio subdivision, within municipio, within Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

Puerto Rico
  Municipio
    Municipio subdivision
      Place (or part)
        Census tract/block numbering area (or part)
          Block group (or part)
            Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: Puerto Rico, followed by all the municipios, followed by all the places in Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

Puerto Rico

Municipio "A"
Municipio "B"
Municipio "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point may approximate the geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. By definition, the internal point for a block cannot fall in a body of water. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

MUNICIPIO

The primary political divisions of Puerto Rico are termed "municipios." The Census Bureau, for statistical purposes, treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States. Each municipio is assigned a unique three-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

The Census Bureau recognizes barrios-pueblos and barrios as the primary legal subdivisions (minor civil divisions, or MCD's) of municipios. The barrios-pueblos replace the "pueblos" reported in previous decennial censuses. In agreement with the Puerto Rico government, the Census Bureau no longer includes ciudades in its data tabulations.

Each municipio subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Subbarrio

Subbarrios in 23 municipios are legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblos and some barrios. The Census Bureau presents the same types of 1990 census data for these "sub-MCD's" as it does for the barrios-pueblos and barrios. Each subbarrio is assigned a two-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

PLACE

For the reporting of decennial census data, places in Puerto Rico consist of zonas urbanas and comunidades. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code that are unique within Puerto Rico. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Because Puerto Rico does not have incorporated places --legally defined governmental units that perform services, raise taxes, and have elected officials specifically for closely settled communities—the Census Bureau recognizes only places delineated for statistical purposes. These census designated places (CDP's) are delineated by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, following Census Bureau guidelines, for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places in the States. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features, have no legal status. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

The Census Bureau provides data for two types of CDP's in Puerto Rico: (1) zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio; there is no minimum population requirement for a zona urbana, and (2) comunidades (called "aldeas" in previous censuses), representing other settlements with a 1990 census population of at least 1,000. Comunidades qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few may have final population counts lower than 1,000.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the equivalents of States for presenting the 1990 census data. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), the Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands).

Each State and equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent entity also is assigned a two-digit census code. The first digit of the code is the code for the respective division except for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific, which are assigned "0" as the first digit because they are not part of any division. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas (see "State") as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, legislative districts) established by the Puerto Rico government for purposes of elections. For census purposes, the Puerto Rico Planning Board outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, it may have been necessary to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census.

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each municipio. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau summarizes the areas within a municipio coded "ZZZZ" to a single data record and reports the same data items as shown for other VTD's.

APPENDIX B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 4a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 4b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons in whose name the home is owned, being bought or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution.

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem in 1990.

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in Puerto Rico in every census. For the first time since 1960, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1950, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding

house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, and barracks.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contain 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain confidentiality as required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, and housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into some of the census characteristics to prevent identification of specific individuals, households, or housing units. The confidentiality edit is controlled so that the counts of total persons, of persons aged 18 years and over, and total counts for housing units by tenure are not affected by this edit.

The confidentiality edit is conducted by selecting a sample of census households from the 100-percent data internal census files and interchanging its data with other households that have identical characteristics on a set of selected key variables, but are in different geographic locations within Puerto Rico. To provide more protection for "small areas," a higher sampling rate was used for these areas. The net result of this procedure is that the data user's ability to obtain census data, particularly for small areas and subpopulation groups, has been enhanced significantly while maintaining confidentiality of individual responses.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describe the population as clearly and accurately as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited and reviewed by crew leaders during field data collection operations for consistency, coverage, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks in the district offices for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable in certain quantities and/or in conjunction with other data omissions.

As a result of this review operation, a telephone or personal visit follow-up was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the follow-up, as well as questionnaires with omissions or inconsistencies beyond the completeness and quality tolerances specified in the review procedures.

Subsequent to the field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Allocations or computer assignments of acceptable data in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. For example, when there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household, or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated for the person(s) and/or housing unit without characteristic data. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when no housing information was available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing and person characteristics as well as the number of persons were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

SOURCES OF ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 1990 decennial census, human- and machine-related errors occur. These errors commonly are referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors

can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

To reduce various types of nonsampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data. A reinterview program was designed to minimize undercoverage and content errors in the data collection phase for enumerator-filled questionnaires.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 decennial census and results from the 1990 United States decennial census testing cycle.

A quality assurance program, designed to improve coverage, began with an advance listing of addresses. Advance listers collected addresses and recorded map spots for a sample of housing units. The quality assurance check consisted of matching the advance listed addresses and map spots to the enumerator's complete address register area listing. If the number of non-matches exceeded a predetermined level, then a recheck of the address register area was required.

Telephone and personal visit follow-ups also contributed to improved coverage. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to improve further the coverage of persons and housing units. Local officials participated in a post-census local review and census enumerators conducted additional recanvassing. Computer and clerical edits were aimed at improving the quality and consistency of the data.

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in Puerto Rico was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census. As in previous censuses, persons in Puerto Rico specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence in Puerto Rico.

Persons with a usual residence outside Puerto Rico were not enumerated in the 1990 census of Puerto Rico. On the other hand, persons temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Puerto Rico.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place that the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she happened to be staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence whether in Puerto Rico, the United States or overseas on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the U.S. Armed Forces—Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of U.S. Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the U.S. Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each U.S. Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipio in Puerto Rico or more than one locality in the United States, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet were assigned to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to U.S. Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on U.S. Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the U.S. overseas population.

Persons on U.S. Maritime Ships—Persons aboard U.S. maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.

2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.

3. The port of destination in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.

4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or was at sea between foreign ports.

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prisons; local jails; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—In some parts of the island, Hurricane Hugo, which struck in September 1989, displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 Census of Puerto Rico was conducted through a combination of self-enumeration and personal interview. This method, formerly known as conventional or door-to-door enumeration, is called list/enumerate.

Spanish-language short-form questionnaires were delivered to residences by the United States Postal Service (USPS) 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990) in an unaddressed packet. The questionnaire packet also included general information about the 1990 census and instructions to the respondents explaining how to complete the questionnaire. English-language questionnaires were available on request.

During the enumeration of housing units in Puerto Rico, enumerators used one of the following questionnaires:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as the 100-percent questions. (This questionnaire contained the same items as the questionnaire delivered by the USPS 1 week before Census Day, but was designed to be administered by the enumerator during personal interviews.)

2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to answer the long-form questionnaire. This form was used by enumerators during personal interviews; thus, there were no respondent instructions.

These forms were keyable documents similar in content to the stateside forms. The Puerto Rico forms, however, included a number of questions specifically designed to meet Puerto Rico's data needs. The sampling rate used in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico required that one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) answer the long-form or sample questionnaire.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed their assigned areas, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires as required, picked up the completed short-form questionnaires delivered by the USPS, or completed a short-form questionnaire as necessary.

Field Followup

Followup enumerators visited those housing units for which questionnaires were missing and those initially identified as vacant to obtain a completed questionnaire or to verify the vacancy status of the unit as of Census Day.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. The census office staff performed additional coverage and edit checks. Those households whose questionnaires did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information were contacted by telephone or by personal visit during the Field Followup operation to obtain the missing information or rectify the inconsistencies.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military

barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for homeless persons, with sleeping facilities (public and private; permanent and temporary).

2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway, neglected, and homeless children.

3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families, and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of the "homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the New York Regional Census Center (RCC) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33(L) PR(S)) to the mayor of each municipio requesting that he/she identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as churches, 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 persons tend to be at night.

4. Places such as bus stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC to the municipios emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from other informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the municipios. All municipios were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

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

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex question by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or

her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by each municipio. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night). This operation was aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels and similar places costing $4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus stations. 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.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Puerto Rico questionnaires were processed in a section of the Census Bureau Processing Office in Jacksonville, Florida specifically set up for the processing of keyable documents. For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator had been indicated by marking the answers in predesignated boxes.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. Selected written entries on both the short and long forms were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, and household relationship. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICRs), Military Census Reports (MCRs), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCRs) were keyed. After all coding operations were completed, the short and long forms were keyed. The resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for computer editing, weighting, and tabulating operations.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

(Respondent Instructions for the short-form questionnaire were available in Spanish only.)

Form D-1A PR(E)	U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	NOTICE — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

1990
CENSUS OF
PUERTO RICO

INTRODUCTION

◆ **FOR PERSONAL VISIT**

Hello, my name is *(Your name)* **and I'm from the United States Census Bureau. This is my identification** *(PAUSE)* **and here's some information about the purpose of my visit** *(Give respondent copy of Privacy Act Notice).*

NEXT:

Ask the questions at the top of the listing page.

Obtain a completed form from each address.

◆ **FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW**

Hello, my name is *(Your name)* **and I'm calling for the United States Census Bureau. Have I reached** *(Read address)?*

IF YES — We are taking the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico and our records show that we have not been able to obtain a census form for this address.

I'd like to complete the form now over the telephone. For the average household, this interview should take about 8 minutes.

IF NO — Excuse me. I might have dialed the wrong number. Is this *(Read phone number)?*

FOR CENSUS USE

A1. DO code	A2. Unit ID	A3. ARA	A4. Block	B. Map spot	C. Form type
					S

D. Population	E. Type of Unit	F1. Complete after	F2. Coverage

E. Type of Unit

Occupied — 3. ☐ First Form / 4. ☐ Continuation
Vacant — 1 ☐ Regular / 2 ☐ UHE

F1. Complete after

1 ☐ LR 3 ☐ MV 5 ☐ TC 7 ☐ P6 0 ☐ SM
2 ☐ P/P 4 ☐ ED 6 ☐ RE 8 ☐ IA 0 ☐ P1

F2. Coverage

1 ☐ 1b
2 ☐ 1a

G. Mailing address — *Number, street, apartment number or location, rural route and box, post office box*

City	Municipio		ZIP Code
		PUERTO RICO	

H. Method of completion — *Mark (X) ONE box* 1 ☐ Personal visit 2 ☐ Telephone	I. Respondent's name	J. Respondent's telephone number (809)

O. CERTIFICATION — I certify that the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Enumerator's signature	Date

Crew leader's initials	Date	CLD number

NOTES

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.

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

1a. Please give me the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member. *Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.*

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

1b. *If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) this box —* ☐
and ask — **Where do these people usually live?**
DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN ITEM G ON THE FRONT COVER.

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

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
Please fill one column ➡ *for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.*	Last name	Last name
	First name — Middle initial	First name — Middle initial

Do not ask for Person 1.

2. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

Mark (X) ONE box for each person.

If Other relative of person in column 1, mark (X) the box and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.

PERSON 1	PERSON 2
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 a RELATIVE of Person 1:**
	1 ☐ Husband/wife
If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	2 ☐ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
	3 ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
	4 ☐ Brother/sister
	5 ☐ Father/mother
	6 ☐ Grandchild
	7 ☐ Other relative ↓
	⌐ — — — — — — — — ¬
	☐☐☐
	If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
	8 ☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child
	9 ☐ Housemate, roommate
	10 ☐ Unmarried partner/Compañero
	11 ☐ Other nonrelative

3. Is ... male or female?

Mark (X) ONE box for each person.

PERSON 1	PERSON 2
1 ☐ Male	1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female	2 ☐ Female

4. Age and year of birth

a. How old is ... ?
(Age should be as of April 1, 1990.)
If unknown, say --
Please give me your best estimate.
Print the age in the boxes.

b. In what year was ... born?
Print the year of birth in the boxes.

PERSON 1	PERSON 2
a. Age ☐☐	a. Age ☐☐☐
b. Year of birth 1☐☐☐	b. Year of birth 1☐☐☐

5. Is ... now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has ... never been married?

Mark (X) ONE box for each person.

PERSON 1	PERSON 2
1 ☐ Now married	1 ☐ Now married
2 ☐ Consensually married	2 ☐ Consensually married
3 ☐ Widowed	3 ☐ Widowed
4 ☐ Divorced	4 ☐ Divorced
5 ☐ Separated	5 ☐ Separated
6 ☐ Never married	6 ☐ Never married

PERSON 7

Last name

First name   Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

1 ☐ Husband/wife

2 ☐ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter

3 ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter

4 ☐ Brother/sister

5 ☐ Father/mother

6 ☐ Grandchild

7 ☐ Other relative

☐ ☐ ☐

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

8 ☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child

9 ☐ Housemate, roommate

10 ☐ Unmarried partner/companion

11 ☐ Other nonrelative

1 ☐ Male

2 ☐ Female

a. Age ☐ ☐ ☐

b. Year of birth ☐1☐ ☐ ☐

1 ☐ Now married

2 ☐ Consensually married

3 ☐ Widowed

4 ☐ Divorced

5 ☐ Separated

6 ☐ Never married

H1a. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out 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?

1 ☐ Yes — *Determine if you should add the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.*

2 ☐ No

b. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone 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?

1 ☐ Yes — *Determine if you should delete the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.*

2 ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

1 ☐ A mobile home or trailer
2 ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
3 ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
4 ☐ A building with 2 apartments
5 ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
6 ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
7 ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
8 ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
9 ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
10 ☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this (house/apartment)?
Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, foyers, or halls.

1 ☐ 1 room   6 ☐ 6 rooms
2 ☐ 2 rooms   7 ☐ 7 rooms
3 ☐ 3 rooms   8 ☐ 8 rooms
4 ☐ 4 rooms   9 ☐ 9 or more rooms
5 ☐ 5 rooms

H4a. Is there hot and cold piped water in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Yes, hot and cold piped water
2 ☐ No, only cold piped water
3 ☐ No piped water — *Skip to H4d*

b. Is there a bathtub or shower in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No bathtub or shower

c. Is there a flush toilet in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Yes — *Skip to H5*
2 ☐ No — *Go to H4d*

d. What type of toilet facilities do you have?

1 ☐ Privy
2 ☐ Other or none

H5. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium?
A CONDOMINIUM is a building or development with individually owned apartments or houses, having commonly owned areas and grounds.

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

H6. Is this (house/apartment) —

1 ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
2 ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
3 ☐ Rented for cash rent?
4 ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

Ask only if this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H7a. Is this house on a property of 3 or more acres?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as: Yes   No

(1) A commercial establishment? ...... 1 ☐   2 ☐
(2) A medical office? .... 1 ☐   2 ☐
(3) Other professional office? .... 1 ☐   2 ☐

Ask only if someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment—

H8. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot/condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

1 ☐ Less than $10,000   14 ☐ $70,000 to $74,999
2 ☐ $10,000 to $14,999   15 ☐ $75,000 to $79,999
3 ☐ $15,000 to $19,999   16 ☐ $80,000 to $89,999
4 ☐ $20,000 to $24,999   17 ☐ $90,000 to $99,999
5 ☐ $25,000 to $29,999   18 ☐ $100,000 to $124,999
6 ☐ $30,000 to $34,999   19 ☐ $125,000 to $149,999
7 ☐ $35,000 to $39,999   20 ☐ $150,000 to $174,999
8 ☐ $40,000 to $44,999   21 ☐ $175,000 to $199,999
9 ☐ $45,000 to $49,999   22 ☐ $200,000 to $249,999
10 ☐ $50,000 to $54,999   23 ☐ $250,000 to $299,999
11 ☐ $55,000 to $59,999   24 ☐ $300,000 to $399,999
12 ☐ $60,000 to $64,999   25 ☐ $400,000 to $499,999
13 ☐ $65,000 to $69,999   26 ☐ $500,000 or more

Ask only if RENT IS PAID for this house or apartment —

H9. What is the monthly rent?

If rent is NOT PAID BY THE MONTH, see your job Instructions on how to figure a monthly rent.

1 ☐ Less than $60   14 ☐ $350 to $374
2 ☐ $60 to $79   15 ☐ $375 to $399
3 ☐ $80 to $99   16 ☐ $400 to $424
4 ☐ $100 to $124   17 ☐ $425 to $449
5 ☐ $125 to $149   18 ☐ $450 to $474
6 ☐ $150 to $174   19 ☐ $475 to $499
7 ☐ $175 to $199   20 ☐ $500 to $549
8 ☐ $200 to $224   21 ☐ $550 to $599
9 ☐ $225 to $249   22 ☐ $600 to $649
10 ☐ $250 to $274   23 ☐ $650 to $699
11 ☐ $275 to $299   24 ☐ $700 to $749
12 ☐ $300 to $324   25 ☐ $750 to $999
13 ☐ $325 to $349   26 ☐ $1,000 or more

Please continue onto the next page.

FOR ENUMERATOR USE

C1. Vacancy status

1 ☐ For rent
2 ☐ For sale only
3 ☐ Rented or sold, not occupied
4 ☐ For seas/rec/occ
5 ☐ For migrant workers
6 ☐ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

D. Months vacant

1 ☐ Less than 1
2 ☐ 1 up to 2
3 ☐ 2 up to 6
4 ☐ 6 up to 12
5 ☐ 12 up to 24
6 ☐ 24 or more

CHECKLIST
AFTER THE INTERVIEW

DID YOU —

1. ☐ Complete all appropriate items on the
front cover?

2. ☐ Complete as many of the census questions as
possible, including the last resort questions?

3. ☐ Complete the FOR ENUMERATOR USE
section on page 3?

4. ☐ Sign (certify) the questionnaire on the
front cover?

5. ☐ Make the necessary entries on the address
listing page and map(s)?

CENSUS '90

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

The 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the data center program has over 1,400 organizations (including 25 in Puerto Rico) to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires for Puerto Rico. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–6. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. One report, 1990 CPH-3, (see figure 2, page F–7), presents both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). In addition, there are reports not reflected in figure 2, for the United States, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The content and geographic coverage of the Puerto Rico reports are listed in figure 2. Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reel and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F–9 and F–10.

Redistricting Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, population 18 years old and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.

- Most STF's have two file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.

- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 contain sample data.

- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.

- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a single municipio, a group of municipios, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000.

- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with metropolitan areas (MA's). (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche, as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of Puerto Rico was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data in Puerto Rico from 15,609 in 1980 to 50,261 in 1990.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Puerto Rico Redistricting file, an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks, and STF's 1A and 3A also are available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of municipio, MA, and place data from the Redistricting Data tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products, for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census block maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, CD-ROM, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the

census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by municipio (Puerto Rico's equivalent of a county for reporting statistics) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Map—This map of Puerto Rico presents the names and boundaries of the municipios, municipio subdivisions (barrios-pueblos, barrios, and subbarrios), and places. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, the map is printed on multiple page-size sheets in the following Puerto Rico reports: 1990 CPH-1-53, 1990 CPH-2-53, 1990 CPH-5-53, 1990 CP-1-53, 1990 CP-2-53, 1990 CH-1-53, and 1990 CH-2-53.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the names and boundaries of the municipio subdivisions and places. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict voting district boundaries and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries and names of municipio subdivisions and places. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for Puerto Rico and its metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places, as well as for States and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and total water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topological Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for Puerto Rico, the entire United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the Redistricting Data file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area included in TIGER. For example, a map for a particular municipio could show the distribution of the voting age population by block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses, and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™ are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program for Puerto Rico.* A free report describing 1990 census products for Puerto Rico, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products for the States, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.

- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and redistricting counts. It does not deal directly with Puerto Rico geography and census products, but it should still be of help in redistricting. Request from Customer Services.

- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/ Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List.* This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau Washington headquarters and the New York regional office, which serves Puerto Rico. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC Contacts—To order products, for telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contact—

New York, NY   212-264-4730

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to Puerto Rico, all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Data centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. The lead agency of the Puerto Rico data center program is the Junta de Planificación, Centro Gubernamental Minillas, P.O. Box 41119, San Juan, PR 00940-9985, telephone 809-728-4430. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been

historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other areas that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries' purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing for Puerto Rico, the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data for the United States and sometimes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

* *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.

* *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.

* *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.

* *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.

* *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes employment, pension funds.

* *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and dest nation, units shipped.

* *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade manufactures, and governments, are collected for year ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates program generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" tha measure how the Nation is doing come directly o indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employ ment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale an retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, an orders; export and import trade; and sales of single family homes.

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant t Puerto Rico are described below. Data users will fin more information about them and descriptions of the data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide* Also, special guides and brochures are prepared fo most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Custome Services for more information.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about bus ness establishments once every 5 years, covering year ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuse include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade service industries, transportation, manufactures, min eral industries, and construction industries.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industrie covered in the censuses. They are number of establish ments, number of employees, payroll, and measure o output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or o work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The County Business Patterns program offers annua statistics on payroll and number of establishments b employment-size class for municipios.

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted concurrentl with the economic censuses. It is the only source o uniform agriculture data at the municipio level. It pro vides data on such subjects as the number and size o farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import trans actions and are based on the official documents filed by

shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base, which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. **Content of the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population
Household relationship
Sex
Age
Marital status

Housing
Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Plumbing facilities
Condominium status
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of owned unit or rent paid
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry
Education—enrollment and attainment
Birthplace of parents
Migration (residence in 1985)
U.S. residency and activity during last 10 years
Ability to read and write
Ability to speak Spanish and English
Veteran status
Disability
Fertility
Vocational training

Economic characteristics:
Employment and unemployment
Place of work and commuting to work
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Work experience and income in 1989

Housing
Farm residence
Year householder moved into residence
Year structure built
Type of construction
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Number of bedrooms and number of bathrooms
Type of water heater
Cooking fuel
Complete kitchen facilities
Air conditioning
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Shelter costs, including utilities
Condition of housing unit

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1-53	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, household relationship, units in structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, tenure, value of home or monthly rent, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CPH-2-53	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	Puerto Rico	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA), urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	For Puerto Rico, one report will be published for each MSA/ PMSA, and one for the non-metropolitan balance	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Statistics presented in a geographic hierarchy of MSA/ PMSA—municipio-place of 10,000 or more inhabitants—census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5-53	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1-53	**General Population Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on age, sex, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Puerto Rico; its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2-53	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Puerto Rico (including summaries such as urban and rural); municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; and barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1-53	**General Housing Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on units in structure, plumbing facilities, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA) UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CH-2-53	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files for Puerto Rico

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A[2][3]	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Summaries also tabulated for whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), and whole block groups	Over 500 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B[2][3]	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. Data also provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA) and UA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	Data for census tracts/ BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios–places of 10,000 or more inhabitants–census tract/ BNA. It also presents census tract/ BNA summaries for split tracts/ BNA's	Over 2,700 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	
STF 3 (Sample)	A[2][3]	Puerto Rico and its subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Separate summaries provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and a CMSA), UA's, whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/ BNA's, and whole block groups	Over 1,800 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
STF 4 (Sample)	A	Data for census tracts/ BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios–places of 10,000 or more inhabitants–census tract/ BNA. It also presents census tract/ BNA summaries for split tracts/ BNA's	Over 3,600 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas	

[1] Similar STF's will be prepared for States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2] Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
[3] Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products for Puerto Rico

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report—Detailed Population and Housing Characteristics	A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Project	Counts for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units (total, occupied, and vacant). Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	Puerto Rico, municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, census tracts/block numbering areas, block groups, blocks, and voting districts
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Municipio Groups		Municipio groups or smaller areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's that will be used in the 1990 census
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.
Maps

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

There are four map series that relate to the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau provides statistics in the Puerto Rico Redistricting Data tapes. Copies of these maps will be reproduced on electrostatic plotters in response to orders received by Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (301-763-4100).

MAP DESCRIPTIONS

County Block Maps—These maps depict each municipio on one or more map sheets at various scales, depending on the municipio's areal size and the density of the block pattern. (Most municipios include multiple map sheets, including inset maps for densely settled areas.) The maps display block numbers and feature identifiers as well as the boundaries, names, and codes for the legal and statistical entities in the municipio, including voting districts. Each municipio includes an index map sheet that shows the locations of the map sheets comprising the municipio set.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These municipio-based maps depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries, and the boundaries and names of municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. The maps may include one or more insets for densely settled areas. (The Census Bureau also intends to produce printed versions of these maps, for sale by the Government Printing Office (GPO), starting in 1992.)

Voting District Outline Maps—These maps are prepared for each municipio based on boundaries provided by Puerto Rico officials during Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program. They depict voting district boundaries and codes, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries, and the boundaries and names of municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places. (See pages 2-3 and A-5 for further information about voting districts in the 1990 census.) Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. The maps may include one or more insets for densely settled areas.

County Subdivision Outline Map—This map of Puerto Rico depicts the boundaries and names of all municipios and statistically equivalent areas, municipio subdivisions, and places. (The Census Bureau also will publish sectionalized versions of this map in most 1990 census reports.)

TERMINOLOGY

Refer to appendix A for an explanation of the types of areas. Three terms used in the legend require explanation.

Asterisk (*)—A symbol following a block number to indicate that the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block or is shown partially on an adjacent map sheet or on an inset map.

Fishhook (⟳)—A map symbol drawn across a physical feature (creek, brook, etc.) or boundary on census maps to show that the areas on both sides of the feature or boundary belong to the same census block.

Legend

LEGEND

SYMBOL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	NAME STYLE	FIPS CODE	CENSUS CODE
International	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	CANADA		
American Indian Reservation	X X X X X X X X X	CAMPO RSVN	10522	(0450)
Trust Land	X X X X X X X X X		10522	(0450T)
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	ALEUT ANRC		(14)
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area, or Tribal Designated Statistical Area	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	KAW TJSA	39870	(5340)
State	∥ ∥ ∥ ∥ ∥ ∥ ∥ ∥	NEW YORK	(36)	
County	▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣ ▣	ERIE COUNTY	(029)	
Minor Civil Division	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	YORK TWP	83908	(070)
Census County Division	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	KULA DIV	91890	(030)
Incorporated Place	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Pome City	63418	(3120)
Census Designated Place	◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌	Zena	84187	(4100)
Voting District	▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼	C004		
Corporate Corridor	◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌	SP0		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		5792.94		
Block Number (With Asterisk)	166			
Fishhook				
Crew-of-Vessel				

Note: An international boundary also implies a state boundary and a county boundary; a state boundary that implies a county boundary. The symbols for all other coincident boundaries are shown successively. The voting district symbol alternates with all other equivalent boundaries as shown in the example at right: ▼ □ ▲ ◆ ▼ △ ▲ ▼

FEATURE	SYMBOL	NAME STYLE
Interstate Highway and Limited Access Road	▬▬▬▬▬	INTERSTATE ROAD
Other Highway	▬▬▬▬	U.S. 101
City Street, Other Connecting Road, or Dirt Road	─────────	Main St
Jeep Trail, Walkway, or Stairway	─ ─ ─ ─ ─	Stella Path
Railroad	┼─┼─┼─┼	
Ferry Crossing	─ ─(FERRY)─ ─	
Pipeline or Power Transmission Line	· ─ · ─ · ─	
Ridge, Fence, Canyon, or Other Physical Feature	· · ─ · · ─	RIDGE
Nonvisible Boundary or Other Feature Not Elsewhere Classified	───────────	PROPERTY LINE
Perennial Stream, or Shoreline of Perennial Water Body	∿∿∿	Tumbling Creek
Intermittent Stream, or Shoreline of Intermittent Water Body	∿∿∿	Piney Creek
Large River, Lake, or Other Water Body		Pleasant Lake
Military Installation	N/A	Fort Belvoir
Park (National, State, or Local)		Yosemite
Mountain Peak	▲	Pikes Peak
Inset Area	A	

1 State or County, or their equivalents used for statistical purposes.

2 A five-sided asterisk following a minor civil division indicates that the minor civil division is coextensive with an incorporated place and has the same name.

3 If an asterisk follows a voting district name, then the state participant identified this as a true voting district, and a boundary shown on the map represents the actual boundary of the voting district. If an asterisk does not follow the voting district name, then the state participant gave the voting district boundary, or it contains only a name, also a block boundary (a 1990 census tabulation requirement for population purposes on p). If there are no asterisks shown within or around equally, the state participant does not distinguish between the two types of voting districts for that county.

4 An asterisk following a block number indicates that the block number is located elsewhere in the block or in the block's portion on an adjacent map sheet.

5 A fishhook denotes a map feature or boundary; implies that the check in both sides of the feature or boundary belong to the same census block.

6 A symbol indicates that there was insufficient space to plot a road name. Road names in parentheses indicate that the road has since been extended.

County Block Map With Voting Districts Sample

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Map Sample
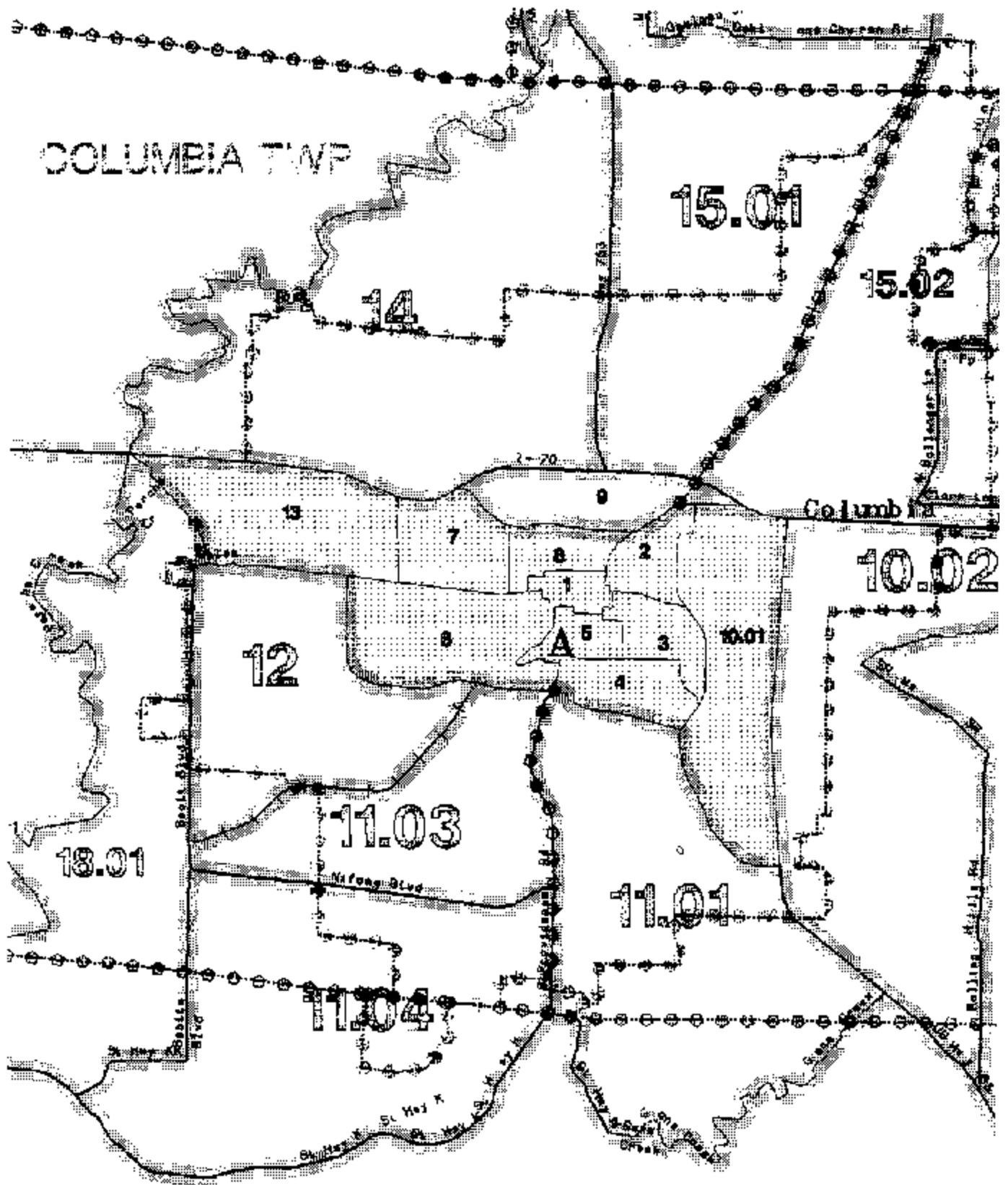
Voting District Outline Map Sample

County Subdivision Map Sample
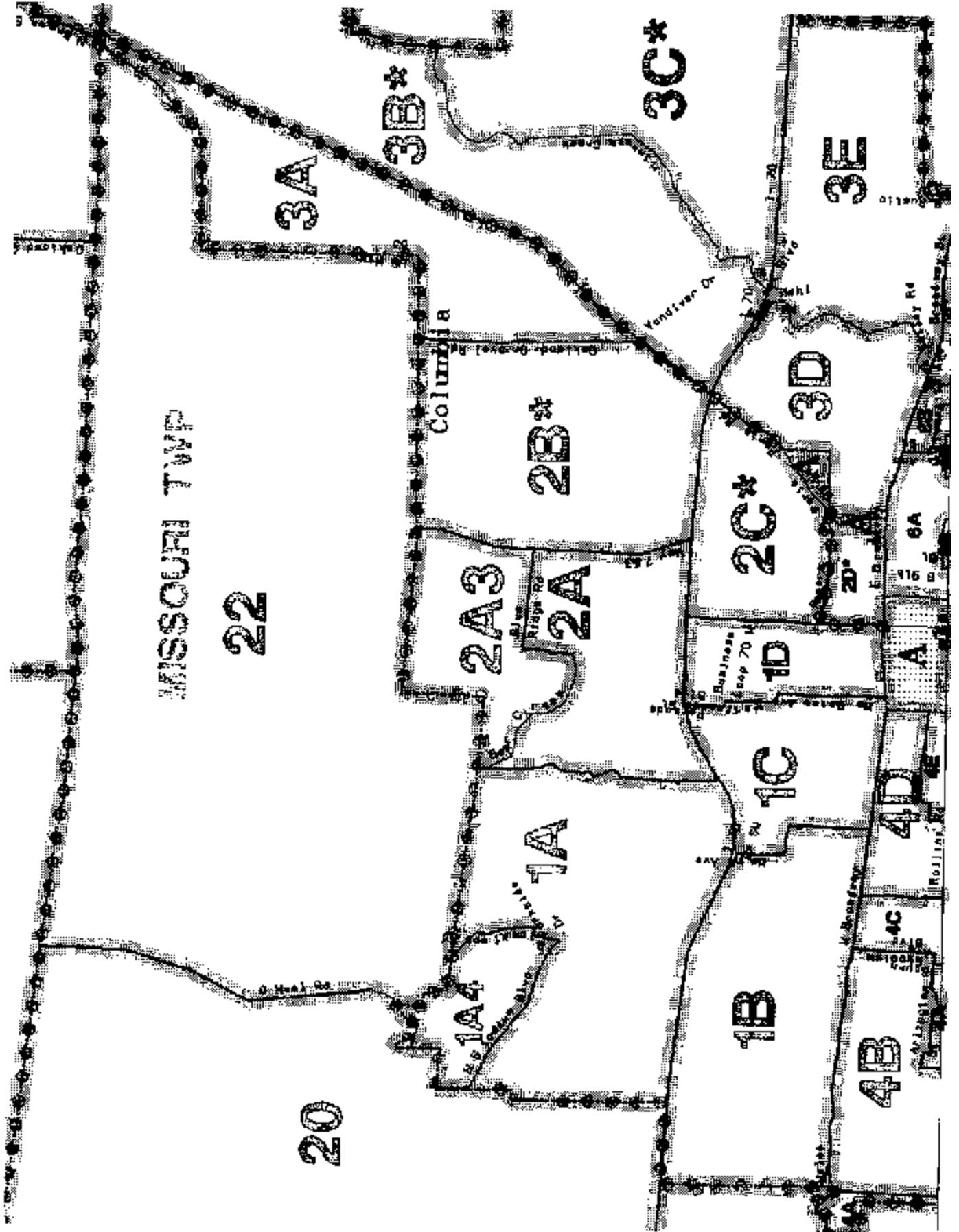
County Subdivision Map Sample
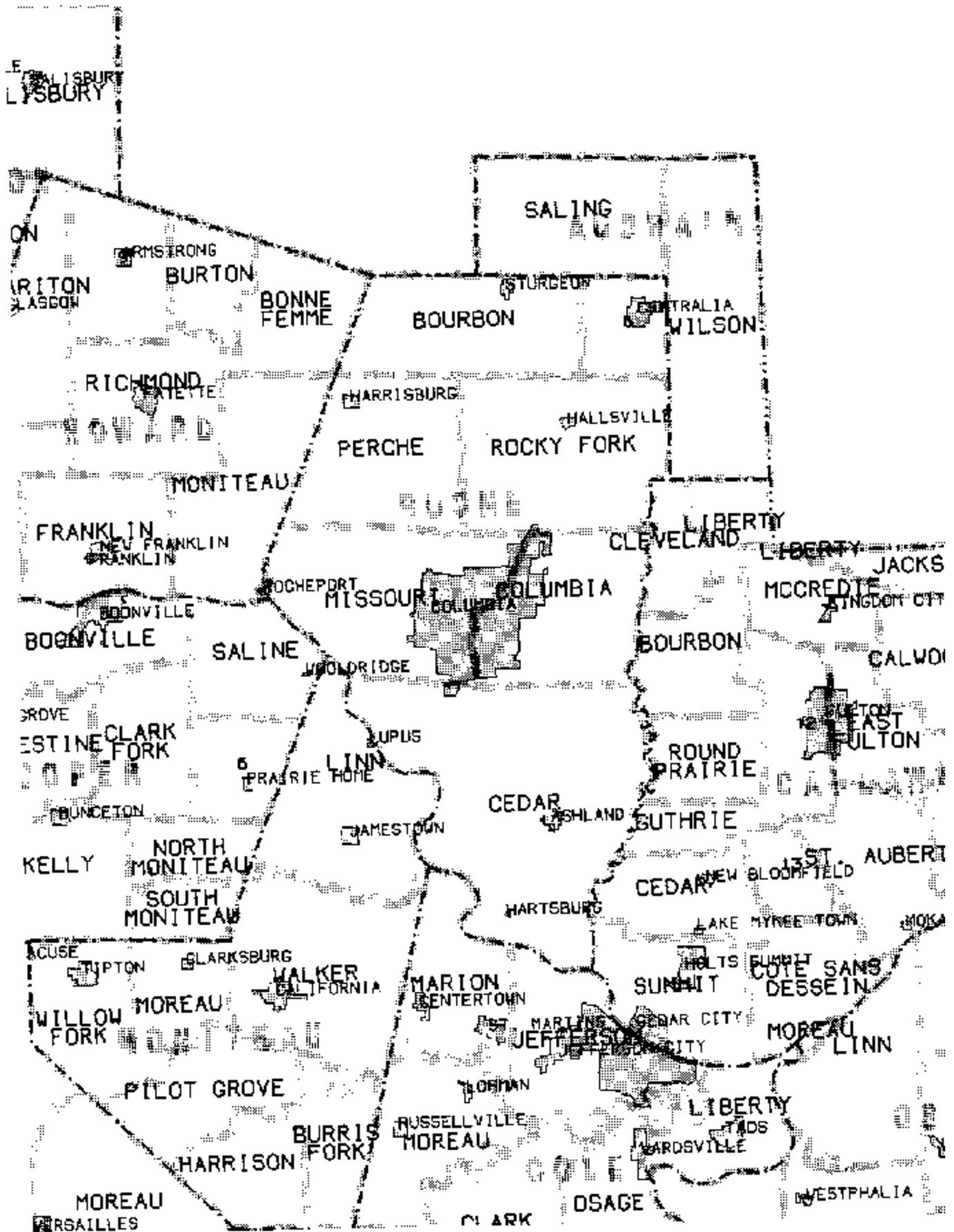
APPENDIX H.
Record Layout of Machine-Readable Data Dictionary

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This appendix provides the record layout for the machine-readable data dictionary file that accompanies each data tape. This data dictionary was developed as a "generic" dictionary that, with some programming, could be converted for use with specific software packages.

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Geographic Record 1—Field Mnemonic, Size, and Type

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "G1" (Geographic Record 1)
3	Blank
4-11	Field mnemonic (left justified)
12	Blank
13-14	Field size (right justified)
15	Blank
16-18	Data type (left justified)
	Note: Legal entries are A, N, and A/N
19	Blank
20-24	Begin position (right justified)
	(Begin position in relation to the entire record)
25	Blank
26-30	Relative begin position (right justified)

Geographic Record 1—Con.

	(Begin position in relation to the record segment)
31	Blank
32	Number of implied decimals
33-80	Blank

Geographic Record 2—Field Description

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "G2" (Geographic Record 2)
3	Blank
4-8	Begin position (right justified) (repeat from 20-24 above)
9	Blank
10-80	Field Description (left justified)

Geographic Record 3—Code Identification

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "G3" (Geographic Record 3)
3	Blank
4-8	Begin position (right justified) (repeat from 20-24 in G1)
9	Blank
10-17	Codes (right justified)
18	Blank
19-80	Code identification (left justified)

Geographic Description Examples[1]

Examples of the geographic records are shown below. In example 1, there are no G3 records. G3 records will appear only for fields which have code listings in the technical documentation.

Example 1

```
G1 FILEID   8 A/N    1     1 0
G2      1 File Identification
```

Example 2

```
G1 PSADC    2 A/N   289    289 0
G2      289 Political/Statistical Area Description Code
G3      289        01 State or State equivalent - no status is appended to the name
G3      289        01 of the entity in census publications and related data products
G3      289        04 Borough - county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended t
G3      289        04 o the name of the entity in census publications and related da
G3      289        04 ta products
G3      289        05 Census area - county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is ap
G3      289        05 pended to the name of the entity in census publications and re
G3      289        05 lated data products
```

[1]Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this file.

TABLE (MATRIX) DESCRIPTION

Table Record 1—Table Number and Characteristics

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "T1" (Table Record 1)
3	Blank
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-15	Begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record)
16	Blank
17-21	Relative begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment)
22	Blank
23-24	Cell size for this table (matrix) (right justified)
25	Blank
26	Number of implied decimals for cells in this table (matrix)
27	Blank
28-30	Number of cells in this table (matrix) (right justified)
31	Blank
32-34	Number of variables (right justified)
35-80	Blank

Table Record 2—Table Title

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "T2" (Table Record 2)
3	Blank
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-80	Table (matrix) title (left justified)

Table Record 3—Universe Description

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "T3" (Table Record 3)
3	Blank

Table Record 3—Con.

Position	Description
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-80	Universe Description (left justified)

Table Record 4-N—Table Variable Descriptions

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "Tn" n= sequence number of variable in the table being described.
3	Blank
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-76	Variable name (left justified)
77	Blank
78-80	Number of categories for this variable (right justified)

Note: Subsequent "T" records with the same "n" will have the variable categories described in positions 11-80.

Filler Record

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "F1" (Filler Record)
3	Blank
4-7	"FILL"
8-10	Blank
11-15	Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record)
16	Blank
17-21	Relative Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment)
22	Blank
23-26	Total number of "FILL" blanks
27-80	Blank

Matrix Example[1]

See example 3 below.

Example 3

Sex (2) by Marital Status(5) [10]

```
T1 P14    4423  4423  9 0  10   2
T2 P14    SEX BY MARITAL STATUS
T3 P14    Persons 15 years and over
T4 P14    SEX                                        2
T4 P14    Male
T4 P14    Female
T5 P14    MARITAL STATUS                             5
T5 P14    Never married
T5 P14    Now married, except separated
T5 P14    Separated
T5 P14    Widowed
T5 P14    Divorced
```

[1]Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this file.

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUERTO RICO REDISTRICTING DATA

TECHNICAL NOTE 1

The FIPS 55 place code and class code for the subbarrios in Puerto Rico are not shown in the identification section of the Data Dictionary, and accordingly do not appear in the 1990 census data files. The FIPS 55 codes (which will be used in future censuses) are as follows:

Municipio	Municipio Subdivision	Sub-barrio	Subbarrio Name	FIPS 55 Codes Place	Class
003	010	25	California	10962	Z6
003	010	50	Rosario	72320	Z6
005	025	20	Higüey	34633	Z6
006	025	30	Iglesia	35751	Z6
005	025	50	Nuevo	56736	Z6
005	025	70	Santa Bárbara	77533	Z6
005	025	80	Tamarindo	81675	Z6
009	010	25	Pueblo Norte	64768	Z6
009	010	50	Pueblo Sur	65025	Z8
011	010	10	Cuartel Cuarto	21880	Z6
011	010	20	Cuartel Primero	21884	Z6
011	010	30	Cuartel Segundo	21888	Z6
011	010	40	Cuartel Tercero	21892	Z6
013	010	10	Buenos Aires	09512	Z6
013	010	20	Jareales	38145	Z6
013	010	30	La Cruz	40248	Z6
013	010	40	Miramar	53575	Z6
013	010	50	Monserrate	53940	Z6
013	010	60	Rosario	72325	Z6
013	010	70	San Felipe	75888	Z6
013	010	80	San Luis	77117	Z6
013	010	90	Vigía	86070	Z6
015	023	10	Cuatro Calles	21950	Z6
015	023	40	Pueblo Este	64745	Z6
015	023	50	Pueblo Oeste	64965	Z6
023	033	20	Pueblo Norte	64776	Z6
023	033	30	Pueblo Nuevo	64819	Z6
023	033	50	Pueblo Sud	65005	Z6
035	025	25	Pueblo Norte	64782	Z6
035	025	50	Pueblo Sur	65040	Z6
053	035	20	Pueblo Este	64752	Z6
053	035	30	Pueblo Norte	64788	Z6
053	035	40	Pueblo Oeste	64960	Z6
053	035	50	Pueblo Sur	65048	Z6
053	035	60	Puerto Real	65610	Z6

Municipio	Municipio Subdivision	Sub-barrio	Subbarrio Name	FIPS 55 Codes Place	Class
059	055	25	Poblado Sitios	63658	Z6
059	055	50	Pueblo	64575	Z6
069	075	30	San Francisco	76005	Z6
069	075	40	San Juan	76740	Z6
069	075	50	Santiago	79355	Z6
069	075	60	Santo Domingo	79548	Z6
075	095	20	Pueblo Este	64758	Z6
075	095	30	Pueblo Norte	64794	Z6
075	095	40	Pueblo Oeste	64965	Z6
075	095	50	Pueblo Sur	65056	Z6
077	065	25	Pueblo Norte	64800	Z6
077	065	50	Pueblo Sur	65062	Z6
091	055	25	Pueblo Poniente	64979	Z6
091	055	50	Pueblo Saliente	64983	Z6
095	063	25	Pueblo Este	64763	Z6
095	063	50	Pueblo Oeste	64970	Z6
097	065	10	Candelaria	12405	Z6
097	065	20	Cárcel	14018	Z6
097	065	40	Marina Meridional	51465	Z6
097	065	50	Marina Septentrional	51470	Z6
097	065	70	Río	69781	Z6
097	065	80	Salud	75200	Z6
113	080	10	Baldorioty de Castro	05055	Z6
113	080	20	Clausells	18594	Z6
113	080	50	Reparada	69142	Z6
121	045	25	Pueblo Norte	64805	Z6
121	045	50	Pueblo Sud	65010	Z6
123	020	10	Aguirre (Rural)	01185	Z6
123	020	20	Central Aguirre	16532	Z6
123	020	30	Coquí	20315	Z6
123	020	60	San Felipe	75913	Z6
125	183	20	Pueblo Central	64735	Z6
125	183	30	Pueblo Occidental	64950	Z6
125	183	40	Pueblo Oriental	64975	Z6
127	050	19	Ciudad Nueva	18580	Z6
127	050	27	Floral Park	28656	Z6
127	050	41	Las Monjas	43950	Z6
127	050	73	Quintana	68265	Z6
127	060	23	Eleanor Roosevelt	25173	Z6
127	060	24	El Vedado	26350	Z6
127	060	52	Martín Peña	51618	Z6
127	060	71	Puerto Nuevo	65464	Z6
127	070	07	Bella Vista	07398	Z6
127	070	33	Hyde Park	35708	Z6
127	070	37	La 37	39714	Z6
127	070	83	Santa Rita	78880	Z6
127	100	09	Borinquen	08445	Z6
127	100	46	López Sicardó	46815	Z6
127	100	79	San José	76544	Z6
127	110	11	Buen Consejo	09460	Z6
127	110	16	Capetillo	13826	Z6
127	110	62	Monte Rey	54610	Z6
127	110	74	Río Piedras Antiguo	71576	Z6

Municipio	Municipio Subdivision	Sub-barrio	Subbarrio Name	FIPS 55 Codes Place	Class
127	110	88	Ubarri	83972	Z6
127	110	91	Venezuela	85737	Z6
127	140	06	Ballajá	05180	Z6
127	140	17	Catedral	15355	Z6
127	140	49	Marina	51455	Z6
127	140	56	Mercado	53025	Z6
127	140	68	Puerta de Tierra	65249	Z6
127	140	77	San Cristóbal	75849	Z6
127	140	78	San Francisco	76042	Z6
127	200	01	Alto del Cabro	02350	Z6
127	200	04	Bayola	07090	Z6
127	200	08	Bolívar	07945	Z6
127	200	12	Buenos Aires	09566	Z6
127	200	13	Campo Alegre	11676	Z6
127	200	18	Chícharo	17590	Z6
127	200	21	Condadito	19900	Z6
127	200	22	Condado	19927	Z6
127	200	26	Figueroa	28373	Z6
127	200	28	Gandul	30080	Z6
127	200	29	Herrera	34520	Z6
127	200	31	Hipódromo	34770	Z6
127	200	32	Hoare	34790	Z6
127	200	36	Isla Grande	36680	Z6
127	200	38	Las Casas	42932	Z6
127	200	39	Las Marías	43680	Z6
127	200	42	Las Palmas	44265	Z6
127	200	43	La Zona	45180	Z6
127	200	44	Loíza	46458	Z6
127	200	47	Machuchal	48355	Z6
127	200	48	María Moczó	50815	Z6
127	200	51	Marruecos	51532	Z6
127	200	53	Martín Peña	51625	Z6
127	200	54	Melilla	52900	Z6
127	200	57	Merhoff	53090	Z6
127	200	58	Minillas	53265	Z6
127	200	59	Miramar	53638	Z6
127	200	61	Monteflores	54327	Z6
127	200	63	Obrero	56907	Z6
127	200	64	Ocean Park	56950	Z6
127	200	66	Parque	59788	Z6
127	200	67	Pozo del Hato	64240	Z6
127	200	72	Pulguero	66030	Z6
127	200	76	Sagrado Corazón	74580	Z6
127	200	81	San Juan Moderno	76840	Z6
127	200	82	San Mateo	77204	Z6
127	200	84	Seboruco	79830	Z6
127	200	86	Shanghai	80140	Z6
127	200	87	Tras Talleres	83438	Z6
127	200	92	Villa Palmeras	87136	Z6
127	320	02	Amparo	02495	Z6
127	320	03	Auxilio Mutuo	04475	Z6
127	320	34	Institución	36350	Z6
127	320	89	Valencia	84771	Z6
131	335	25	Norzagaray	56650	Z6
131	335	50	Urréjola	84470	Z6
153	321	25	Pueblo Norte	64810	Z6
153	321	50	Pueblo Sud	65015	Z6

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUERTO RICO REDISTRICTING DATA ON CD-ROM

TECHNICAL NOTE 2
(Puerto Rico)

The FIPS 55 place codes (beginning in position 80 in the identification section of the data dictionary) for the following barrios and barrios-pueblos are shown incorrectly in the Puerto Rico Redistricting Data file. Also, the FIPS 55 class code (beginning in position 85 in the identification section of the data dictionary) is shown incorrectly for all as Z6 (it should be Z1). Bold type identifies the correct entry.

Name	Municipio (Code)	Shown As	Correct Code
Aguada barrio-pueblo	Aguada (003)	72320	**00659**
Aguadilla barrio-pueblo	Aguadilla (005)	77633	**00788**
Aibonito barrio-pueblo	Aibonito (009)	64768	**01261**
Añasco barrio-pueblo	Añasco (011)	21880	**02637**
Arecibo barrio-pueblo	Arecibo (013)	86070	**03411**
Arroyo barrio-pueblo	Arroyo (015)	64955	**03970**
Cabo Rojo barrio-pueblo	Cabo Rojo (023)	64776	**09618**
Cayey barrio-pueblo	Cayey (035)	64782	**15537**
Fajardo barrio-pueblo	Fajardo (053)	64788	**28007**
Guayanilla barrio-pueblo	Guayanilla (059)	63658	**32350**
Humacao barrio-pueblo	Humacao (069)	76005	**35575**
Juana Díaz barrio-pueblo	Juana Díaz (075)	64759	**39015**
Juncos barrio-pueblo	Juncos (077)	65062	**39617**
Manatí barrio-pueblo	Manatí (091)	64983	**50195**
Maunabo barrio-pueblo	Maunabo (095)	64970	**52302**
Mayagüez barrio-pueblo	Mayagüez (097)	12405	**52474**
Canas Urbano barrio	Ponce (113)	18594	**12355**
Sabana Grande barrio-pueblo	Sabana Grande (121)	65010	**73587**
Aguirre barrio	Salinas (123)	01185	**01175**
San Germán barrio-pueblo	San Germán (125)	64975	**76210**
Hato Rey Central barrio	San Juan (127)	43950	**33984**
Hato Rey Norte barrio	San Juan (127)	51618	**34027**
Hato Rey Sur barrio	San Juan (127)	07398	**34070**
Oriente barrio	San Juan (127)	08445	**57247**
Pueblo barrio	San Juan (127)	09480	**64729**
San Juan Antiguo barrio	San Juan (127)	65249	**76812**
Santurce barrio	San Juan (127)	59788	**79693**
Universidad barrio	San Juan (127)	04475	**84079**
San Sebastián barrio-pueblo	San Sebastián (131)	56650	**77543**
Yauco barrio-pueblo	Yauco (153)	64810	**88078**

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
PUERTO RICO REDISTRICTING DATA

USER NOTE 2

Please replace pages 2-4 and 2-5 of the How To Use This File Chapter in your 1990 Census of Population and Housing Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Technical Documentation with the attached revised copies.

The Geographic Area Code "County Subdivision (Subbarrio) (Census)" is incorrect. It should be "County Subdivision (Barrio-pueblo or Barrio) (Census)."

July 1991