1990 Census of Population and Housing
Summary File 1 (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

Summary
Tape File 1

Issued March 1991

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for Economic Affairs

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The files should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1 (Name of State) [machine-readable data files] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1991.

The technical documentation should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1 Technical Documentation / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau, 1991.

For additional information concerning the files, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: 301-763-4100.

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: 301-763-2074.

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ABSTRACT

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CITATION

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1 [machine-readable data files] / 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 the United States.

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION

Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) contains 100-percent data. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are cross tabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are cross tabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure.

Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 37 population tables (matrices) and 63 housing tables (matrices).

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Summary Tape File 1 is released as file 1A, file 1B, file 1C, and file 1D. The record layout is identical for all four files but the geographic coverage differs.

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

STF 1A provides data for States and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. This hierarchy is shown below:

State
  County
    County subdivision
      Place (or place part)
        Census tract/block numbering area
        (BNA) (or census tract/BNA part)
          Block group (or block group part)
  State portion of American Indian and Alaska
    Native area (with trust lands and with no trust lands)
      County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area

File 1A also has inventory (complete) summaries for the following geographic areas:

    Place
    Census tract/BNA
    Block group
    Congressional District (101st Congress)
    Consolidated cities

STF 1B provides data for the lowest level of census geography, census blocks. The hierarchy for the file is shown below:

State
  County
    County subdivision
      Place (or place part)
        Census tract/BNA (or census track/BNA part)
          Block group (or block group part)
           Block[1]
  State portion of American Indian and Alaska
    Native area (with trust lands and with no trust lands)
      County portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area

---

[1]Blocks without population or housing units are not included in STF 1B, but are reported on a separate file. This file is included with STF 1B at no cost.

File 1B also has inventory or complete summaries for the following geographic areas:

Place
Census tract/BNA
Block group
Consolidated city
Alaska Native Regional Corporation
State portion of Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/CMSA)
State portion of Urbanized Area (UA)

STF 1C provides summaries for the entire United States. The file structure is as follows:

United States
Region
Division
    State
        County
            County subdivision (12 States, population restricted)
            Places of 10,000 or more persons
            Consolidated city
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/CMSA)
    Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
Urbanized Area (UA)
Total, State and county portion of American Indian reservations (with trust lands and with no trust lands) and Alaska Native Areas

Inventory summaries are provided for the geographic area listed below:

Alaska Native Regional Corporation

File 1D is the first STF released that provides data for the Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress. The hierarchy for STF 1D is shown below:

State
    Congressional District (103rd Congress)
        County (or county part)
            County subdivision (or county subdivision part) (with 10,000 or more persons) (12 States only)
            Place (or place part) (10,000 or more persons)
            Consolidated city (or consolidated city part) (10,000 or more persons)
            American Indian Reservation (with trust lands and with no trust lands)/Alaska Native Area and Alaska Native Regional Corporation (or American Indian Reservation/Alaska Native Area and Alaska Native Regional Corporation part)

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS

Listed below are the 1990 census printed reports containing data from STF 1. These reports will be available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

1990 CPH-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*. A report for the United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, which contains 100-percent data for the State, local governmental units (counties, places, and towns/townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native Areas. Scheduled for release in 1991-92.

1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*. A report for the United States, each State, and the District of Columbia and statistically equivalent entities, which provides 100-percent data for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts for metropolitan areas and urbanized areas, and summary geographic areas (for example. urban and rural, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan). Scheduled for release in 1991-92.

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

RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

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

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

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

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

STF 1 data files have a record size of 9,610 characters divided into two record segments of 4,805 characters each. The first 300 characters of each segment contain geographic information.

FILE AVAILABILITY

STF 1A and 1B files are available for each State and the District of Columbia and are released on a State-by-State basis. STF 1C and 1D files are each available as a single file for the entire United States. All files are available from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. (See previous page for phone and FAX information.) A machine-readable data dictionary is included on the tape without charge. Options include 6250 or 1600 bpi, ASCII or EBCDIC, labeled or unlabeled. The files are also available on tape cartridges (IBM 3480 compatible) for the same price. When ordering, please use the order form at the end of this chapter.

Files for the individual States are priced according to the number of megabytes of data they contain; each megabyte is priced at $1.25 regardless of the tape specifications. The minimum charge for a computer tape or tape cartridge order is $175 for one or more State files within a single file series (STF 1A, STF 1B,

etc). See figure 1 on page 1-4 for a chart containing preliminary estimates of the number of megabytes for each State STF 1A and STF 1B file. (Information on STF 1C and 1D will be available later from Customer Services.) Please note that multiple-State orders will be filled only when all of the requested States become available.

Pricing Example 1. The STF 1A data for California contains 664 megabytes and is priced at $830.

Pricing Example 2. The STF 1A data for Delaware contains 18 megabytes but is priced at $175 because it is subject to the minimum-charge requirement.

Pricing Example 3. An STF 1B data order for North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin contains 5,454 megabytes and is priced at $6,818.

On STF 1B, records are not included for blocks which have zero population and housing units. An additional file, Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1B Geographic Headers contains the geographic headers (first 300 characters of each segment) in hierarchical order for the State, county, county subdivision, place (or place part), census tract/BNA (or census tract/BNA part), block group (or block group part), and block summary levels, including blocks with population and housing unit counts of zero. This file is included without charge with all STF 1B file orders.

Figure 1. STF 1A and STF 1B Tapes Preliminary Price Schedule

Megabyte (MB) estimates for States are preliminary and are expected to change. Before placing an order, contact Customer Services (301-763-4100) for final cost information. **Please note that the minimum charge for any order is $175.**

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Alaska	26	32 [2]	186	233
Arizona	105	131 [2]	1,074	1,342
Arkansas	142	177	1,403	1,753
California	664	830	4,410	5,513
Colorado	117	147 [2]	1,220	1,525
Connecticut	81	101 [2]	567	708
Delaware	18	22 [2]	163	204
District of Columbia	16	20 [2]	65	82 [2]
Florida	291	363	3,193	3,991
Georgia	181	226	2,083	2,604
Hawaii	19	24 [2]	147	183
Idaho	43	53 [2]	595	744
Illinois	446	558	3,248	4,060
Indiana	212	266	2,038	2,547
Iowa	171	214	1,604	2,006
Kansas	145	181	1,690	2,113
Kentucky	127	159 [2]	1,320	1,650
Louisiana	173	216	1,504	1,881
Maine	42	52 [2]	533	667
Maryland	124	155 [2]	831	1,039
Massachusetts	149	187	1,137	1,422
Michigan	325	406	2,604	3,254
Minnesota	216	270	1,878	2,347
Mississippi	118	148 [2]	1,222	1,528
Missouri	242	303	2,168	2,710
Montana	38	47 [2]	617	771
Nebraska	105	131 [2]	1,154	1,442
Nevada	27	34 [2]	327	409
New Hampshire	29	37 [2]	352	440
New Jersey	195	244	1,395	1,743
New Mexico	57	71 [2]	816	1,020
New York	478	598	3,108	3,885
North Carolina	249	311	2,359	2,949
North Dakota	82	103 [2]	886	1,108
Ohio	386	482	2,757	3,447
Oklahoma	136	170 [2]	1,673	2,092
Oregon	95	119 [2]	1,082	1,353
Pennsylvania	364	455	3,342	4,178
Rhode Island	25	31 [2]	211	263
South Carolina	111	138 [2]	1,417	1,772
South Dakota	66	82 [2]	736	920
Tennessee	149	187	1,764	2,205
Texas	524	655	5,442	6,803
Utah	53	66 [2]	484	605
Vermont	20	25 [2]	239	299
Virginia	165	207	1,551	1,939
Washington	152	190	1,383	1,729
West Virginia	79	98 [2]	766	958
Wisconsin	220	276	1,954	2,442
Wyoming	28	35 [2]	538	673
All States	8,170	10,213	74,988	93,741

[2]Subject to a minimum charge of $175 per order.

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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.

Documentation Chapters

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

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

User Notes

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

Data Dictionary

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

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

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

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

There also is 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. Facsimiles of both the respondent instructions and 1990 census short-form questionnaire are in appendix E.

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

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

Count Corrections

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

USING THE FILE

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 1990 STF 1 files have a Data Set Name (DSN) of STF1tXss.Fnnxxxxx where t is A, B, C, or D depending on the file, ss is the United States Postal Service (USPS) State abbreviation, and nn is a two-digit number with leading zeroes identifying the tape volume sequence. (The "X", "F", and "x" in the DSN remain constant.)

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 UHL8. UHL1 and UHL2 repeat information from the system label in HDR1 and HDR2. UHL3 and UHL4 contain information from the identification portion of the first record on the tape. UHL5 through UHL8 contain a statement regarding the data.

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.

State-Specific File Information

State-specific file information, 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 tape should be filed in the technical documentation notebook or with other tape information maintained by the user.

Record Segmentation

Logical records are divided into segments, each containing identification information and specific tables. The logical record has a record sequence number which is repeated in each segment. This is the logical record number which appears in position 19 of each segment. Following this, beginning in positions 25 and 29, are the logical record part number and the total number of parts in the record. By viewing these two fields together, the sequence of the segment and the total number of segments can be quickly determined. For example, 1 in the logical record part number field and 2 in the total number of parts in record field indicates that this is segment 1 of the 2 segments which comprise the logical record.

Each STF 1 logical record has a record size of 9,610 characters. The record is divided into 2 record segments of 4,805 characters with each segment having 300 characters of identification information followed by tables (matrices). The geographic information layout for each segment is identical to the identification information described for starting positions 1-300 of the data dictionary. The segmentation scheme is illustrated below.

Example

Segment 1		Segment 2	
Geographic Identification Information 300 characters	Tables P1-P18 4,805 chars including filler	Geographic Identification Information 300 characters	Tables P18-H55 4,805 chars including filler

In all STF 1 files, table P18 is split across the two segments. There are 7 cells in the first segment and 3 cells in the second segment. The first segment has five characters of filler at the very end of the segment, beginning in position 4501; the second segment has 23 characters of filler at the end, beginning in position 4783 of the segment.

Record Identification

Each record on a summary tape file is uniquely identified by a combination of geographic (for example, State, county, and county subdivision), summary level, and geographic component codes. For example, if you have a Maryland STF 1A file and want to look at the summary record for Prince George's County, three identification fields must be checked: the summary level code for county records (050), the total record for geo-

graphic components (00), and the county code for Prince George's County (033). If all three fields are not checked, multiple records will be found. See the Summary Level Sequence Charts and Geographic Component Codes section, on the following page, for information on identifying summary level and geographic component codes.

Summary Level Sequence Charts and Geographic Area Component Codes

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

The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter for STF 1 files identifies the geographic levels for which data are provided. It is easy to determine this if you remember that the last geographic area type listed in the sequence identifies the geography of the summary level; the prior codes simply define the hierarchy. For example, in summary level 140, the hierarchy listed is State —county—census tract/block numbering area (BNA). The record actually contains data for a census tract/BNA within a given county and State.

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

After identifying the summary level code, turn to figure 2 at the end of this chapter to determine the geographic area codes and area characteristics provided on the tape for this summary level. Remember that an asterisk (*) indicates a code in that field. The code may be one of the standard codes described below.

The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter also provides geographic component code information. This code identifies the various geographic components for which the record is repeated within the summary level. These component codes are provided in the data dictionary beginning in position 14. For example, the Summary Level Sequence Chart for STF 1A indicates that the summary level for State records (040) has geographic component codes 00, 40, 42, 43, and 44. By turning to the geographic component variable in the data dictionary, you can determine that the tables for summary level 040 (State) are available for total geography (State) (geographic component=00), American Indian reservation and trust land (geographic component=40), tribal jurisdiction statistical area (geographic component=42), tribal designated statistical area (geographic component=43), and Alaska Native village statistical area (Alaska only) (geographic component=44).

In short, always check the geographic codes, the summary level (beginning in position 11 of the data dictionary), and the geographic component code (beginning in position 14 of the data dictionary) for complete identification of a STF 1 record.

Special Area Codes

Special area codes appear in the geographic area codes portion of the data dictionary (positions 142-171) on all STF's. The codes represented may vary across STF's. In STF 1, special area code (4), special area code (7) and special area code (9) are used. The codes are described on the following page. Special area code (4) appears in summary level 090 (block group) records on STF 1B. It indicates the number of block records in the block group dropped from the file because they had population and housing unit counts of zero. Special area code (7) is used in summary levels 501, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 551, 552, and 560 on STF 1D. Special area code (9) is used in all summary levels except 800, 810, and 820.

Special area code (4)—Zero population and housing unit blocks indicator (STF 1B)	
0000-9999	Number of blocks within the block group containing population and housing unit counts of zero

Special area code (7)—Congressional District number (103rd Congress)	
00	One at large representative
01-45	Congressional district number
98	District of Columbia nonvoting delegate

Special area code (9)—Land/water area	
1	Significant land, significant (0.00045 or more square kilometers) water
2	Significant land, minimal (less than 0.00045 square kilometer) water
3	Significant land, zero (0) water
4	Minimal land, significant water
5	Minimal land, minimal water
6	Minimal land, zero water
7	Zero land, significant water
8	Zero land, minimal water
9	Zero land, zero water

Standard Codes

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

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

9 Not in—This indicates a "remainder of" an area, such as a place code in the portion of a county subdivision not in a place, or the summary level is not part of any area to which the code field applies, such as a summary level which is not in an Alaska Native Regional Corporation.

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

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

STF 1B Geographic Header File

STF 1B does not include records for blocks which have population and housing unit counts of zero. Records for these blocks are included on the STF 1B Geographic Header file.

The file includes only summary levels in the block hierarchy. These are State (summary level 040), county (summary level 050), county subdivision (summary level 060), place (summary level 070), census tract/block numbering area (summary level 080), block group (summary level 090), and blocks (summary level 100). Special area code (4) indicates the number of zero population and housing unit block records which follow within the block group hierarchy.

The file identification portion of the STF 1 data dictionary serves as the data dictionary for this file. The file identification field (position 1-8) contains STF1BH (left justified).

The geographic header file for the appropriate State(s) is included without charge with all STF 1B files. The DSN for the file is STF1BHss.Fnnxxxxx where ss is the USPS State abbreviation and nn is a two-digit number with leading zeroes identifying the tape volume sequence.

Figure 2 begins on the following page.

Figure 2.
Figure 2. STF 1 File Identification by Summary Level[1]

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

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

HOW TO USE THIS FILE

080	090	091	100	140	150	155	160	161	170	200	201	Field name

Record Codes

080	090	091	100	140	150	155	160	161	170	200	201	Field name
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US-Abbreviation
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Summary Level
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Component
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Characteristic Iteration
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Part Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Total Number of Parts In Record

Geographic Area Codes

080	090	091	100	140	150	155	160	161	170	200	201	Field name
	*	*	*									Alaska Native Regional Corporation
	*	*	*							*	*	American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)
	*	*	*									American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)
	*	*	*									American Indian /Alaska Native Area Class Code
	*	*	*								*	American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
			*									Block
	*	*	*		*							Block Group
*	*	*	*	*	*							Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
	*	*	*									Congressional District
*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*			Consolidated City (Census)
*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*			Consolidated City (FIPS)
*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*			Consolidated City Class Code
*	*		*			*	*	*	*			Consolidated City Size Code
*	*		*	*	*				*			Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*			County
*	*		*	*	*	*			*			County Size Code
*	*	*	*									County Subdivision (Census)
*	*	*	*									County Subdivision (FIPS)
*	*	*	*									County Subdivision Class Code
*	*		*									County Subdivision Size Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			Division
*	*		*			*	*	*				Extended City Indicator
												Internal Use Code
*	*		*	*	*				*			Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*		*	*	*				*			MSA/CMSA Size Code
*	*	*	*			*	*	*				Place (Census)
*	*	*	*			*	*	*				Place (FIPS)
*	*	*	*			*	*	*				Place Class Code

Figure 2. STF 1 File Identification by Summary Level[1]—Con.

Field name	Summary level 010	020	030	Summary level 040	050	060	Summary level 061	062	070
Geographic Area Codes—Con.									
Place Description Code									*
Place Size Code									*
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area					*	*	*	*	*
Region		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (Census)				*	*	*	*	*	*
State (FIPS)				*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban/Rural									
Urbanized Area									
Urbanized Area Size Code									
Special Area Code (1)									
Special Area Code (2)									
Special Area Code (3)									
Special Area Code (4)									
Special Area Code (5)									
Special Area Code (6)									
Special Area Code (7)									
Special Area Code (8)									
Special Area Code (9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (10)									
Area Characteristics									
Area (Land)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area (Water)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Functional Status Code	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Housing Unit Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Latitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Longitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Part Flag									*
Political/Statistical Area Description Code		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Population Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Flag	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

Summary level 080	090	091	Summary level 100	140	150	Summary level 155	160	161	Summary level 170	200	201	Field name
												Geographic Area Codes—Con.
*	*	*	*			*	*	*				Place Description Code
*	*		*			*	*	*				Place Size Code
*	*		*	*	*				*			Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			Region
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			State (Census)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			State (FIPS)
	*		*									Urban/Rural
	*		*									Urbanized Area
	*		*									Urbanized Area Size Code
												Special Area Code (1)
												Special Area Code (2)
												Special Area Code (3)
												Special Area Code (4)
												Special Area Code (5)
												Special Area Code (6)
												Special Area Code (7)
												Special Area Code (8)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (9)
												Special Area Code (10)
												Area Characteristics
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Land)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Water)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Functional Status Code
						*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Change User Note Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Housing Unit Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Latitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Longitude)
*	*	*										Part Flag
						*	*	*	*	*	*	Political/Statistical Area Description Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Population Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Flag

Figure 2. STF 1 File Identification by Summary Level[1]—Con.

Field name	Summary level 202	203	204	Summary level 205	206	207	Summary level 208	210	211
Record Codes									
File Identification	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State/US-Abbreviation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summary Level	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Component	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristic Iteration	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Part Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Number of Parts In Record	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Area Codes									
Alaska Native Regional Corporation		*				*			
American Indian And Alaska Native Area (Census)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian And Alaska Native Area (FIPS)				*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian And Alaska Native Area Class Code				*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Block									
Block Group									
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area									
Congressional District									
Consolidated City (Census)									
Consolidated City (FIPS)									
Consolidated City Class Code									
Consolidated City Size Code									
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area									
County									
County Size Code									
County Subdivision (Census)									
County Subdivision (FIPS)									
County Subdivision Class Code									
County Subdivision Size Code									
Division				*	*	*	*	*	*
Extended City Indicator									
Internal Use Code									
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area									
MSA/CMSA Size Code									
Place (Census)									
Place (FIPS)									
Place Class Code									

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

Summary level			Summary level			Summary level			Summary level			
212	215	216	220	221	230	300	301	310	311	319	321	Field name
												Record Codes
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US-Abbreviation
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Summary Level
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Component
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Characteristic Iteration
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Part Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Total Number of Parts In Record
												Geographic Area Codes
	*				*							Alaska Native Regional Corporation
*	*	*	*	*								American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)
*	*	*	*	*								American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)
*	*	*	*	*								American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code
*	*	*	*	*								American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
												Block
												Block Group
												Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
												Congressional District
												Consolidated City (Census)
												Consolidated City (FIPS)
												Consolidated City Class Code
												Consolidated City Size Code
						*	*	*	*	*	*	Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
			*	*								County
			*	*								County Size Code
												County Subdivision (Census)
												County Subdivision (FIPS)
												County Subdivision Class Code
												County Subdivision Size Code
*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	Division
												Extended City Indicator
												Internal Use Code
						*	*	*	*	*	*	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
						*	*	*	*	*	*	MSA/CMSA Size Code
												Place (Census)
												Place (FIPS)
												Place Class Code

Figure 2. **STF 1 File Identification by Summary Level**[1]—Con.

Field name	Summary level 202	203	204	Summary level 205	206	207	Summary level 208	210	211
Geographic Area Codes—Con.									
Place Description Code									
Place Size Code									
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area									
Region				*	*	*	*	*	*
State (Census)				*	*	*	*	*	*
State (FIPS)				*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban/Rural									
Urbanized Area									
Urbanized Area Size Code									
Special Area Code (1)									
Special Area Code (2)									
Special Area Code (3)									
Special Area Code (4)									
Special Area Code (5)									
Special Area Code (6)									
Special Area Code (7)									
Special Area Code (8)									
Special Area Code (9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (10)									
Area Characteristics									
Area (Land)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area (Water)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Functional Status Code	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Change User Note Indicator		*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Housing Unit Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Latitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Longitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Part Flag				*	*	*	*	*	*
Political/Statistical Area Description Code	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Population Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Flag	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

Summary level 212	215	216	Summary level 220	221	230	Summary level 300	301	310	Summary level 311	319	321	Field name
												Geographic Area Codes—Con.
												Place Description Code
												Place Size Code
						*			*		*	Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	Region
*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	State (Census)
*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	State (FIPS)
												Urban/Rural
												Urbanized Area
												Urbanized Area Size Code
												Special Area Code (1)
												Special Area Code (2)
												Special Area Code (3)
												Special Area Code (4)
												Special Area Code (5)
												Special Area Code (6)
												Special Area Code (7)
												Special Area Code (8)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (9)
												Special Area Code (10)
												Area Characteristics
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Land)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Water)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	Functional Status Code
	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Change User Note Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Housing Unit Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Latitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Longitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	Part Flag
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Political/Statistical Area Description Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Population Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Flag

Figure 2. STF 1 File Identification by Summary Level[1]—Con.

Field name	Summary level 329	331	340	Summary level 341	400	410	Summary level 420	430	440
Record Codes									
File Identification	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State/US-Abbreviation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summary Level	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Component	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristic Iteration	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Part Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Number of Parts In Record	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Area Codes									
Alaska Native Regional Corporation									
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)									
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)									
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code									
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator									
Block									
Block Group									
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area									
Congressional District									
Consolidated City (Census)				*	*				
Consolidated City (FIPS)				*	*				
Consolidated City Class Code				*	*				
Consolidated City Size Code				*	*				
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area		*			*			*	*
County	*	*						*	*
County Size Code	*	*						*	*
County Subdivision (Census)									*
County Subdivision (FIPS)									*
County Subdivision Class Code									*
County Subdivision Size Code									*
Division	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Extended City Indicator				*	*				
Internal Use Code									
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area	*	*	*	*				*	*
MSA/CMSA Size Code	*	*	*	*				*	*
Place (Census)				*	*				
Place (FIPS)				*	*				
Place Class Code				*	*				

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

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Summary level			Summary level			Summary level			Summary level			Field name
450	460	500	501	510	520	530	540	550	551	552	560	
												Record Codes
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US-Abbreviation
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Summary Level
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Component
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Characteristic Iteration
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Part Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Total Number of Parts In Record
												Geographic Area Codes
											*	Alaska Native Regional Corporation
									*	*	*	American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)
									*	*	*	American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)
									*	*	*	American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code
									*	*		American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
												Block
												Block Group
												Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Congressional District
*	*					*	*					Consolidated City (Census)
*	*					*	*					Consolidated City (FIPS)
*	*					*	*					Consolidated City Class Code
*	*					*	*					Consolidated City Size Code
*				*	*							Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
*				*	*							County
*				*	*							County Size Code
*					*							County Subdivision (Census)
*					*							County Subdivision (FIPS)
*					*							County Subdivision Class Code
*					*							County Subdivision Size Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Division
*	*					*						Extended City Indicator
												Internal Use Code
*				*	*							Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
*				*	*							MSA/CMSA Size Code
*	*					*						Place (Census)
*	*					*						Place (FIPS)
*	*					*						Place Class Code

Figure 2. STF 1 File Identification by Summary Level[1]—Con.

Field name	Summary level 329	331	340	Summary level 341	400	410	Summary level 420	430	440
Geographic Area Codes—Con.									
Place Description Code			*	*					
Place Size Code			*	*					
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area		*		*				*	*
Region	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
State (Census)	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
State (FIPS)	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Urban/Rural					*	*	*	*	*
Urbanized Area					*	*	*	*	*
Urbanized Area Size Code					*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (1)									
Special Area Code (2)									
Special Area Code (3)									
Special Area Code (4)									
Special Area Code (5)									
Special Area Code (6)									
Special Area Code (7)									
Special Area Code (8)									
Special Area Code (9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (10)									
Area Characteristics									
Area (Land)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area (Water)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Functional Status Code	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	*	*	*	*		*		*	*
Housing Unit Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Latitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Longitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Part Flag	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Political/Statistical Area Description Code	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Population Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Flag	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

HOW TO USE THIS FILE

450	460	500	501	510	520	530	540	550	551	552	560	Field name
												Geographic Area Codes—Con.
*	*					*						Place Description Code
*	*					*						Place Size Code
*				*	*							Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Region
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State (Census)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State (FIPS)
*	*											Urban/Rural
*	*											Urbanized Area
*	*											Urbanized Area Size Code
												Special Area Code (1)
												Special Area Code (2)
												Special Area Code (3)
												Special Area Code (4)
												Special Area Code (5)
												Special Area Code (6)
	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (7)
												Special Area Code (8)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (9)
												Special Area Code (10)
												Area Characteristics
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Land)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Water)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Functional Status Code
*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Change User Note Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Housing Unit Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Latitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Longitude)
*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Part Flag
*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Political/Statistical Area Description Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Population Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Flag

SUBJECT LOCATOR

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This index is designed to quickly identify the STF 1 tables needed. Each table variable is listed alphabetically. Both the type of entry being tabulated (universe), which is shown in italics, and the relevant table numbers appear under the variable heading. If the entry variable is cross tabulated by another variable, the variable of cross tabulation is indicated beneath the universe preceded by the word "by." The index entries for each variable are arranged alphabetically by universe, then by variable of cross tabulation, if any. For example, if you are looking for a table tabulating age by sex by race for all persons, check the index under any of the three variables. Checking under age, you find entries for three tables. Two tables (P11 and P12) have a universe of persons while one table (P13) has a universe of persons of Hispanic origin. Checking the P11 and P12 entries, you can see that age is cross tabulated by sex and race in table P12.

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LIST OF TABLES (MATRICES)

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P4.	Urban and Rural(4) *Universe: Persons* Urban: Inside urbanized area Outside urbanized area Rural Not defined for this file	4
P5.	Sex(2) *Universe: Persons* Male Female	2
P6.	Race(5) *Universe: Persons* White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	5
P7.	Race(25) *Universe: Persons* White (800-869, 971) Black (870-934, 972) American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (000-599, 935-970, 973-975): American Indian (000-599, 973) Eskimo (935-940, 974) Aleut (941-970, 975) Asian or Pacific Islander (600-699, 976-985): Asian (600-652, 976, 977, 979-982, 985): Chinese (605-607, 976) Filipino (608, 977) Japanese (611, 981)	25

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P7.	Race(25)—Con. Asian Indian (600, 982) Korean (612, 979) Vietnamese (619, 980) Cambodian (604) Hmong (609) Laotian (613) Thai (618) Other Asian (601-603, 610, 614-617, 620-652, 985) Pacific Islander (653-699, 978, 983, 984): Polynesian (653-659, 978, 983): Hawaiian (653, 654, 978) Samoan (655, 983) Tongan (657) Other Polynesian (656, 658, 659) Micronesian (660-675, 984): Guamanian (660, 984) Other Micronesian (661-675) Melanesian (676-680) Pacific Islander, not specified (681-699) Other race (700-799, 986-999)	
P8.	Persons of Hispanic Origin(1) *Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin* Total	1
P9.	Hispanic Origin(5) *Universe: Persons* Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin: Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Other Hispanic	5
P10.	Hispanic Origin(2) by Race(5) *Universe: Persons* Not of Hispanic origin: White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic origin: (Repeat Race)	10

P11. Age(31) — 31

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

P12. Race(5) by Sex(2) by Age(31) — 310

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

P12. Race(5) by Sex(2) by Age(31)—Con.

　　25 to 29 years
　　30 to 34 years
　　35 to 39 years
　　40 to 44 years
　　45 to 49 years
　　50 to 54 years
　　55 to 59 years
　　60 and 61 years
　　62 to 64 years
　　65 to 69 years
　　70 to 74 years
　　75 to 79 years
　　80 to 84 years
　　85 years and over
　Female:
　　(Repeat Age)
Black:
　(Repeat Sex by Age)
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
　(Repeat Sex by Age)
Asian or Pacific Islander:
　(Repeat Sex by Age)
Other race:
　(Repeat Sex by Age)

P13. Sex(2) by Age(31) — 62

Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin
Male:
　Under 1 year
　1 and 2 years
　3 and 4 years
　5 years
　6 years
　7 to 9 years
　10 and 11 years
　12 and 13 years
　14 years
　15 years
　16 years
　17 years
　18 years
　19 years
　20 years
　21 years
　22 to 24 years
　25 to 29 years
　30 to 34 years
　35 to 39 years
　40 to 44 years
　45 to 49 years
　50 to 54 years
　55 to 59 years
　60 and 61 years

P13. Sex(2) by Age(31)—Con.
    62 to 64 years
    65 to 69 years
    70 to 74 years
    75 to 79 years
    80 to 84 years
    85 years and over
Female:
    (Repeat Age)

P14. Sex(2) by Marital Status(5)   10
Universe: Persons 15 years and over
Male:
    Never married
    Now married, except separated
    Separated
    Widowed
    Divorced
Female:
    (Repeat Marital Status)

P15. Household Type and Relationship(13)   13
Universe: Persons
In family households:
    Householder
    Spouse
    Child:
        Natural-born or adopted
        Step
    Grandchild
    Other relatives
    Nonrelatives
In nonfamily households:
    Householder living alone
    Householder not living alone
    Nonrelatives
In group quarters:
    Institutionalized persons
    Other persons in group quarters
Filler

P16. Household Size and Household Type(10) 10
Universe: Households
1 person:
    Male householder
    Female householder
2 or more persons:
    Family households:
        Married-couple family:
            With related children
            No related children
        Other family:
            Male householder, no wife
            present:
               With related children

P16. Household Size and Household Type(10)—Con.
            No related children
        Female householder, no
            husband present:
               With related children
               No related children
    Nonfamily households:
        Male householder
        Female householder

P17. Persons in Families(1)   1
Universe: Persons in families
Total

P17A. Persons per Family(1)   1
Universe: Families
Persons per family

P18. Age of Household Members(2) by
    Household Type(5)   10
Universe: Households
Households with 1 or more persons
    under 18 years:
        Family households:
            Married-couple family
            Other family:
               Male householder, no wife
                present
               Female householder, no
                husband present
        Nonfamily households:
            Male householder
            Female householder
Households with no persons under
    18 years:
        (Repeat Household Type)

P19. Race of Householder(5) by Household
    Type(8)   40
Universe: Households
White:
    Family households:
        Married-couple family:
            With related children
            No related children
        Other family:
            Male householder, no wife
            present:
               With related children
               No related children
            Female householder, no
            husband present:
               With related children
               No related children

P19. Race of Householder(5) by Household
Type(8)—Con.
   Nonfamily households:
      Householder living alone
      Householder not living alone
  Black:
    (Repeat Household Type)
  American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:
    (Repeat Household Type)
  Asian or Pacific Islander:
    (Repeat Household Type)
  Other race:
    (Repeat Household Type)

P20. Household Type(8)   8
Universe: Households with
  householder of Hispanic origin
Family households:
  Married-couple family:
    With related children
    No related children
  Other family:
    Male householder, no wife
     present:
      With related children
      No related children
    Female householder, no
     husband present:
      With related children
      No related children
Nonfamily households:
  Householder living alone
  Householder not living alone

P21. Household Type and Relationship(9)   9
Universe: Persons under 18 years
In households:
  Householder or spouse
  Own child:
    In married-couple family
    In other family:
      Male householder, no wife
       present
      Female householder, no
       husband present
  Other relatives
  Nonrelatives
In group quarters:
  Institutionalized persons
  Other persons in group quarters
Filler

P22. Relationship and Age(37)   37
Universe: Persons under 18 years
In households:

P22. Relationship and Age(37)—Con.
  Householder or spouse
  Related child:
    Own child:
      Under 3 years
      3 and 4 years
      5 years
      6 to 11 years
      12 and 13 years
      14 years
      15 to 17 years
    Other relatives:
      Under 3 years
      3 and 4 years
      5 years
      6 to 11 years
      12 and 13 years
      14 years
      15 to 17 years
  Nonrelatives:
    Under 3 years
    3 and 4 years
    5 years
    6 to 11 years
    12 and 13 years
    14 years
    15 to 17 years
In group quarters:
  Institutionalized persons:
    Under 3 years
    3 and 4 years
    5 years
    6 to 11 years
    12 and 13 years
    14 years
    15 to 17 years
  Other persons in group quarters:
    Under 3 years
    3 and 4 years
    5 years
    6 to 11 years
    12 and 13 years
    14 years
    15 to 17 years
Filler

P23. Household Type and Relationship(12)   12
Universe: Persons 65 years and over
In family households:
  Householder
  Spouse
  Other relatives
  Nonrelatives
In nonfamily households:
  Male householder:

P23. Household Type and Relationship(12)—Con.
    Living alone
    Not living alone
   Female householder:
    Living alone
    Not living alone
   Nonrelatives
  In group quarters:
   Institutionalized persons
   Other persons in group quarters
  Filler

P24. Age of Household Members(2) by
  Household Size and Household Type(3)   6
Universe: Households
Households with 1 or more persons
 60 years and over:
  1 person
  2 or more persons:
   Family households
   Nonfamily households
Households with no persons 60 years
 and over:
   (Repeat Household Size and
   Household Type)

P25. Age of Household Members(2) by
  Household Size and Household Type(3)   6
Universe: Households
Households with 1 or more persons
 65 years and over:
  1 person
  2 or more persons:
   Family households
   Nonfamily households
Households with no persons 65 years
 and over:
   (Repeat Household Size and
   Household Type)

P26. Household Type(2)   2
Universe: Households
Households with 1 or more
 nonrelatives
Households with no nonrelatives

P27. Household Type and Household Size(13) 13
Universe: Households
Family households:
  2 persons
  3 persons
  4 persons
  5 persons

P27. Household Type and Household Size(13)—Con.
  6 persons
  7 or more persons
 Nonfamily households:
  1 person
  2 persons
  3 persons
  4 persons
  5 persons
  6 persons
  7 or more persons

P28. Group Quarters(10)   10
Universe: Persons in group quarters
Institutionalized persons (00I-99I):
  Correctional institutions (20I-24I,
  27I, 28I, 95I)
  Nursing homes (60I-67I)
  Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals
  (45I-48I)
  Juvenile institutions (011-05I,
  10I-12I, 15I)
  Other institutions (00I, 06I-09I,
  13I, 14I, 16I-19I, 25I, 26I, 29I-44I,
  49I-59I, 68I-94I, 96I-99I)
Other persons in group quarters
 (00N-99N):
  College dormitories (87N)
  Military quarters (96N-98N)
  Emergency shelters for homeless
  (82N, 83N)
  Visible in street locations (84N,
  85N)
  Other noninstitutional group
  quarters (00N-81N, 86N,
  88N-95N, 99N)

P29. Persons Substituted(3)   3
Universe: Persons
Not substituted
Substituted for:
  Noninterview
  Filler

P30. Imputation of Population Items(2)   2
Universe: Persons not substituted
No items allocated
One or more items allocated

P31. Imputation of Relationship(2)   2
Universe: Persons not substituted
Allocated
Not allocated

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P32.	Imputation of Sex(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P33.	Imputation of Age(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P34.	Imputation of Race(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P35.	Imputation of Hispanic Origin(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2

P36.	Imputation of Marital Status(3)
	 Universe: Persons 15 years and over
	 Substituted
	 Not substituted:
	    Allocated
	    Not allocated
		3

H1.	Housing Units(1) *Universe: Housing units* Total	1
H2.	Occupancy Status(2) *Universe: Housing units* Occupied Vacant	2
H3.	Tenure(2) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied Renter occupied	2

H4.	Urban and Rural(4)
	 Universe: Housing units
	 Urban:
	    Inside urbanized area
	    Outside urbanized area
	 Rural
	 Not defined for this file
		4

H5.	Vacancy Status(6) *Universe: Vacant housing units* For rent For sale only Rented or sold, not occupied	6

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
H5.	Vacancy Status(6)—Con. For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use For migrant workers Other vacant	
H6.	Boarded-up Status(2) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Boarded up Not boarded up	2
H7.	Usual Home Elsewhere(2) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Vacant, usual home elsewhere All other vacants	2
H8.	Race of Householder(5) *Universe: Occupied housing units* White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	5

H9.	Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5)
	 Universe: Occupied housing units
	 Owner occupied:
	    White
	    Black
	    American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
	    Asian or Pacific Islander
	    Other race
	 Renter occupied:
	    (Repeat Race of Householder)
		10

H10.	Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) by
	    Race of Householder(5)
	 Universe: Occupied housing units
	 Not of Hispanic origin:
	    White
	    Black
	    American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
	    Asian or Pacific Islander
	    Other race
	 Hispanic origin:
	    (Repeat Race of Householder)
		10

H11.	Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5)
	 *Universe: Occupied housing units with
	    householder of Hispanic origin*
	 Owner occupied:
	    White
	    Black
		10

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
H11.	Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5)—Con. American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race Renter occupied: (Repeat Race of Householder)	
H12.	Tenure(2) by Age of Householder(7) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied: 15 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 years and over Renter occupied: (Repeat Age of Householder)	14
H13.	Rooms(9) *Universe: Housing units* 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms	9
H14.	Aggregate Rooms(1) *Universe: Housing units* Total	1
H15.	Aggregate Rooms(1) by Tenure(2) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Total: Owner occupied Renter occupied	2
H16.	Aggregate Rooms(1) by Vacancy Status(6) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Total: For rent For sale only Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use For migrant workers Other vacant	6

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
H17.	Persons in Unit(7) *Universe: Occupied housing units* 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 or more persons	7
H17A.	Persons per Occupied Housing Unit(1) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Persons per occupied housing unit	1
H18.	Tenure(2) by Persons in Unit(7) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied: 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 or more persons Renter occupied: (Repeat Persons in Unit)	14
H18A.	Persons per Occupied Housing Unit by Tenure(2) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied Renter occupied	2
H19.	Aggregate Persons(1) *Universe: Persons in occupied housing units* Total	1
H20.	Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) *Universe: Persons in occupied housing units* Total: Owner occupied Renter occupied	2
H21.	Persons per Room(5) *Universe: Occupied housing units* 0.50 or less 0.51 to 1.00 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 to 2.00 2.01 or more	5

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells

H22.	Tenure(2) by Persons per Room(5)
	Universe: Occupied housing units
	Owner occupied:
	   0.50 or less
	   0.51 to 1.00
	   1.01 to 1.50
	   1.51 to 2.00
	   2.01 or more
	Renter occupied:
	   (Repeat Persons per Room)
		10

H23.	Value(20) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Less than $15,000 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $29,999 $30,000 to $34,999 $35,000 to $39,999 $40,000 to $44,999 $45,000 to $49,999 $50,000 to $59,999 $60,000 to $74,999 $75,000 to $99,999 $100,000 to $124,999 $125,000 to $149,999 $150,000 to $174,999 $175,000 to $199,999 $200,000 to $249,999 $250,000 to $299,999 $300,000 to $399,999 $400,000 to $499,999 $500,000 or more	20
H23A.	Lower Value Quartile(1) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Lower value quartile	1
H23B.	Median Value(1) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Median value	1
H23C.	Upper Value Quartile(1) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Upper value quartile	1
H24.	Aggregate Value(1) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Total	1
H25.	Race of Householder(5) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	5

H26.	Aggregate Value(1) by Race of Householder(5)
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
	Total:
	   White
	   Black
	   American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
	   Asian or Pacific Islander
	   Other race
		5

H27.	Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin	2

H28.	Aggregate Value(1) by Hispanic Origin of Householder(2)
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
	Total:
	   Not of Hispanic origin
	   Hispanic origin
		2

H29.	Aggregate Value(1) by Units in Structure(6)
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units
	Total:
	   1, detached
	   1, attached
	   2
	   3 or more
	   Mobile home or trailer
	   Other
		6

H30.	Vacancy Status(3) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Specified vacant for rent Specified vacant for sale only All other vacants	3

H31. Aggregate Price Asked(1)   1
Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only
  housing units
Total

H32. Contract Rent(17)   17
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units
With cash rent:
  Less than $100
  $100 to $149
  $150 to $199
  $200 to $249
  $250 to $299
  $300 to $349
  $350 to $399
  $400 to $449
  $450 to $499
  $500 to $549
  $550 to $599
  $600 to $649
  $650 to $699
  $700 to $749
  $750 to $999
  $1,000 or more
No cash rent

H32A. Lower Contract Rent Quartile(1)   1
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units paying cash rent
Lower contract rent quartile

H32B. Median Contract Rent(1)   1
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units paying cash rent
Median contract rent

H32C. Upper Contract Rent Quartile(1)   1
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units paying cash rent
Upper contract rent quartile

H33. Aggregate Contract Rent(1)   1
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units paying cash rent
Total

H34. Race of Householder(5)   5
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units paying cash rent
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander
Other race

H35. Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Race of
  Householder(5)   5
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units paying cash rent
Total:
  White
  Black
  American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
  Asian or Pacific Islander
  Other race

H36. Hispanic Origin of Householder(2)   2
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units paying cash rent
Not of Hispanic origin
Hispanic origin

H37. Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Hispanic
  Origin of Householder(2)   2
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units paying cash rent
Total:
  Not of Hispanic origin
  Hispanic origin

H38. Aggregate Rent Asked(1)   1
Universe: Specified vacant-for-rent
  housing units
Total

H39. Age of Householder(2) by Meals Included
  In Rent(3)   6
Universe: Specified renter-occupied
  housing units
Under 65 years:
  With cash rent:
    Meals included in rent
    No meals included in rent
  No cash rent
65 years and over:
  (Repeat Meals Included in Rent)

H40. Vacancy Status(3) by Duration of
  Vacancy(3)   9
Universe: Vacant housing units
For rent:
  Less than 2 months
  2 up to 6 months
  6 or more months
For sale only:
  (Repeat Duration of Vacancy)
All other vacants:
  (Repeat Duration of Vacancy)

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
H41.	**Units in Structure(10)** *Universe: Housing units* 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	10
H42.	**Units in Structure(10)** *Universe: Vacant housing units* 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	10

H43.	**Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10)**
	Universe: Occupied housing units
	Owner occupied:
	  1, detached
	  1, attached
	  2
	  3 or 4
	  5 to 9
	  10 to 19
	  20 to 49
	  50 or more
	  Mobile home or trailer
	  Other
	Renter occupied:
	  (Repeat Units in Structure)
		20

H44.	**Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10)**
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units
	Total:
	  Owner occupied:
	    1, detached
	    1, attached
	    2
	    3 or 4
	    5 to 9
	    10 to 19
	    20 to 49
	    50 or more
		20

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells

H44.	**Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10)—Con.**
	    Mobile home or trailer
	    Other
	  Renter occupied:
	    (Repeat Units in Structure)	

H45.	**Housing Units Substituted(2)** *Universe: Housing units* Substituted Not substituted	2
H46.	**Imputation of Housing Items(2)** *Universe: Housing units not substituted* No items allocated One or more items allocated	2

H47.	**Imputation of Vacancy Status(3)**
	Universe: Vacant housing units
	Substituted
	Not substituted:
	  Allocated
	  Not allocated
		3

H48.	**Imputation of Duration of Vacancy(3)**
	Universe: Vacant housing units
	Substituted
	Not substituted:
	  Allocated
	  Not allocated
		3

H49.	**Imputation of Units in Structure(2)** *Universe: Housing units not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
H50.	**Imputation of Rooms(2)** *Universe: Housing units not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2

H51.	**Imputation of Tenure(3)**
	Universe: Occupied housing units
	Substituted
	Not substituted:
	  Allocated
	  Not allocated
		3

H52.	**Imputation of Value(3)**
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
	Substituted
	Not substituted:
	  Allocated
	  Not allocated
		3

H53.	**Imputation of Price Asked(3)** *Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units* Substituted	3

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells	Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells

H53. Imputation of Price Asked(3)—Con.
      Not substituted:
          Allocated
          Not allocated

H54. Imputation of Contract Rent(4)   4
      Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
      With cash rent:
          Substituted
          Not substituted:
              Allocated
              Not allocated
      No cash rent

H55. Imputation of Meals Included in Rent(4)   4
      Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units
      With cash rent:
          Substituted
          Not substituted:
              Allocated
              Not allocated
      No cash rent

SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE CHARTS

STF 1A

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
State	040	00 40 42 43 44
State—County	050	00
State—County—County Subdivision	060	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder	070	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/ Block Numbering Area	080	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/ Block Numbering Area—American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Remainder—Reservation/Trust Lands/Remainder—Alaska Native Regional Corporation/Remainder—Congressional District—Block Group	091	00
State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	140	00
State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—Block Group	150	00
State—Place—County	155	00
State—Place	160	00
State—Consolidated City	170	00
State—American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands	210	00
State—American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; reservation only	211	00
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/ Alaska Native Village Statistical Area—State—County	220	00
State—American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; trust lands only	212	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]—State—County	221	00
State—American Indian Reservation with *no* Trust Lands/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area	215	00
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area—State—County	220	00
State—American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with *no* reservation]	216	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]—State—County	221	00
State—Alaska Native Regional Corporation	230	00
State—Congressional District (101st)	500	00

STF 1B

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
State	040	00 40 42 43 44
State—County	050	00
State—County—County Subdivision	060	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder	070	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	080	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Remainder—Reservation/Trust Lands/Remainder—Alaska Native Regional Corporation/Remainder—Urban/Rural—Congressional District—Block Group	090	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Remainder—Reservation/Trust Lands/Remainder—Alaska Native Regional Corporation/Remainder—Urban/Rural—Congressional District—Block Group—Block	100	00
State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	140	00
State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—Block Group	150	00
State—Place—County	155	00 13 14
State—Place	160	00 13 14
State—Consolidated City	170	00
State—American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands	210	00
State—American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; reservation only	211	00
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area—State—County	220	00
State—American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; trust lands only	212	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]—State—County	221	00
State—American Indian Reservation with no Trust Lands/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area	215	00
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area—State—County	220	00

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
State—American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with *no* reservation]	216	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]—State—County	221	00
State—Alaska Native Regional Corporation	230	00
State—Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area	319	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area [*no* CMSAs]—State—Central City	340	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area [*no* CMSAs]—State—County	329	00
State—Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area	321	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area—State—Central City	341	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area—State—County	331	00
State—Urbanized Area	420	00
Urbanized Area—State—Central Place	460	00
Urbanized Area—State—County	430	00
Urbanized Area—State—County—County Subdivision	440	00
Urbanized Area—State—County—County Subdivision—Place	450	00

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
United States	010	00 01-11 20-28 30-36 40 42 43 44
Region	020	00 01-11 20-28 30-36 40 42 43 44
Division	030	00 01-11 20-28 30-36 40 42 43 44
State	040	00 01-11 20-28 30-36 40 42 43 44
State—County	050	00
State [12 States only—CT, ME, MA, MI, MN, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, WI]—County Subdivision [10,000 or more persons]	061	00
State [6 States only—CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT]—County Subdivision [under 10,000 persons and in an MSA/CMSA]	062	00
State—Place [10,000 or more persons]	161	00
State—Consolidated City	170	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands	200	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; reservation only	201	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; reservation only—State	205	00
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area—State—County	220	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; trust lands only	202	00
American Indian Reservation with Trust Lands; trust lands only—State	206	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]—State—County	221	00
American Indian Reservation with no Trust Lands/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area	203	00
American Indian Reservation with no Trust Lands/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area—State	207	00

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
American Indian Reservation [reservation with or without trust lands; reservation only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area—State—County	220	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with *no* reservation]	204	00
American Indian Trust Lands[trust lands with *no* reservation]—State	208	00
American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservation; trust lands only]—State—County	221	00
State—Alaska Native Regional Corporation	230	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area	300	00 23 24
Metropolitan Statistical Area [*no* CMSAs]—State—Central City	340	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—State	310	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area [*no* CMSAs]—State—County	329	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area	301	00 23 24
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area—State—Central City	341	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area—State	311	00
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area—State—County	331	00
Urbanized Area	400	00 03 04
Urbanized Area—State—Central Place	460	00
Urbanized Area—State	410	00 03 04
Urbanized Area—State—County	430	00
Urbanized Area—State—County—County Subdivision	440	00
Urbanized Area—State—County—County Subdivision—Place	450	00

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
State	040	00
State—Congressional District (103rd)	501	00
State—Congressional District (103rd)—County	510	00
State [12 States only—CT, ME, MA, MI, MN, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, WI]— Congressional District (103rd)—County—County Subdivision [10,000 or more persons]	520	00
State—Congressional District (103rd)—Place [10,000 or more persons]	530	00
State—Congressional District (103rd)—Consolidated City [10,000 or more persons]	540	00
State—Congressional District (103rd)—American Indian/Alaska Native Area [reservation including trust lands, if any]	550	00
State—Congressional District (103rd)—American Indian Reservation [excluding trust lands]	551	00
State—Congressional District (103rd)—American Indian Reservation [trust lands only]	552	00
State—Congressional District (103rd)—Alaska Native Regional Corporation	560	00

USER NOTES

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1

USER NOTE 1

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

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

Data Dictionary—On page 2 of the Data Dictionary chapter in the American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code (starting position 44), the code D3 ends with the statement "or the associated American Indian reservation is not located in this State." This phrase does not appear in the machine-readable data dictionary.

February 1991

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1

USER NOTE 2

The statement below applies to all STF 1 products.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991. The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the technical documentation provided with Summary Tape File 1 for a further explanation on the limitations of the data.

Attached is replacement page 2-2 which reflects a change in the user header label. (This statement applies to STF 1 tape technical documentation only.)

April 1991

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1

USER NOTE 3

The portion of Sullivan city in Crawford County, Missouri is legally part of the St. Louis MSA. The 1990 census data tabulations for the St. Louis MSA do not include this area.

April 1991

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 DATA

TECHNICAL NOTE 1
(Missouri)

The name of **Mackenzie** village (in St. Louis County–189) is shown incorrectly (as Mac Kenzie).

April 1991

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 DATA

TECHNICAL NOTE 2
(New Jersey)

The name of **Beatyestown** CDP (in Warren County–041) is shown incorrectly (as Beattyestown).

April 1991

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 DATA

TECHNICAL NOTE 3
(Indiana and Tennessee)

In order to avoid multiple summary level records for one place or one county, the Census Bureau will use the number symbol (#) to indicate that a summary level is split.

For STF–1A:

If a place is split by a consolidated city boundary, the summary level 160 record for the place has the following fields filled with #'s:

Consolidated City (Census)
Consolidated City (FIPS)
Consolidated City Class Code

The places affected by this change are Cumberland, IN; Goodlettsville, TN; and Ridgetop, TN.

The addition of the number symbol (#) as a legal value for the above fields applies only to the Data Dictionary section of the technical documentation.

For all other STF's:

If a place is split by a consolidated city boundary, the summary level 160 record for the place has the following fields filled with #'s:

Consolidated City (Census)
Consolidated City (FIPS)
Consolidated City Class Code
Consolidated City Population Size Code

The places affected by this change are Cumberland, IN; Goodlettsville, TN; and Ridgetop, TN.

Similarly, if a county in New England is split by a metropolitan area boundary, the summary level 50 record for the county has the following fields filled with #'s:

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
MSA/CMSA Population Size Code
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area

The addition of the number symbol (#) as a legal value for the above fields applies only to the Data Dictionary section of the technical documentation.

April 1991

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 DATA

TECHNICAL NOTE 4
(Oklahoma)

The Osage Reservation is coextensive with Osage County. Data shown for the reservation in this product are not for the entire reservation. For Osage Reservation data, refer to data for Osage County.

May 1991

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 DATA

TECHNICAL NOTE 5
(New York)

ONONDAGA RESERVATION

The data for the Onondaga Reservation should be used with caution. The Onondaga Nation did not allow the Bureau of the Census to complete the census enumeration on the reservation. We believe the 1990 census figure for the total population shown for the Onondaga Reservation in this data product is reasonable. However, a problem with the processing of the incomplete records for the Onondaga Reservation, obtained using our 1990 census "last resort" procedures, resulted in the misclassification of race. Most of the population on the reservation should be classified as American Indian.

TUSCARORA RESERVATION

The data for the Tuscarora Reservation should be used with caution. After a partial enumeration of the reservation, the Tuscarora Nation did not allow the Bureau of the Census to complete the census enumeration. We believe the 1990 census figure for the total population shown for the Tuscarora Reservation in this data product is reasonable. However, the processing of incomplete records for the Tuscarora Reservation, obtained using our 1990 census "last resort" procedures, resulted in the misclassification of race. Most of the population on the reservation should be classified as American Indian.

May 1991

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 DATA

TECHNICAL NOTE 6

(District of Columbia, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Rhode Island)

If a block was split during census operations to recognize different tabulation entities, the basic 1990 census block number was to be dropped, to be replaced by two or more suffixed versions of that basic block number. However, for the 1990 census blocks noted below, the same basic number is shown both with and without a suffix in a single census tract/block numbering area (BNA). This situation occurred when census tract/BNA boundaries were corrected, so that a block that had been in one census tract/BNA is now in another in which it duplicates the basic block number. Those block numbers with an asterisk (*) have zero population and housing.

District of Columbia

County	MCD	Place	Census Tract/BNA	Block
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	108
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	108A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	108B*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	109
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	109A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	109B
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	110
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	110A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	110B
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	111
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	111A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0064.10	111B*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0065.10	301*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0065.10	301A*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0065.10	301B*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0098.10	101
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0098.10	101A
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0098.10	101B*
District of Columbia (001)	100	0005	0098.10	101C*

Georgia

County	MCD	Place	Census Tract/BNA	Block
Baldwin (009)	021	9999	9702	107
Baldwin (009)	021	1845	9702	107A*
Baldwin (009)	021	9999	9702	107C*

Nebraska

County	MCD	Place	Census Tract/BNA	Block
Douglas (055)	015	9999	0065.02	201*
Douglas (055)	075	1825	0065.02	201A
Douglas (055)	075	1825	0065.02	201B

New Jersey

County	MCD	Place	Census Tract/BNA	Block
Bergen (003)	255	3335	0471.97	122
Bergen (003)	255	3335	0471.97	122C*
Bergen (003)	350	4175	0614	704
Bergen (003)	350	9999	0614	704B*
Bergen (003)	350	4175	0614	706
Bergen (003)	350	9999	0614	706B*

New Mexico

County	MCD	Place	Census Tract/BNA	Block
Dona Ana (013)	045	9999	0017	403
Dona Ana (013)	045	9999	0017	403C*

Rhode Island

County	MCD	Place	Census Tract/BNA	Block
Providence (007)	065	0400	0002	609
Providence (007)	065	0400	0002	609B*

May 1991

USER NOTE ORDERING INFORMATION

Additional information concerning this file may be available at a later date. If you receive this technical documentation (with or without tape purchase) from the Census Bureau and wish to receive these User Notes, please complete the coupon below and return it to:

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DATA DICTIONARY

CONTENTS

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

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

Record Codes

Field name	Ref name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
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

Field name	Ref name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
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 or the associated American Indian reservation is not located in this State
D4 State-recognized American Indian reservation that does not serve as an MCD equivalent
D5 State-recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

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

> D6 Tribal designated statistical area (TDSA); tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) (TJSAs occur only in Oklahoma)
> E1 Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) that does not coincide with or approximate an incorporated place or a census designated place (CDP)
> E2 ANVSA that coincides with or approximates a CDP
> E6 ANVSA that coincides with or approximates an incorporated place

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator Code...............ARTLI	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 [8]	BLCK	4	47	A/N
Block Group [8]	BLCKGR	1	51	A/N
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area [8]	TRACTBNA	6	52	A/N
Congressional District (101st Congress) [8]	CONGDIS	2	58	A/N

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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Consolidated City (Census) [8]	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) [8,10]	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

D5 State-recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent

T1 Governmentally active minor civil division (MCD) that is not coextensive with an incorporated place

T5 Governmentally active MCD that is coextensive with an incorporated place

Z1 MCD that is governmentally inactive or cannot provide general-purpose governmental services

Z3 Unorganized territory identified by the Census Bureau as an MCD equivalent for presenting census data

Z5 Census county division (CCD); census subarea (CSA) (Alaska only); census subdistrict (Virgin Islands only)

Z7 Incorporated place that the Census Bureau treats as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not in any MCD or is coextensive with a legally established but nonfunctioning MCD that the Census Bureau does not recognize for data presentation, AND is located in a State or county whose MCDs cannot provide governmental services (Iowa and Nebraska only)

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 [8]	DIVIS	1	89	A/N

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

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 serves as an MCD equivalent because it is not part of an MCD

C6 Incorporated place that coincides with or approximates an ANVSA

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

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

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

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

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

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

U9 CDP that coincides with or approximates an ANVSA.

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

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

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Region [8]	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) [8]	STATECE	2	131	A/N

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

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	2	133	A/N

01	Alabama	17	Illinois	31	Nebraska	46 South Dakota
02	Alaska	18	Indiana	32	Nevada	47 Tennessee
04	Arizona	19	Iowa	33	New Hampshire	48 Texas
05	Arkansas	20	Kansas	34	New Jersey	49 Utah
06	California	21	Kentucky	35	New Mexico	50 Vermont
08	Colorado	22	Louisiana	36	New York	51 Virginia
09	Connecticut	23	Maine	37	North Carolina	53 Washington
10	Delaware	24	Maryland	38	North Dakota	54 West Virginia
11	District of Columbia	25	Massachusetts	39	Ohio	55 Wisconsin
		26	Michigan	40	Oklahoma	56 Wyoming
12	Florida	27	Minnesota	41	Oregon	72 Puerto Rico
13	Georgia	28	Mississippi	42	Pennsylvania	78 Virgin Islands of
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 [8]	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	4	136	A/N
Urbanized Area Population Size Code	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	5	142	A/N
Special Area Code (2)	SAC2	5	147	A/N
Special Area Code (3)	SAC3	4	152	A/N
Special Area Code (4)	SAC4	4	156	A/N
Special Area Code (5)	SAC5	3	160	A/N
Special Area Code (6)	SAC6	3	163	A/N
Special Area Code (7)	SAC7	2	166	A/N
Special Area Code (8)	SAC8	2	168	A/N
Special Area Code (9)	SAC9	1	170	A/N
Special Area Code (10)	SAC10	1	171	A/N

Area Characteristics

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

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 urbanas in Puerto Rico.

T Tribal jurisdiction statistical area. — A tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) is not a legally defined governmental unit, but is recognized as a statistical area for the 1990 census. These areas exist only in the State of Oklahoma and were not recognized separately in 1980.

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

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

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

0 Not a part   1 Part

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

01 State or State equivalent - no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

04 Borough - county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

05 Census area - county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

06 County - "County" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

08 Independent city - county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

09 Independent city - county equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

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%) [18]	POP100	9	291	A/N
Special Flag	SPFLAG	1	300	A/N

Footnotes

1. A unique identifier for each file series. Dress rehearsal files have a "D" in the character following the last character in the file identification code for the equivalent 1990 decennial census file; for example, PL94171D is the identifier for the dress rehearsal file for the P.L. 94-171 data. File identification code for the P.L. 94-171 file is PL94171. File identification codes for summary tape files are STFnn where nn = file number; for example, STF1A is the identification for Summary Tape File 1A. File identification codes for subject summary tape files are SSTFnn where nn = the number of the subject report. File identification codes for special project files are identified by SPmmm where mmm = a three digit special project number. See How to Use This File for further information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Footnotes—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 (within segment)[1]		Table (matrix) coordinates
P1.	Persons(1) [1]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Total	301	*301*	1
P2.	Families(1) [1]			
	Universe: Families			
	Total	310	*310*	1
P3.	Households(1) [1]			
	Universe: Households			
	Total	319	*319*	1
P4.	Urban and Rural(4) [4]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Urban:			
	Inside urbanized area	328	*328*	1
	Outside urbanized area	337	*337*	2
	Rural	346	*346*	3
	Not defined for this file	355	*355*	4
P5.	Sex(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Male	364	*364*	1
	Female	373	*373*	2
P6.	Race(5) [5]			
	Universe: Persons			
	White	382	*382*	1
	Black	391	*391*	2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	400	*400*	3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	409	*409*	4
	Other race	418	*418*	5
P7.	Race(25) [25]			
	Universe: Persons			
	White (800-869, 971)	427	*427*	1
	Black (870-934, 972)	436	*436*	2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (000-599, 935-970, 973-975):			
	American Indian (000-599, 973)	445	*445*	3
	Eskimo (935-940, 974)	454	*454*	4
	Aleut (941-970, 975)	463	*463*	5
	Asian or Pacific Islander (600-699, 976-985):			
	Asian (600-652, 976, 977, 979-982, 985):			
	Chinese (605-607, 976)	472	*472*	6
	Filipino (608, 977)	481	*481*	7
	Japanese (611, 981)	490	*490*	8
	Asian Indian (600, 982)	499	*499*	9
	Korean (612, 979)	508	*508*	10
	Vietnamese (619, 980)	517	*517*	11
	Cambodian (604)	526	*526*	12
	Hmong (609)	535	*535*	13
	Laotian (613)	544	*544*	14
	Thai (618)	553	*553*	15
	Other Asian (601-603, 610, 614-617, 620-652, 985)	562	*562*	16

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]		Table (matrix) coordinates
P7.	Race(25) [25]—Con.			
	Pacific Islander (653-699, 978, 983, 984):			
	Polynesian (653-659, 978, 983):			
	Hawaiian (653, 654, 978)	571	*571*	17
	Samoan (655, 983)	580	*580*	18
	Tongan (657)	589	*589*	19
	Other Polynesian (656, 658, 659)	598	*598*	20
	Micronesian (660-675, 984):			
	Guamanian (660, 984)	607	*607*	21
	Other Micronesian (661-675)	616	*616*	22
	Melanesian (676-680)	625	*625*	23
	Pacific Islander, not specified (681-699)	634	*634*	24
	Other race (700-799, 986-999)	643	*643*	25
P8.	Persons of Hispanic Origin(1) [1]			
	Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin			
	Total	652	*652*	1
P9.	Hispanic Origin(5) [5]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Not of Hispanic origin	661	*661*	1
	Hispanic origin:			
	Mexican	670	*670*	2
	Puerto Rican	679	*679*	3
	Cuban	688	*688*	4
	Other Hispanic	697	*697*	5
P10.	Hispanic Origin(2) by Race(5) [10]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Not of Hispanic origin:			
	White	706	*706*	1,1
	Black	715	*715*	1,2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	724	*724*	1,3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	733	*733*	1,4
	Other race	742	*742*	1,5
	Hispanic origin:			
	(Repeat Race)	751	*751*	2,1
P11.	Age(31) [31]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Under 1 year	796	*796*	1
	1 and 2 years	805	*805*	2
	3 and 4 years	814	*814*	3
	5 years	823	*823*	4
	6 years	832	*832*	5
	7 to 9 years	841	*841*	6
	10 and 11 years	850	*850*	7
	12 and 13 years	859	*859*	8
	14 years	868	*868*	9
	15 years	877	*877*	10
	16 years	886	*886*	11
	17 years	895	*895*	12

[1]Number in regular type (first column) is the starting position within the file; number in italics (second column) is the starting position within the segment.

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordinates
P11.	Age(31) [31]—Con.		
	18 years	904 *904*	13
	19 years	913 *913*	14
	20 years	922 *922*	15
	21 years	931 *931*	16
	22 to 24 years	940 *940*	17
	25 to 29 years	949 *949*	18
	30 to 34 years	958 *958*	19
	35 to 39 years	967 *967*	20
	40 to 44 years	976 *976*	21
	45 to 49 years	985 *985*	22
	50 to 54 years	994 *994*	23
	55 to 59 years	1003 *1003*	24
	60 and 61 years	1012 *1012*	25
	62 to 64 years	1021 *1021*	26
	65 to 69 years	1030 *1030*	27
	70 to 74 years	1039 *1039*	28
	75 to 79 years	1048 *1048*	29
	80 to 84 years	1057 *1057*	30
	85 years and over	1066 *1066*	31
P12.	Race(5) by Sex(2) by Age(31) [310]		
	Universe: Persons		
	White:		
	Male:		
	Under 1 year	1075 *1075*	1,1,1
	1 and 2 years	1084 *1084*	1,1,2
	3 and 4 years	1093 *1093*	1,1,3
	5 years	1102 *1102*	1,1,4
	6 years	1111 *1111*	1,1,5
	7 to 9 years	1120 *1120*	1,1,6
	10 and 11 years	1129 *1129*	1,1,7
	12 and 13 years	1138 *1138*	1,1,8
	14 years	1147 *1147*	1,1,9
	15 years	1156 *1156*	1,1,10
	16 years	1165 *1165*	1,1,11
	17 years	1174 *1174*	1,1,12
	18 years	1183 *1183*	1,1,13
	19 years	1192 *1192*	1,1,14
	20 years	1201 *1201*	1,1,15
	21 years	1210 *1210*	1,1,16
	22 to 24 years	1219 *1219*	1,1,17
	25 to 29 years	1228 *1228*	1,1,18
	30 to 34 years	1237 *1237*	1,1,19
	35 to 39 years	1246 *1246*	1,1,20
	40 to 44 years	1255 *1255*	1,1,21
	45 to 49 years	1264 *1264*	1,1,22
	50 to 54 years	1273 *1273*	1,1,23
	55 to 59 years	1282 *1282*	1,1,24
	60 and 61 years	1291 *1291*	1,1,25
	62 to 64 years	1300 *1300*	1,1,26
	65 to 69 years	1309 *1309*	1,1,27
	70 to 74 years	1318 *1318*	1,1,28
	75 to 79 years	1327 *1327*	1,1,29
	80 to 84 years	1336 *1336*	1,1,30
	85 years and over	1345 *1345*	1,1,31
P12.	Race(5) by Sex(2) by Age(31) [310]—Con.		
	Female:		
	(Repeat Age)	1354 *1354*	1,2,1
	Black:		
	(Repeat Sex by Age)	1633 *1633*	2,1,1
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:		
	(Repeat Sex by Age)	2191 *2191*	3,1,1
	Asian or Pacific Islander:		
	(Repeat Sex by Age)	2749 *2749*	4,1,1
	Other race:		
	(Repeat Sex by Age)	3307 *3307*	5,1,1
P13.	Sex(2) by Age(31) [62]		
	Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin		
	Male:		
	Under 1 year	3865 *3865*	1,1
	1 and 2 years	3874 *3874*	1,2
	3 and 4 years	3883 *3883*	1,3
	5 years	3892 *3892*	1,4
	6 years	3901 *3901*	1,5
	7 to 9 years	3910 *3910*	1,6
	10 and 11 years	3919 *3919*	1,7
	12 and 13 years	3928 *3928*	1,8
	14 years	3937 *3937*	1,9
	15 years	3946 *3946*	1,10
	16 years	3955 *3955*	1,11
	17 years	3964 *3964*	1,12
	18 years	3973 *3973*	1,13
	19 years	3982 *3982*	1,14
	20 years	3991 *3991*	1,15
	21 years	4000 *4000*	1,16
	22 to 24 years	4009 *4009*	1,17
	25 to 29 years	4018 *4018*	1,18
	30 to 34 years	4027 *4027*	1,19
	35 to 39 years	4036 *4036*	1,20
	40 to 44 years	4045 *4045*	1,21
	45 to 49 years	4054 *4054*	1,22
	50 to 54 years	4063 *4063*	1,23
	55 to 59 years	4072 *4072*	1,24
	60 and 61 years	4081 *4081*	1,25
	62 to 64 years	4090 *4090*	1,26
	65 to 69 years	4099 *4099*	1,27
	70 to 74 years	4108 *4108*	1,28
	75 to 79 years	4117 *4117*	1,29
	80 to 84 years	4126 *4126*	1,30
	85 years and over	4135 *4135*	1,31
	Female:		
	(Repeat Age)	4144 *4144*	2,1
P14.	Sex(2) by Marital Status(5) [10]		
	Universe: Persons 15 years and over		
	Male:		
	Never married	4423 *4423*	1,1
	Now married, except separated	4432 *4432*	1,2
	Separated	4441 *4441*	1,3

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[1]Number in regular type (first column) is the starting position within the file; number in italics (second column) is the starting position within the segment.

DATA DICTIONARY

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordi-nates
P14.	Sex(2) by Marital Status(5) [10]—Con.		
	Widowed	4450 *4450*	1,4
	Divorced	4459 *4459*	1,5
	Female:		
	(Repeat Marital Status)	4468 *4468*	2,1
P15.	Household Type and Relationship(13) [13]		
	Universe: Persons		
	In family households:		
	Householder	4513 *4513*	1
	Spouse	4522 *4522*	2
	Child:		
	Natural-born or adopted	4531 *4531*	3
	Step	4540 *4540*	4
	Grandchild	4549 *4549*	5
	Other relatives	4558 *4558*	6
	Nonrelatives	4567 *4567*	7
	In nonfamily households:		
	Householder living alone	4576 *4576*	8
	Householder not living alone	4585 *4585*	9
	Nonrelatives	4594 *4594*	10
	In group quarters:		
	Institutionalized persons	4603 *4603*	11
	Other persons in group quarters	4612 *4612*	12
	Filler	4621 *4621*	13
P16.	Household Size and Household Type(10) [10]		
	Universe: Households		
	1 person:		
	Male householder	4630 *4630*	1
	Female householder	4639 *4639*	2
	2 or more persons:		
	Family households:		
	Married-couple family:		
	With related children	4648 *4648*	3
	No related children	4657 *4657*	4
	Other family:		
	Male householder, no wife present:		
	With related children	4666 *4666*	5
	No related children	4675 *4675*	6
	Female householder, no husband present:		
	With related children	4684 *4684*	7
	No related children	4693 *4693*	8
	Nonfamily households:		
	Male householder	4702 *4702*	9
	Female householder	4711 *4711*	10
P17.	Persons in Families(1) [1]		
	Universe: Persons in families		
	Total	4720 *4720*	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordi-nates
P17A.	Persons per Family(1) [1] 2 implied decimal(s)		
	Universe: Families		
	Persons per family	4729 *4729*	1
P18.	Age of Household Members(2) by Household Type(5) [10]		
	Universe: Households		
	Households with 1 or more persons under 18 years:		
	Family households:		
	Married-couple family	4738 *4738*	1,1
	Other family:		
	Male householder, no wife present	4747 *4747*	1,2
	Female householder, no husband present	4756 *4756*	1,3
	Nonfamily households:		
	Male householder	4765 *4765*	1,4
	Female householder	4774 *4774*	1,5
	Households with no persons under 18 years:		
	(Repeat Household Type)	4783 *4783*	2,1
	Filler	4801 *4801*	
	End of Segment		
	Households with no persons under 18 years:		
	(Repeat Household Type)—Con.	5106 *301*	2,3
P19.	Race of Householder(5) by Household Type(8) [40]		
	Universe: Households		
	White:		
	Family households:		
	Married-couple family:		
	With related children	5133 *328*	1,1
	No related children	5142 *337*	1,2
	Other family:		
	Male householder, no wife present:		
	With related children	5151 *346*	1,3
	No related children	5160 *355*	1,4
	Female householder, no husband present:		
	With related children	5169 *364*	1,5
	No related children	5178 *373*	1,6
	Nonfamily households:		
	Householder living alone	5187 *382*	1,7
	Householder not living alone	5196 *391*	1,8
	Black:		
	(Repeat Household Type)	5205 *400*	2,1

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Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]		Table (matrix) coordinates
P19.	Race of Householder(5) by Household Type(8) [40]—Con.			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut:			
	(Repeat Household Type)	5277	472	3,1
	Asian or Pacific Islander:			
	(Repeat Household Type)	5349	544	4,1
	Other race:			
	(Repeat Household Type)	5421	616	5,1
P20.	Household Type(8) [8]			
	Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin			
	Family households:			
	Married-couple family:			
	With related children	5493	688	1
	No related children	5502	697	2
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present:			
	With related children	5511	706	3
	No related children	5520	715	4
	Female householder, no husband present:			
	With related children	5529	724	5
	No related children	5538	733	6
	Nonfamily households:			
	Householder living alone	5547	742	7
	Householder not living alone	5556	751	8
P21.	Household Type and Relationship(9) [9]			
	Universe: Persons under 18 years			
	In households:			
	Householder or spouse	5565	760	1
	Own child:			
	In married-couple family	5574	769	2
	In other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present	5583	778	3
	Female householder, no husband present	5592	787	4
	Other relatives	5601	796	5
	Nonrelatives	5610	805	6
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons	5619	814	7
	Other persons in group quarters	5628	823	8
	Filler	5637	832	9
P22.	Relationship and Age(37) [37]			
	Universe: Persons under 18 years			
	In households:			
	Householder or spouse	5646	841	1
	Related child:			
	Own child:			
	Under 3 years	5655	850	2
	3 and 4 years	5664	859	3
	5 years	5673	868	4
P22.	Relationship and Age(37) [37]—Con.			
	6 to 11 years	5682	877	5
	12 and 13 years	5691	886	6
	14 years	5700	895	7
	15 to 17 years	5709	904	8
	Other relatives:			
	Under 3 years	5718	913	9
	3 and 4 years	5727	922	10
	5 years	5736	931	11
	6 to 11 years	5745	940	12
	12 and 13 years	5754	949	13
	14 years	5763	958	14
	15 to 17 years	5772	967	15
	Nonrelatives:			
	Under 3 years	5781	976	16
	3 and 4 years	5790	985	17
	5 years	5799	994	18
	6 to 11 years	5808	1003	19
	12 and 13 years	5817	1012	20
	14 years	5826	1021	21
	15 to 17 years	5835	1030	22
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons:			
	Under 3 years	5844	1039	23
	3 and 4 years	5853	1048	24
	5 years	5862	1057	25
	6 to 11 years	5871	1066	26
	12 and 13 years	5880	1075	27
	14 years	5889	1084	28
	15 to 17 years	5898	1093	29
	Other persons in group quarters:			
	Under 3 years	5907	1102	30
	3 and 4 years	5916	1111	31
	5 years	5925	1120	32
	6 to 11 years	5934	1129	33
	12 and 13 years	5943	1138	34
	14 years	5952	1147	35
	15 to 17 years	5961	1156	36
	Filler	5970	1165	37
P23.	Household Type and Relationship(12) [12]			
	Universe: Persons 65 years and over			
	In family households:			
	Householder	5979	1174	1
	Spouse	5988	1183	2
	Other relatives	5997	1192	3
	Nonrelatives	6006	1201	4
	In nonfamily households:			
	Male householder:			
	Living alone	6015	1210	5
	Not living alone	6024	1219	6
	Female householder:			
	Living alone	6033	1228	7

[1]Number in regular type (first column) is the starting position within the file; number in italics (second column) is the starting position within the segment.

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]		Table (matrix) coordinates

Left column:

P23. Household Type and Relationship(12) [12]—Con.

Not living alone	6042	*1237*	8
Nonrelatives	6051	*1246*	9
In group quarters:			
Institutionalized persons	6060	*1255*	10
Other persons in group quarters	6069	*1264*	11
Filler	6078	*1273*	12

P24. Age of Household Members(2) by Household Size and Household Type(3) [6]
Universe: Households
Households with 1 or more persons 60 years and over:

1 person	6087	*1282*	1,1
2 or more persons:			
Family households	6096	*1291*	1,2
Nonfamily households	6105	*1300*	1,3
Households with no persons 60 years and over: (Repeat Household Size and Household Type)	6114	*1309*	2,1

P25. Age of Household Members(2) by Household Size and Household Type(3) [6]
Universe: Households
Households with 1 or more persons 65 years and over:

1 person	6141	*1336*	1,1
2 or more persons:			
Family households	6150	*1345*	1,2
Nonfamily households	6159	*1354*	1,3
Households with no persons 65 years and over: (Repeat Household Size and Household Type)	6168	*1363*	2,1

P26. Household Type(2) [2]
Universe: Households

Households with 1 or more nonrelatives	6195	*1390*	1
Households with no nonrelatives	6204	*1399*	2

P27. Household Type and Household Size(13) [13]
Universe: Households
Family households:

2 persons	6213	*1408*	1
3 persons	6222	*1417*	2
4 persons	6231	*1426*	3
5 persons	6240	*1435*	4
6 persons	6249	*1444*	5
7 or more persons	6258	*1453*	6

Right column:

P27. Household Type and Household Size(13) [13]—Con.
Nonfamily households:

1 person	6267	*1462*	7
2 persons	6276	*1471*	8
3 persons	6285	*1480*	9
4 persons	6294	*1489*	10
5 persons	6303	*1498*	11
6 persons	6312	*1507*	12
7 or more persons	6321	*1516*	13

P28. Group Quarters(10) [10]
Universe: Persons in group quarters
Institutionalized persons (00I-99I):

Correctional institutions (20I-24I, 27I, 28I, 95I)	6330	*1525*	1
Nursing homes (60I-67I)	6339	*1534*	2
Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals (45I-48I)	6348	*1543*	3
Juvenile institutions (01I-05I, 10I-12I, 15I)	6357	*1552*	4
Other institutions (00I, 06I-09I, 13I, 14I, 16I-19I, 25I, 26I, 29I-44I, 49I-59I, 68I-94I, 96I-99I)	6366	*1561*	5
Other persons in group quarters (00N-99N):			
College dormitories (87N)	6375	*1570*	6
Military quarters (96N-98N)	6384	*1579*	7
Emergency shelters for homeless (82N, 83N)	6393	*1588*	8
Visible in street locations (84N, 85N)	6402	*1597*	9
Other noninstitutional group quarters (00N-81N, 86N, 88N-95N, 99N)	6411	*1606*	10

P29. Persons Substituted(3) [3]
Universe: Persons

Not substituted	6420	*1615*	1
Substituted for:			
Noninterview	6429	*1624*	2
Filler	6438	*1633*	3

P30. Imputation of Population Items(2) [2]
Universe: Persons not substituted

No items allocated	6447	*1642*	1
One or more items allocated	6456	*1651*	2

P31. Imputation of Relationship(2) [2]
Universe: Persons not substituted

Allocated	6465	*1660*	1
Not allocated	6474	*1669*	2

P32. Imputation of Sex(2) [2]
Universe: Persons not substituted

Allocated	6483	*1678*	1
Not allocated	6492	*1687*	2

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TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordi-nates
P33.	Imputation of Age(2) [2] *Universe: Persons not substituted*		
	Allocated	6501 *1696*	1
	Not allocated	6510 *1705*	2
P34.	Imputation of Race(2) [2] *Universe: Persons not substituted*		
	Allocated	6519 *1714*	1
	Not allocated	6528 *1723*	2
P35.	Imputation of Hispanic Origin(2) [2] *Universe: Persons not substituted*		
	Allocated	6537 *1732*	1
	Not allocated	6546 *1741*	2
P36.	Imputation of Marital Status(3) [3] *Universe: Persons 15 years and over*		
	Substituted	6555 *1750*	1
	Not substituted:		
	Allocated	6564 *1759*	2
	Not allocated	6573 *1768*	3
H1.	Housing Units(1) [1] *Universe: Housing units*		
	Total	6582 *1777*	1
H2.	Occupancy Status(2) [2] *Universe: Housing units*		
	Occupied	6591 *1786*	1
	Vacant	6600 *1795*	2
H3.	Tenure(2) [2] *Universe: Occupied housing units*		
	Owner occupied	6609 *1804*	1
	Renter occupied	6618 *1813*	2
H4.	Urban and Rural(4) [4] *Universe: Housing units* Urban:		
	Inside urbanized area	6627 *1822*	1
	Outside urbanized area	6636 *1831*	2
	Rural	6645 *1840*	3
	Not defined for this file	6654 *1849*	4
H5.	Vacancy Status(6) [6] *Universe: Vacant housing units*		
	For rent	6663 *1858*	1
	For sale only	6672 *1867*	2
	Rented or sold, not occupied	6681 *1876*	3
	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6690 *1885*	4
	For migrant workers	6699 *1894*	5
	Other vacant	6708 *1903*	6
H6.	Boarded-up Status(2) [2] *Universe: Vacant housing units*		
	Boarded up	6717 *1912*	1
	Not boarded up	6726 *1921*	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordi-nates
H7.	Usual Home Elsewhere(2) [2] *Universe: Vacant housing units*		
	Vacant, usual home elsewhere	6735 *1930*	1
	All other vacants	6744 *1939*	2
H8.	Race of Householder(5) [5] *Universe: Occupied housing units*		
	White	6753 *1948*	1
	Black	6762 *1957*	2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6771 *1966*	3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	6780 *1975*	4
	Other race	6789 *1984*	5
H9.	Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5) [10] *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied:		
	White	6798 *1993*	1,1
	Black	6807 *2002*	1,2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6816 *2011*	1,3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	6825 *2020*	1,4
	Other race	6834 *2029*	1,5
	Renter occupied:		
	(Repeat Race of Householder)	6843 *2038*	2,1
H10.	Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) by Race of Householder(5) [10] *Universe: Occupied housing units* Not of Hispanic origin:		
	White	6888 *2083*	1,1
	Black	6897 *2092*	1,2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6906 *2101*	1,3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	6915 *2110*	1,4
	Other race	6924 *2119*	1,5
	Hispanic origin:		
	(Repeat Race of Householder)	6933 *2128*	2,1
H11.	Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5) [10] *Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin* Owner occupied:		
	White	6978 *2173*	1,1
	Black	6987 *2182*	1,2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6996 *2191*	1,3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	7005 *2200*	1,4
	Other race	7014 *2209*	1,5
	Renter occupied:		
	(Repeat Race of Householder)	7023 *2218*	2,1
H12.	Tenure(2) by Age of Householder(7) [14] *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied:		
	15 to 24 years	7068 *2263*	1,1
	25 to 34 years	7077 *2272*	1,2
	35 to 44 years	7086 *2281*	1,3

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Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordinates
H12.	Tenure(2) by Age of Householder(7) [14]—Con.		
	45 to 54 years	7095 *2290*	1,4
	55 to 64 years	7104 *2299*	1,5
	65 to 74 years	7113 *2308*	1,6
	75 years and over	7122 *2317*	1,7
	Renter occupied:		
	(Repeat Age of Householder)	7131 *2326*	2,1
H13.	Rooms(9) [9]		
	Universe: Housing units		
	1 room	7194 *2389*	1
	2 rooms	7203 *2398*	2
	3 rooms	7212 *2407*	3
	4 rooms	7221 *2416*	4
	5 rooms	7230 *2425*	5
	6 rooms	7239 *2434*	6
	7 rooms	7248 *2443*	7
	8 rooms	7257 *2452*	8
	9 or more rooms	7266 *2461*	9
H14.	Aggregate Rooms(1) [1]		
	Universe: Housing units		
	Total	7275 *2470*	1
H15.	Aggregate Rooms(1) by Tenure(2) [2]		
	Universe: Occupied housing units		
	Total:		
	Owner occupied	7284 *2479*	1,1
	Renter occupied	7293 *2488*	1,2
H16.	Aggregate Rooms(1) by Vacancy Status(6) [6]		
	Universe: Vacant housing units		
	Total:		
	For rent	7302 *2497*	1,1
	For sale only	7311 *2506*	1,2
	Rented or sold, not occupied	7320 *2515*	1,3
	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7329 *2524*	1,4
	For migrant workers	7338 *2533*	1,5
	Other vacant	7347 *2542*	1,6
H17.	Persons in Unit(7) [7]		
	Universe: Occupied housing units		
	1 person	7356 *2551*	1
	2 persons	7365 *2560*	2
	3 persons	7374 *2569*	3
	4 persons	7383 *2578*	4
	5 persons	7392 *2587*	5
	6 persons	7401 *2596*	6
	7 or more persons	7410 *2605*	7
H17A.	Persons per Occupied Housing Unit(1) [1] 2 implied decimal(s)		
	Universe: Occupied housing units		
	Persons per occupied housing unit	7419 *2614*	1
H18.	Tenure(2) by Persons in Unit(7) [14]		
	Universe: Occupied housing units		
	Owner occupied:		
	1 person	7428 *2623*	1,1
	2 persons	7437 *2632*	1,2
	3 persons	7446 *2641*	1,3
	4 persons	7455 *2650*	1,4
	5 persons	7464 *2659*	1,5
	6 persons	7473 *2668*	1,6
	7 or more persons	7482 *2677*	1,7
	Renter occupied:		
	(Repeat Persons in Unit)	7491 *2686*	2,1
H18A.	Persons per Occupied Housing Unit by Tenure(2) [2] 2 implied decimal(s)		
	Universe: Occupied housing units		
	Owner occupied	7554 *2749*	1
	Renter occupied	7563 *2758*	2
H19.	Aggregate Persons(1) [1]		
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units		
	Total	7572 *2767*	1
H20.	Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) [2]		
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units		
	Total:		
	Owner occupied	7581 *2776*	1,1
	Renter occupied	7590 *2785*	1,2
H21.	Persons per Room(5) [5]		
	Universe: Occupied housing units		
	0.50 or less	7599 *2794*	1
	0.51 to 1.00	7608 *2803*	2
	1.01 to 1.50	7617 *2812*	3
	1.51 to 2.00	7626 *2821*	4
	2.01 or more	7635 *2830*	5
H22.	Tenure(2) by Persons per Room(5) [10]		
	Universe: Occupied housing units		
	Owner occupied:		
	0.50 or less	7644 *2839*	1,1
	0.51 to 1.00	7653 *2848*	1,2
	1.01 to 1.50	7662 *2857*	1,3
	1.51 to 2.00	7671 *2866*	1,4
	2.01 or more	7680 *2875*	1,5
	Renter occupied:		
	(Repeat Persons per Room)	7689 *2884*	2,1
H23.	Value(20) [20]		
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units		
	Less than $15,000	7734 *2929*	1

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Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordinates
H23.	Value(20) [20]—Con.		
	$15,000 to $19,999	7743 2938	2
	$20,000 to $24,999	7752 2947	3
	$25,000 to $29,999	7761 2956	4
	$30,000 to $34,999	7770 2965	5
	$35,000 to $39,999	7779 2974	6
	$40,000 to $44,999	7788 2983	7
	$45,000 to $49,999	7797 2992	8
	$50,000 to $59,999	7806 3001	9
	$60,000 to $74,999	7815 3010	10
	$75,000 to $99,999	7824 3019	11
	$100,000 to $124,999	7833 3028	12
	$125,000 to $149,999	7842 3037	13
	$150,000 to $174,999	7851 3046	14
	$175,000 to $199,999	7860 3055	15
	$200,000 to $249,999	7869 3064	16
	$250,000 to $299,999	7878 3073	17
	$300,000 to $399,999	7887 3082	18
	$400,000 to $499,999	7896 3091	19
	$500,000 or more	7905 3100	20
H23A.	Lower Value Quartile(1) [1] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units		
	Lower value quartile	7914 3109	1
H23B.	Median Value(1) [1] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units		
	Median value	7923 3118	1
H23C.	Upper Value Quartile(1) [1] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units		
	Upper value quartile	7932 3127	1
H24.	Aggregate Value(1) [1] Universe: Specified owner occupied housing units		
	Total	7941 3136	1
H25.	Race of Householder(5) [5] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units		
	White	7956 3151	1
	Black	7965 3160	2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7974 3169	3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	7983 3178	4
	Other race	7992 3187	5
H26.	Aggregate Value(1) by Race of Householder(5) [5] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units Total:		
	White	8001 3196	1,1
	Black	8016 3211	1,2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8031 3226	1,3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	8046 3241	1,4
	Other race	8061 3256	1,5

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordinates
H27.	Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) [2] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units		
	Not of Hispanic origin	8076 3271	1
	Hispanic origin	8085 3280	2
H28.	Aggregate Value(1) by Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) [2] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units Total:		
	Not of Hispanic origin	8094 3289	1,1
	Hispanic origin	8109 3304	1,2
H29.	Aggregate Value(1) by Units in Structure(6) [6] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units Total:		
	1, detached	8124 3319	1,1
	1, attached	8139 3334	1,2
	2	8154 3349	1,3
	3 or more	8169 3364	1,4
	Mobile home or trailer	8184 3379	1,5
	Other	8199 3394	1,6
H30.	Vacancy Status(3) [3] Universe: Vacant housing units		
	Specified vacant for rent	8214 3409	1
	Specified vacant for sale only	8223 3418	2
	All other vacants	8232 3427	3
H31.	Aggregate Price Asked(1) [1] Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units		
	Total	8241 3436	1
H32.	Contract Rent(17) [17] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units With cash rent:		
	Less than $100	8256 3451	1
	$100 to $149	8265 3460	2
	$150 to $199	8274 3469	3
	$200 to $249	8283 3478	4
	$250 to $299	8292 3487	5
	$300 to $349	8301 3496	6
	$350 to $399	8310 3505	7
	$400 to $449	8319 3514	8
	$450 to $499	8328 3523	9
	$500 to $549	8337 3532	10
	$550 to $599	8346 3541	11
	$600 to $649	8355 3550	12
	$650 to $699	8364 3559	13
	$700 to $749	8373 3568	14
	$750 to $999	8382 3577	15
	$1,000 or more	8391 3586	16
	No cash rent	8400 3595	17

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TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordinates
H32A.	Lower Contract Rent Quartile(1) [1]		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent		
	Lower contract rent quartile	8409 *3604*	1
H32B.	Median Contract Rent(1) [1]		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent		
	Median contract rent	8418 *3613*	1
H32C.	Upper Contract Rent Quartile(1) [1]		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent		
	Upper contract rent quartile	8427 *3622*	1
H33.	Aggregate Contract Rent(1) [1]		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent		
	Total	8436 *3631*	1
H34.	Race of Householder(5) [5]		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent		
	White	8451 *3646*	1
	Black	8460 *3655*	2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8469 *3664*	3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	8478 *3673*	4
	Other race	8487 *3682*	5
H35.	Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Race of Householder(5) [5]		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent		
	Total:		
	White	8496 *3691*	1,1
	Black	8511 *3706*	1,2
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8526 *3721*	1,3
	Asian or Pacific Islander	8541 *3736*	1,4
	Other race	8556 *3751*	1,5
H36.	Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) [2]		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent		
	Not of Hispanic origin	8571 *3766*	1
	Hispanic origin	8580 *3775*	2
H37.	Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) [2]		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent		
	Total:		
	Not of Hispanic origin	8589 *3784*	1,1
	Hispanic origin	8604 *3799*	1,2
H38.	Aggregate Rent Asked(1) [1]		
	Universe: Specified vacant-for-rent housing units		
	Total	8619 *3814*	1
H39.	Age of Householder(2) by Meals Included in Rent(3) [6]		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units		
	Under 65 years:		
	With cash rent:		
	Meals included in rent	8634 *3829*	1,1
	No meals included in rent	8643 *3838*	1,2
	No cash rent	8652 *3847*	1,3
	65 years and over:		
	(Repeat Meals Included in Rent)	8661 *3856*	2,1
H40.	Vacancy Status(3) by Duration of Vacancy(3) [9]		
	Universe: Vacant housing units		
	For rent:		
	Less than 2 months	8688 *3883*	1,1
	2 up to 6 months	8697 *3892*	1,2
	6 or more months	8706 *3901*	1,3
	For sale only:		
	(Repeat Duration of Vacancy)	8715 *3910*	2,1
	All other vacants:		
	(Repeat Duration of Vacancy)	8742 *3937*	3,1
H41.	Units in Structure(10) [10]		
	Universe: Housing units		
	1, detached	8769 *3964*	1
	1, attached	8778 *3973*	2
	2	8787 *3982*	3
	3 or 4	8796 *3991*	4
	5 to 9	8805 *4000*	5
	10 to 19	8814 *4009*	6
	20 to 49	8823 *4018*	7
	50 or more	8832 *4027*	8
	Mobile home or trailer	8841 *4036*	9
	Other	8850 *4045*	10
H42.	Units in Structure(10) [10]		
	Universe: Vacant housing units		
	1, detached	8859 *4054*	1
	1, attached	8868 *4063*	2
	2	8877 *4072*	3
	3 or 4	8886 *4081*	4
	5 to 9	8895 *4090*	5
	10 to 19	8904 *4099*	6
	20 to 49	8913 *4108*	7
	50 or more	8922 *4117*	8
	Mobile home or trailer	8931 *4126*	9
	Other	8940 *4135*	10
H43.	Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10) [20]		
	Universe: Occupied housing units		
	Owner occupied:		
	1, detached	8949 *4144*	1,1
	1, attached	8958 *4153*	1,2
	2	8967 *4162*	1,3
	3 or 4	8976 *4171*	1,4

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Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordi-nates	Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position (within segment)[1]	Table (matrix) coordi-nates
H43.	Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10) [20]—Con.			H49.	Imputation of Units in Structure(2) [2]		
	5 to 9	8985 *4180*	1,5		*Universe: Housing units not substituted*		
	10 to 19	8994 *4189*	1,6		Allocated	9399 *4594*	1
	20 to 49	9003 *4198*	1,7		Not allocated	9408 *4603*	2
	50 or more	9012 *4207*	1,8	H50.	Imputation of Rooms(2) [2]		
	Mobile home or trailer	9021 *4216*	1,9		*Universe: Housing units not substituted*		
	Other	9030 *4225*	1,10		Allocated	9417 *4612*	1
	Renter occupied:				Not allocated	9426 *4621*	2
	(Repeat Units in Structure)	9039 *4234*	2,1	H51.	Imputation of Tenure(3) [3]		
					Universe: Occupied housing units		
H44.	Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10) [20]				Substituted	9435 *4630*	1
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units				Not substituted:		
	Total:				Allocated	9444 *4639*	2
	Owner occupied:				Not allocated	9453 *4648*	3
	1, detached	9129 *4324*	1,1,1	H52.	Imputation of Value(3) [3]		
	1, attached	9138 *4333*	1,1,2		*Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units*		
	2	9147 *4342*	1,1,3		Substituted	9462 *4657*	1
	3 or 4	9156 *4351*	1,1,4		Not substituted:		
	5 to 9	9165 *4360*	1,1,5		Allocated	9471 *4666*	2
	10 to 19	9174 *4369*	1,1,6		Not allocated	9480 *4675*	3
	20 to 49	9183 *4378*	1,1,7	H53.	Imputation of Price Asked(3) [3]		
	50 or more	9192 *4387*	1,1,8		*Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units*		
	Mobile home or trailer	9201 *4396*	1,1,9		Substituted	9489 *4684*	1
	Other	9210 *4405*	1,1,10		Not substituted:		
	Renter occupied:				Allocated	9498 *4693*	2
	(Repeat Units in Structure)	9219 *4414*	1,2,1		Not allocated	9507 *4702*	3
H45.	Housing Units Substituted(2) [2]			H54.	Imputation of Contract Rent(4) [4]		
	Universe: Housing units				*Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units*		
	Substituted	9309 *4504*	1		With cash rent:		
	Not substituted	9318 *4513*	2		Substituted	9516 *4711*	1
					Not substituted:		
H46.	Imputation of Housing Items(2) [2]				Allocated	9525 *4720*	2
	Universe: Housing units not substituted				Not allocated	9534 *4729*	3
	No items allocated	9327 *4522*	1		No cash rent	9543 *4738*	4
	One or more items allocated	9336 *4531*	2				
				H55.	Imputation of Meals Included in Rent(4) [4]		
H47.	Imputation of Vacancy Status(3) [3]				*Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units*		
	Universe: Vacant housing units				With cash rent:		
	Substituted	9345 *4540*	1		Substituted	9552 *4747*	1
	Not substituted:				Not substituted:		
	Allocated	9354 *4549*	2		Allocated	9561 *4756*	2
	Not allocated	9363 *4558*	3		Not allocated	9570 *4765*	3
					No cash rent	9579 *4774*	4
H48.	Imputation of Duration of Vacancy(3) [3]						
	Universe: Vacant housing units				Filler	9588 *4783*	
	Substituted	9372 *4567*	1		End of Record		
	Not substituted:						
	Allocated	9381 *4576*	2				
	Not allocated	9390 *4585*	3				

[1]Number in regular type (first column) is the starting position within the file; number in italics (second column) is the starting position within the segment.

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. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as

amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into 12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation

lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base.

It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its possessions are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

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

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places,

States and its possessions are block-numbered.

number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collec-

geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

many incorporated places, changed between those

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.

mental units.

3. Establishment of new governmental units.

4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.

5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

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

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

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

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

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor

symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the on-shore 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

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any

MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "(unorg.)"

Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

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

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are abbreviations.

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

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska

Hierarchical Presentation

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

United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
              (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                Block

Inventory Presentation

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

State

County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

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

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by

the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger

area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city, and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both

the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:

    a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

    b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

    c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.

2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns,

and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

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

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."

2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.

3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).

2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes, each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE*

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a 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 5b.

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

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

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

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem 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 every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities oper-

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of

for 48 hours or less only if they have not been

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a

youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment

of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who have no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20/21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless;

and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before census day by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of Maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons enumerated with no usual home elsewhere during transient, or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well-hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

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

2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.

3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.

4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.

5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.

6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter and Street Night operation; and (2) how well procedures were followed by census takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, New Orleans, and Phoenix). (Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.)

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group