1990 Census of Population and Housing Housing of the Elderly (SSTF08) Technical Documentation

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1990 Census of Population and Housing

Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 8

Housing of the Elderly

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The Technical Services Division, C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 Census of Population and Housing

Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 8

Housing of the Elderly

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Issued May 1995



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Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director



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Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 8, Housing of the Elderly [machine-readable data files] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census.

—Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1995.

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For additional information concerning the file, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Telephone: 301-457-4100.

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Telephone: 301-457-1214.

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ABSTRACT

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to this technical documentation provided for Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 8, Housing of the Elderly for a further explanation on the limitations of the data.

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CITATION

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 8, Housing of the Elderly [machine-readable data files] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1995.

TYPE OF FILE

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION

All persons and housing units in the United States.

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION

SSTF 8 records contain sample data weighted to represent the total population. In addition, the fite contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Other data items are listed below. Please see the List of Tables chapter for a complete listing.

Real estate taxes Age Rooms Bedrooms Selected monthly owner Condominium status costs Gross rent Sewage disposal Group quarters Source of water House heating fue! Telephone in housing Household income in unit 1989 Tenure Household type and Units in structure relationship Housing units Value Vehicles available Kitchen facilities Year householder Meals included in rent moved into unit Mortgage status Year structure built Persons Plumbing facilities

SSTF 8 has A and B records. The A records have 5 population (PA) and 119 housing (HA) tables (matrices). The A records provide data for all persons for each summary level and geographic component level within a unit of geography. The B records provide more detailed information in 25 housing (HB) tables.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

SSTF 8 is released as a single file. The Summary Level Sequence Chart chapter outlines the hierarchical and inventory summaries in their entirety.

SSTF 8 provides data for the United States, all States, and the District of Columbia, and metropolitan statistical areas. The file structure is as follows:

United States
State
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated
Metropolitan Statistical Area
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical
Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS

1990 CP-3, Population Subject Reports. Several reports were prepared covering population subjects and subgroups. Geographic areas generally include the United States; some reports include data for highly populated areas, such as States, metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and large places. Release in progress.

1990 CH-3, Housing Subject Reports. Housing subject reports are planned covering 1990 census items. Geographic areas generally include the United States, regions, and divisions. Release in progress.

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

1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas. One report is published for each MA and one for the non-metropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1990 census. Some tables are based on the 100-percent tabulations, others on the sample tabulations. All reports are available.

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

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

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

1990 CP-2-1A, Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas. Data are shown for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. GPO S/N 003-024-07509-1. Price: \$44.

1990 CP-2-1B, Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas. Data are shown for MA's. GPO S/N 003-024-07510-5. Price: \$66.

1990 CP-2-1C, Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas. Data are shown for urbanized areas (UA's). GPO S/N 003-024-07511-3. Price: \$66.

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

1990 CH-2-1A, Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas. Data are shown for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. GPO S/N 003-024-07623-3. Price: \$44.

1990 CH-2-1B, Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas. Data are shown for MA's. GPO S/N 003-024-07624-1. Price: \$66.

1990 CH-2-1C, Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas. Data are shown for UA's. GPO S/N 003-024-07625-0. Price: \$61.

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: 301-457-4100. FAX: 301-457-4714.

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).

1990 CPH-R-1A, 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part A. Text. This provides detailed information about all aspects of the census. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. GPO S/N 003-024-08574-7. Price \$11.

1990 CPH-R-1B, 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part B, Glossary. This is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. GPO S/N 003-024-08679-4. Price: \$5.50. Part C, Index, provides an index of Summary Tape Files 1-4 and will be available later.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The A records for SSTF 8 have 199,857 characters divided into 31 segments of 6,447 characters each. The B records for SSTF 8 have 12,894 characters divided into 2 segments of 6,447 characters each. The first 300 characters of each segment contain geographic information.

FILE AVAILABILITY

SSTF 8 is available as a single file that includes the United States, all States, the District of Columbia, and metropolitan statistical areas.

A machine-readable data dictionary is included on the tape. Options include 6250 bpi, ASCII or EBCDIC, and standard ANSI labeling. The file also is available on IBM 3480 compatible tape cartridge. When ordering, please use the order form at the end of this chapter. Pricing information is available from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: 301-457-4100. FAX: 301-457-4714.

For additional information about the subject content of SSTF 8, contact: William Chapin, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Bureau of the

Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: 301-763-8174.

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HOW TO USE THIS FILE

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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.

The SSTF 8 file has A and B records. The A records present data for all persons in 5 population (PA) tables and in 113 housing (HA) tables. The B records present more detailed information in 25 housing (HB) tables. The Table (Matrix) Outlines chapter gives a complete description of all tables in the A and B records.

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

User Notes

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

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

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 procedures. Facsimiles of both the respondent instructions and 1990 census long-form questionnaire are in appendix E.

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

Appendix H contains the code lists used in processing the data. These codes are used in conjunction with the table (matrix) outlines and data dictionary chapters.

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, 12 characters are used and the last 5 are "x" filed. The 1990 SSTF 8 file has a Data Set Name (DSN) of SSTF8XUS.Fnnxxxx, where nn is a two-digit number with leading zeros 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 UHL6. UHL1 and UHL2 repeat information from the system label in HDR1 and HDR2. (See the File Information section.) UHL3 and UHL4 contain information from the identification portion of the first record on the tape. UHL5 and UHL6 contain a statement regarding the data limitations.

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.

File Information

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 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.

Summary Level Sequence Chart and Geographic Area Component Codes

The Summary Level Sequence Chart chapter and the geographic area component codes provide important information for using the 1990 census summary tape files. The Summary Level Sequence Chart chapter for the SSTF 8 file identifies the geographic levels for which data are provided.

After identifying the summary level code, turn to chart 3 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 Chart 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 identification section of the data dictionary beginning in position 14. For example in SSTF 8, the Summary Level Sequence Chart indicates that for the United States (summary level 010) the geographic component codes are 00, 20, 23, 24, and 30. By turning to the geographic component variable in the data dictionary, you can determine that the tables are available for total geography (00), in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (20), in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city (23), in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city (24), not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (30).

In short, always check the geographic code, the summary level (beginning in position 11 of the data dictionary), the geographic component code (beginning in position 14 of the data dictionary), and the characteristic iteration (beginning in position 16 of the data dictionary) for complete identification of an SSTF 8 record.

A and B Records

SSTF 8 is a single file with the data presented in A and B records. The A and B records can be identified by the characteristic iteration field (CHARITER, position 16 in the data dictionary).

Each record type presents a different set of tables. The Table (Matrix) Outlines chapter gives a complete description of all tables in the A and B records.

The A records have 5 population (PA) and 113 housing (HA) tables. The A records provide data for all persons for each summary level and geographic component level within a unit of geography. Since the characteristic iteration in the A records is always all

persons, the A records can be identified by blanks in the characteristic iteration field.

The B records provide more detail in 25 housing (HB) tables. The B records are identified by numbers in the characteristic iteration field. Chart 1 lists the characteristic iteration codes for the A and B records.

Chart 1. Characteristic Iterations

Subject Summary Tape File 8 A Record Blanks Alt persons NOTE: The codes below are used only in the B records. A blank in this field indicates an A record. All householders 000 Race of householder: 001 White 002 Black 003 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic origin of householder; Not of Hispanic origin 105 Hispanic origin (of any race) Household composition: 401 Householder, one person household Male householder Female householder 404 Householder, two or more persons household Married couple family householder 405 Male householder, no wife present, in other family or in 406 nontamily household Female householder, no husband present, in other family or in nonfamily household

Record Identification

Each record on a summary tape file is uniquely identified by a combination of specific geographic codes (for example, State abbreviation), summary level, geographic component code, and characteristic iteration. Chart 1 indicates that for A records, data are presented for all persons. The 5 population and 113 housing tables in the A records for SSTF 8 provide counts of total persons and housing units, unweighted sample counts, and 100-percent counts.

The 25 housing tables in the 8 records provide data for persons with one of the characteristics listed in Chart

For example, if you have an SSTF 8 file and want to know the population for California, table PA1 provides data for all persons. The record providing these data is retrieved by specifying the summary level code for State records (040), the total record for geographic components (00), the characteristic iteration for the A record (blanks), and the State abbreviation for California (CA).

A second example illustrates how to get more detailed information about householder in two or more persons households in California. The B records provide tables for specific characteristic iterations. Therefore, for more detailed data for householder in two or more persons households in California, specify the summary level code for State records (040), the total record for geographic components (00), the relevant characteristic iteration for the B record (404 for householder, two or more persons household) and abbreviation for the State of California (CA).

Remember in both of these examples, you must check all four fields—the summary level code, the geographic component code, the characteristic iteration code, and the State abbreviation—or you will find multiple records.

In addition, a table may extend across segments. Please refer to the Record Segmentation section below for information on selecting the correct segment of data.

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 (LOGRECNU) which appears in position 19 of each segment. Following this, in position 25, is the logical record part number (LOGRECPN). The LOGRECPN indicates the segment number for a block of data within a record. See Chart 2, Segmentation of SSTF 8 Records, for a list of segments in the SSTF 8 file. The total number of parts, or segments, in a record (PARTREC) are shown in position 29.

The A records have 199,857 characters divided into 32 segments of 6,447 characters each. The B records have 12,894 characters divided into 2 segments of 6,447 characters each. All of the segments include 300 characters of geographic identification information followed by tables (matrices). Tables split across segments are indicated in Chart 2 below. The geographic identification information layout for each segment is identical to the identification section described in positions 1-300 of the data dictionary.

The machine-readable data dictionary, which accompanies the SSTF 8 file, provides information on these table (matrix) splits across segments.

Chart 2. Segmentation of SSTF 8 Records

Reco	ord A
Segment 1 Geographic Identification Information	PA1 through HA14-33 data cells
Segment 2	6,447 characters
Geographic Identification Information	HA14-23 data cells-through HA31-4 data cells
	6,447 characters

Chart 2. Segmentation of SSTF 8 Records—Con.

Reco	rd A—Con.
Geographic Identification Information	HA31-20 data cells-through HA35-194 data cells
	6,447 characters including 3 characters filter
Segment 4 Geographic Identification Information	HA35-14 data cells-through HA38-558 data cells
	6,447 characters including 3 characters filler
Segment 5 Geographic Identification Information	HA38-242 data cells-through HA41-209 data cells
	6,447 characters
Segment 6 Geographic Identification Information	HA41=191 data cells—through HA45=146 data cells
	6,447 characters including 3 characters filler
Segment 7 Geographic Identification Information	HA45-124 data cells-through HA52-235 data cells
B	6,447 characters
Segment 8 Geographic Identification Information	HA52-8 data cells-through HA58-54 data cells
Segment 9	6,447 characters
Geographic Identification	HA58-683 data cells
Segment 10	6,447 characters
Geographic Identification Information	HA58-235 data cells-through HA59-448 data cells
Segment 11	6,447 characters
Geographic Identification Information	HA59-254 data cells-through HA60-429 data cells
Segment 12	6,447 characters
Geographic Identification Information	HA60111 data cells-through HA62221 data cells
Segment 13	6,447 characters
Geographic Identification Information	HA62-49 data cells-through HA64-364 data cells
Segment 14	5,447 characters
Geographic Identification Information	HA64-122 data cells-through HA68-216 data cells
Segment 15	6,447 characters
Geographic Identification information	HA68-54 data cells-through HA78-176 data cells
Segment 16	6,447 characters
Geographic Identification Information	HA78-94 data cells-through HA85-10 data cells
	6,447 characters

Chart 2. Segmentation of SSTF 8 Records—Con.

Segment 17	ord A—Con.
Geographic Identification Information	HA85~110 data cells—through HA88~195 data cells
_	6,447 characters
Segment 18 Geographic Identification Information	HA88-105 data cells-through HA90-278 data cells
_	6,447 characters
Segment 19 Geographic Identification Information	HA90-683 data cells
Segment 20	6,447 characters
Geographic Identification Information	HA90-539 data cells-through HA91-144 data cells
_	6,447 characters
Segment 21 Geographic Identification Information	HA91-234 data cells-through HA93-305 data cells
	6,447 characters
Segment 22 Geographic Identification Information	HA93-163 data cells-through HA95-160 data cells
	6,447 characters
Segment 23 Geographic Identification Information	HA95-683 data cells
Comment St	6,447 characters
Segment 24 Geographic Identification Information	HA95-57 data cells—through HA97-446 data cells
_	6.447 characters
Segment 25 Geographic Identification Information	HA97-454 data cells-through HA102-37 data cells
	6,447 characters
Segment 25 Geographic Identification Information	HA102-179 data cells-through HA107-18 data cells
0	6,447 characters
Segment 27 Geographic Identification Information	HA107~42 data cells—through HA109—581 data cells
	6,447 characters
Segment 28 Geographic Identification Information	HA109-199 data cells-through HA110-484 data cells
	6,447 characters
Segment 29 Geographic Identification Information	HA110-116 data cells-through HA111-567 data cells
	6,447 characters
Segment 30 Geographic Identification Information	HA111-683 data cells
_	6,447 characters
Segment 31 Geographic Identification Information	HA111-250 data cells-through HA113-43 data cells
	6,447 characters
'	

Chart 2. Segmentation of SSTF 8 Records—Con.

Segment 32

Geographic Identification

HA113-227 data celis

Information

6,447 characters including

4,104 characters filler

Record B

Segment 1

Geographic Identification Information

HB1 through HB18-83 data cells

6.447 characters

Seament 2

Geographic Identification Information

HB18-67 data cells-through

HB25

6.447 characters including 27 characters filler

Special Area Codes

Special area codes appear in the geographic area codes portion of the data dictionary (positions 142-131) on all SSTF's. The codes represented may vary across SSTF's. Special area code (9) is used in all summary levels on the SSTF 8 file. The nine codes for special area code (9) are described below.

Special area code (9) Land/water area

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

Standard Codes

In the identification section of all summary tape files, 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 threecharacter field will have three symbols. These standard codes are listed on the following page.

- Not available—The codes 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).
- 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.

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

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

Chart 3. SSTF 8 File Identification by Summary Level¹

Field name	•	Summa 010	ry level 040	Summa 300	ry leve 30
Record Codes					·
File identification		*	*	* .	•
State/US-Abbreviation		*	*	*	4
Summary Level		*	*	*	7
Geographic Component		*	*.	*	·
Characteristic Iteration		*	*	*	-
Logical Record Number		*	*	*	,
Logical Record Part Number		*	*	*	1
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 Area				*	•

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

Chart 3. SSTF 8 File Identification by Summary Level¹-Con.

Field name	Summary 010	level , 04 0	Summary 300	y level 301
Geographic Area Codes-Con.				
MSA/CMSA Size Code Place (Census) Place (FIPS) Place Class Code			*	*
Place Description Code Place Size Code Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area Region		*		*
State (Census) State (FIPS) Urban/Rural Urbanized Area Urbanized Area Size Code		*		
Special Area Code (1) Special Area Code (2) Special Area Code (3) Special Area Code (4) Special Area Code (5)				
Special Area Code (6) Special Area Code (7) Special Area Code (8) Special Area Code (9) Special Area Code (10)	*	*	*	*
Area Characteristics				
Area (Land) Area (Water) Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator Functional Status Code	* * * *	* * *	* * *	* *
Geographic Change User Note Indicator Housing Unit Count (100 percent) Internal Point (Latitude) Internal Point (Longitude)	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Part Flag Political/Statistical Area Description Code Population Count (100 percent) Special Flag	*	* *	* *	*

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

SUBJECT LOCATOR

CONTENTS	Age of Householder—Con.	
	by Tenure by Units in Structure	HB2
Index	by Tenure by Vehicles Available	HB11
	by Tenure by Year Householder	
This index is designed to identify quickly the vari-	Moved into Unit	HB3
ables in the SSTF 8 tables. Each variable in a table is	by Tenure by Year Structure Built	HB4
listed alphabetically in bold type. Both the universes	Occupied Housing Units With One or	
and the relevant table numbers appear under the vari-	More Persons 60 Years and Over	
able heading. If the index variable is cross tabulated by	by Tenure by Condominium Status	HA23
other variables, the cross tabulation variables are indi-	by Tenure by Kitchen Facilities	HA21
cated beneath the universe and are preceded by the	by Tenure by Plumbing Facilities	HA20
word "by."	by Tenure by Telephone In Housing	•
The universe, that is the type of entry being tab-	Unit	HA22
ulated, is shown in Italics. While each tabulation applies	Owner-Occupied Condominium	
to only one universe, the index variables may have ref-	Housing Units With Householder 65	
erences to more than one universe. Check all universes	Years and Over	
under each index variable.	by Units in Structure	HA75
	Owner-Occupied Housing Units With	
INDEX	Householder 65 Years and Over	
	by Household Income in 1989 by	
•	House Heating Fuel	HA52
100-Percent Count of Housing Units	by Household Income in 1989 by	
Housing UnitsHA3	Kitchen Facilities	HA48
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	by Household Income in 1989 by	
100-Percent Count of Persons	Plumbing Facilities	HA46
Persons PA3	by Household Income in 1989 by	
7 0700715	Sewage Disposal	HA56
Age	by Household Income in 1989 by	
Persons 60 Years and Over	Source of Water	HA54
by Tenure by Household Type and	by Household Income in 1989 by	
Relationship PA4	Telephone in Housing Unit	HA50
Persons in Group Quarters 60 Years	by Household Income in 1989 by	
and Over	Units in Structure	HA44
by Sex by Group Quarters PA5	by Units in Structure by House	
by ock by croup during minimum.	Heating Fuel	HA77
Age of Householder	by Units in Structure by Kitchen	
Occupied Housing Units	Facilities	HA71
by Tenure HA5	by Units in Structure by Plumbing	
Occupied Housing Units With	Facilities	HA69
Householder 65 Years and Over	by Units in Structure by Rooms	HA67
by Tenure	by Units in Structure by Sewage	
by Tenure by Bedrooms	Disposal	HA81
by Tenure by Condominium Status HB9	by Units in Structure by Source of	
by Tenure by House Heating Fuel	Water	HA79
by Tenure by Kitchen Facilities	by Units in Structure by Telephone	
by Tenure by Plumbing Facilities	in Housing Unit	HA73
by Tenure by Rooms	by Units in Structure by Year	
by Tenure by Sewage Disposal HB14	Householder Moved into Unit	HA65
by Tenure by Source of Water HB13	by Units in Structure by Year	
by Tenure by Telephone in Housing	Structure Built	HA66
Unit HB10	Off Colors Post Management Colors of Colors Post Management Colors of Colors	. 2 100
OIII		

SUBJECT LOCATOR

Age of HouseholderCon.		Age of Householder—Con.	
by Year Householder Moved into Unit		by Year Structure Built by Kitchen	
by Year Structure Built	HA92	Facilities	HA101
by Year Structure Bullt by House		by Year Structure Built by Plumbing	
Heating Fuel	HA102	Facilities	HA99
by Year Structure Bullt by Kitchen		Renter-Occupied Housing Units With	
Facilities	HA100	One or More Persons 60 Years and	
by Year Structure Built by Plumbing		Over	
Facilities	HA98	by Bedrooms	HA19
Owner-Occupied Housing Units With		by House Heating Fuel	HA27
One or More Persons 60 Years and		by Persons in Unit	HA15
Over	*	by Persons Per Room	HA17
* · - ·	HA18	by Rooms	HA13
by Bedrooms		by Sewage Disposal	HA31
by House Heating Fuel	100	by Source of Water	HA29
by Persons in Unit		by Units in Structure	HA7
by Persons Per Room			HA25
by Rooms		by Vehicles Available	HA9
by Sewage Disposal		by Year Householder Moved Into Unit	
by Source of Water		by Year Structure Built	HA11
by Units in Structure		Specified Owner-Occupied Housing	
by Vehicles Available		Units With Householder 65 Years	
by Year Householder Moved Into Unit	HA8	and Over	
by Year Structure Built	HA10	by Household Income in 1989 by	
Renter-Occupied Condominium		Mortgage Status by Selected	
Housing Units With Householder		Monthly Owner Costs as a	
65 Years and Over		Percentage of Household Income	
by Units in Structure	HA76	in 1989	HB19
Renter-Occupied Housing Units With		by Household Income in 1989 by Real	
Householder 65 Years and Over		Estate Taxes	HA61
by Household Income in 1989 by		by Household Income in 1989 by	
House Heating Fuel	HA53	Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a	
by Household Income in 1989 by		Percentage of Household Income in	
Kitchen Facilities	HA49	1989	HB18
by Household Income in 1989 by	V 1 - 2	by Mortgage Status by Household	
Plumbing Facilities	HA47	income in 1989 by Selected Monthly	
by Household Income in 1989 by		Owner Costs	HA59
Sewage Disposal	HA57	by Mortgage Status by Household	
by Household Income in 1989 by		Income in 1989 by Selected Monthly	
Source of Water	HA55	Owner Costs as a Percentage of	
by Household Income in 1989 by	10.00	Household Income in 1989	. HA60
	HA51	by Mortgage Status by Household	. , , , , ,
Telephone in Housing Unit	וכתח	Income in 1989 by Value	HA58
by Household Income in 1989 by	LIA 45	by Mortgage Status by Selected	11/20
Units in Structure	HA45	,	HB17
by Units in Structure by House	11470	Monthly Owner Costs	no i /
Heating Fuel	HA78	by Mortgage Status by Units in	
by Units in Structure by Kitchen		Structure by Selected Monthly	11404
Facilities	HA72	Owner Costs	HA84
by Units in Structure by Plumbing		by Mortgage Status by Units in	
Facilities		Structure by Selected Monthly	
by Units in Structure by Rooms	HA68	Owner Costs as a Percentage of	
by Units in Structure by Sewage		Household Income in 1989	
Disposal	. HA82	by Mortgage Status by Value	HB16
by Units in Structure by Source of		by Mortgage Status by Value by	
Water	. HA80	Selected Monthly Owner Costs	HA109
by Units In Structure by Telephone		by Mortgage Status by Value by	
in Housing Unit	HA74	Selected Monthly Owner Costs as	
by Year Structure Built by House		a Percentage of Household Income	
Heating Fuel	HA103	in 1989	HA110

ge of HouseholderCon.		Age of Householder—Con.	
by Mortgage Status by Year		Specified Renter-Occupied Housing	
Householder Moved into Unit by		Units Paying Cash Rent With	
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	HA93	Householder 65 Years and Over	
by Mortgage Status by Year		by Aggregate Gross Rent by Meals	
Householder Moved into Unit by		included in Rent	HB25
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a		by Gross Rent by Gross Rent as a	
Percentage of Household Income in		Percentage of Household Income	
1989	HA94	in 1989	HA113
by Real Estate Taxes	HB20	by Meals Included in Rent by Gross	
by Units in Structure by Household		Rent	HB24
Income in 1989 by Selected		by Meals Included in Rent by	
Monthly Owner Costs as a		Household Income in 1989 by	
Percentage of Household Income		Gross Rent	HA64
in 1989	HA86	by Meals Included in Rent by Units	
by Units in Structure by Real		in Structure by Gross Rent	HA91
Estate Taxes	HA87	Specified Renter-Occupied Housing	
by Units in Structure by Value	HA83	Units Paying Cash Rent With One or	
by Value	HB15	More Persons 60 Years and Over	
by Value by Condominium Status	HA108	by Aggregate Gross Rent by Meals	
by Value by Household Income in		Included in Rent	HA43
1989 by Selected Monthly Owner		by Meals Included in Rent by Gross	
Costs as a Percentage of		Rent	
Household Income in 1989	HA111	by Median Gross Rent	HA40A
by Value by Real Estate Taxes	HA112	by Median Gross Rent as a	
by Year Householder Moved into		Percentage of Household Income	
Unit by Household Income in		In 1989 by Household Income in	
1989 by Selected Monthly Owner		1989	HA41A
Costs as a Percentage of		Specified Renter-Occupied Housing	
Household Income In 1989	HA95	Units With Householder 65 Years	
Specified Owner-Occupied Housing		and Over	
Units With One or More Persons		by Gross Rent	HB21
60 Years and Over		by Gross Rent as a Percentage of	
by Aggregate Selected Monthly		Household Income in 1989	HB22
Owner Costs by Mortgage Status	HA36	by Gross Rent by Kitchen Facilities	HA106
by Aggregate Value by Mortgage		by Gross Rent by Persons Per Room	HA104
Status	HA34	by Gross Rent by Plumbing Facilities	HA105
by Household Income in 1989 by		by Gross Rent by Telephone in	
Mortgage Status by Selected		Housing Unit	HA107
Monthly Owner Costs as a		by Household Income in 1989 by	
Percentage of Household Income		Gross Rent	HA62
in 1989	HA38	by Household Income in 1989 by	
by Median Selected Monthly Owner		Gross Rent as a Percentage of	
Costs by Mortgage Status	HA35A	Household Income in 1989 H	A63,HB23
by Median Selected Monthly Owner		by Units in Structure by Gross	
Costs as a Percentage of		Rent	HA88
Household Income in 1989 by		by Units in Structure by Gross	
Household Income in 1989	HA38A	Rent as a Percentage of	
by Median Value HA32/		Household Income in 1989	HA89
by Mortgage Status by Selected		by Units in Structure by	
Monthly Owner Costs	HA35	Household Income in 1989 by	
by Mortgage Status by Value	HA33	Gross Rent as a Percentage of	
by Real Estate Taxes	HA39	Household Income in 1989	HA90
by Selected Monthly Owner Costs as		by Year Householder Moved into	
a Percentage of Household Income		Unit by Gross Rent	HA96
in 1989	HA37	, ,	
by Value	HA32		

Age of Householder—Con.		Condominium Status—Con.	
by Year Householder Moved Into		Occupied Housing Units With One or	
Unit by Household Income in		More Persons 60 Years and Over	
1989 by Gross Rent as a		by Tenure by Age of Householder	HA23
Percentage of Household Income		Specified Owner-Occupied Housing	
in 1989	HA97	Units With Householder 65 Years	
Specified Renter-Occupied Housing		and Over	
Units With One or More Persons		by Age of Householder by Value	HA108
60 Years and Over			
by Gross Rent	HA40	Gross Rent	
by Household income in 1989 by		Specified Renter-Occupied Housing	
Gross Rent as a Percentage of		Units Paying Cash Rent With	
Household Income in 1989	HA41	Householder 65 Years and Over	
		by Age of Householder by Gross	
Aggregate Gross Rent		Rent as a Percentage of	
Specified Renter-Occupied Housing		Household Income in 1989	HA113
Units Paying Cash Rent With		by Meals Included in Rent by Age	
Householder 65 Years and Over		of Householder	HB24
by Meals Included in Rent by Age		by Meals Included in Rent by Age	
of Householder	HB25	of Householder by Household	
Specified Renter-Occupied Housing		Income in 1989	HA64
Units Paying Cash Rent With One or		by Meals Included in Rent by Age	
More Persons 60 Years and Over		of Householder by Units in	
by Meals Included in Rent by Age		Structure	HA91
of Householder	HA43	Specified Renter-Occupied Housing	
	10110	Units Paying Cash Rent With One or	
Aggregate Selected Monthly Owner		More Persons 60 Years and Over	
Costs		by Meals Included in Rent by Age	
Specified Owner-Occupied Housing		of Householder	HA42
Units With One or More Persons		Specified Renter-Occupied Housing	1 10 174
60 Years and Over		Units With Householder 65 Years	
by Mortgage Status by Age of		and Over	
Householder	HA36		HB21
Householder	HAND	by Age of Householder	no21
A sassasta Malua		by Age of Householder by Household Income in 1989	HA62
Aggregate Value Specified Owner-Occupied Housing		by Age of Householder by Kitchen	rinoz
Units With One or More Persons			HA106
60 Years and Over		Facilitiesby Age of Householder by Persons	HAIUO
		Per Room	LIAADA
by Mortgage Status by Age of Householder	HA34		NA104
Honzelioidei	TIMO4	by Age of Householder by Plumbing	LAAAE
Badraama		Facilities	HATUS
Bedrooms		by Age of Householder by	MAKOT
Occupied Housing Units With		Telephone in Housing Unitby Age of Householder by Units in	MA107
Householder 65 Years and Over	LIDA		11400
	HB6	Structure	HA88
Owner-Occupied Housing Units With		by Age of Householder by Year	11500
One or More Persons 60 Years and		Householder Moved into Unit	HA96
Over	11145	Specified Renter-Occupied Housing	
by Age of Householder	HA18	Units With One or More Persons	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units With		60 Years and Over	
One or More Persons 60 Years and		by Age of Householder	HA40
Over			
by Age of Householder	HA19	Gross Rent as a Percentage of	
		Household Income in 1989	
Condominium Status	•	Specified Renter-Occupied Housing	
Occupied Housing Units With		Units Paying Cash Rent With	
Householder 65 Years and Over		Householder 65 Years and Over	
by Tenure by Age of Householder	HB9	by Age of Householder by Gross	
		Rent	HA113

		Household Income in 1989	
Gross Rent as a Percentage of		Owner-Occupied Housing Units With	
Household Income in 1989—Con.		Householder 65 Years and Over	
Specified Renter-Occupied Housing		by Age of Householder by House	
Units With Householder 65 Years		Heating Fuel	HA52
and Over	LIDOO	by Age of Householder by Kitchen	117102
by Age of Householder	HB22		HA48
by Age of Householder by		Facilitiesby Age of Householder by Plumbing	. 10170
, 1000011010 1110 1111 1111 1111 1111 1	33,HB23		HA46
 by Age of Householder by Units in 		Facilitiesby Age of Householder by Sewage	יידייווי
Structure	HA89		HA56
by Age of Householder by Units in		Disposal	11/100
Structure by Household Income in		by Age of Householder by Source	HA54
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fable (matrix)	• •	i number lata cells
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HA66.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8)	120
HA67.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9)	135
HA68.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY ROOMS(9)	270
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HA71.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2)	30
, HA72.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	60
HA73.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	30
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HA76.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(8)	24
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HA78.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	270
HA79.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)	60
HA80.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)	120
HA81.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3)	45
HA82.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3)	90
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HA84.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)	156
HA85.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)	120
HA86.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	300
HA87.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13)	78
HA88.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS RENT(10)	300
HA89.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)	300
HA90.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)	1500
HA91	MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(7) BY GROSS RENT(9)	378
HA92.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8)	144
HA93.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	468
HA94.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)	360
HA95	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)	900
HA96.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY GROSS RENT(10)	
HA97.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)	900
HA98.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	48
HA99.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	48

of data cells	Title	Table (matrix)
48	FACILITIES(2)	HA100.
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	
48	FACILITIES(2)	HA101.
•	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	
216	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9)	HA102.
	THE TAX TO SELECT THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	
216	FIFI (9)	HA103.
450	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	
•	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	HA104.
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	HA105.
60	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2)	HA106.
60	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	HA107.
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	
60	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2)	HA108.
780	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)	HA109.
600	A STATE OF	HA110.
1500	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY MONTHLY OWNER SELECTED COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	HA111.
390	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13)	HA112.
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)	HA113.
6	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3)	HB1.
60	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)	HB2.
36	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6)	HB3.
48	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8)	HB4.
54	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY ROOMS(9)	HB5.
	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY BEDROOMS(6)	HB6.

TABLE (MATRIX) OUTLINES

Table	Total n	umber a cells
(matrix)	THE .	
PA1.	PERSONS(1)	•
PA2.	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS(1)	1
PA3.	100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS(1)	1
PA4.	TENURE(2) BY AGE(4) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(11) Universe: Persons 60 years and over Owner occupied: 60 to 64 years: In family households: Householder Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives In nonfamily households: Male householder: Living alone Not living alone Female householder: Living alone Not living alone Not living alone Nonrelatives In group quarters: Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters 65 to 74 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP) 75 to 84 years:	88
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP) 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP) Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	
PA5.	SEX(2) BY AGE(7) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3)	42
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS)	

```
(matrix)
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10).......
                                                                                                     80
HA7.
        Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
        15 to 59 years:
            1, detached
            1, attached
            3 or 4
            5 to 9
            10 to 19
            20 to 49
            50 or more
            Mobile home or trailer
            Other
        60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
        65 to 69 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
         70 tò 74 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
         75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
        80 to 84 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
        85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
        90 years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6).....
                                                                                                      48
HA8.
         Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
         15 to 59 years:
            1989 to March 1990
            1985 to 1988
            1980 to 1984
            1970 to 1979
            1960 to 1969
            1959 or earlier
        60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
         65 to 69 years:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
         70 to 74 years:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
        75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
         80 to 84 years:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
         85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
         90 years and over:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
HA9.
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6).....
                                                                                                      48
         Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
         15 to 59 years:
            1989 to March 1990
            1985 to 1988
            1980 to 1984
            1970 to 1979
            1960 to 1969
            1959 or earlier
         60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
```

(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)

(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)

(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)

75 to 79 years:

80 to 84 years:

```
(matrix)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8)-Con.
HA11.
        85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
        90 years and over:
            (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY ROOMS(9) .....
                                                                                                   72
HA12.
        Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
        15 to 59 years:
            1 room
           2 rooms
            3 rooms
            4 rooms
           5 rooms
            6 rooms
            7 rooms
            8 rooms
           9 or more rooms
        60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        65 to 69 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        70 to 74 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        80 to 84 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        90 years and over:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
HA13.
                                                                                                   72
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY ROOMS(9) ......
        Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
        15 to 59 years:
            1 room
            2 rooms
            3 rooms
            4 rooms
            5 rooms
            6 rooms
            7 rooms
            8 rooms
            9 or more rooms
        60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        65 to 69 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        70 to 74 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        80 to 84 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
        90 years and over:
            (Repeat ROOMS)
```

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5)-Con. HA16. 75 to 79 years: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

80 to 84 years:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

85 to 89 years:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

90 years and over:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5)..... HA17. Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over

15 to 59 years:

0.50 or less

0.51 to 0.75 0.76 to 1.00

1.01 to 1.50

1.51 or more

60 to 64 years: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

65 to 69 years:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

70 to 74 years:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

75 to 79 years:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

80 to 84 years:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

85 to 89 years:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

90 years and over:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY BEDROOMS(6)..... HA18. Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over

15 to 59 years:

No bedroom

1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms

5 or more bedrooms

60 to 64 years:

(Repeat BEDROOMS)

65 to 69 years:

(Repeat BEDROOMS)

70 to 74 years:

(Repeat BEDROOMS)

75 to 79 years:

(Repeat BEDROOMS)

80 to 84 years:

(Repeat BEDROOMS)

85 to 89 years:

(Repeat BEDROOMS)

90 years and over:

(Repeat BEDROOMS)

```
HA24.
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4)-Con.
         65 to 69 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
         70 to 74 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
         75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
         80 to 84 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
         85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
         90 years and over:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4).....
HA25.
        Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
         15 to 59 years:
            None
            2
            3 or more
        60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
        65 to 69 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
        70 to 74 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
        75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
        80 to 84 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
        85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
        90 years and over:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9).....
HA26.
        Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
        15 to 59 years:
            Utility gas
            Bottled, tank, or LP gas
            Electricity
            Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
            Coal or coke
            Wood
            Solar energy
            Other fuel
            No fuel used
        60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        65 to 69 years:
            (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        70 to 74 years:
            (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        80 to 84 years:
            (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        90 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
```

fable matrix)	Title	Total num of data	
-IA27.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9)		72
INZI.	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:		
	Utility gas		
	Bottled, tank, or LP gas		
	Electricity Fuel oll, kerosene, etc.		
	Coal or coke		
	Wood.		
	Solar energy		
	Other fuel No fuel used		
	60 to 64 years:		
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		
	65 to 69 years:		
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 70 to 74 years:		
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		
	75 to 79 years:		
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		
	85 tò 89 years:		
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		
	90 years and over: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		
1440	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)		32
HA28.	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over		JŁ
	15 to 59 years:		
	Public system or private company		
	Individual well:		
	Drilled Dug		
	Some other source		
	60 to 64 years:	•	
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		
	70 to 74 years:		
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		
	75 to 79 years:		
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) 80 to 84 years:		
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		
	85 to 89 years:		
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) 90 years and over:		
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		
HA29.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)		32
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over	•	
	15 to 59 years:		
	Public system or private company Individual well:		
	Drilled		
	Dug		
	Some other source		
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		
	65 to 69 years:		
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		
	70 to 74 years:		
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		

TABLE (MATRIX) OUTLINES

```
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18)-Con.
HA32.
           $90,000 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
        60 to 64 years:
           (Repeat VALUE)
        65 to 69 years:
           (Repeat VALUE)
        70 to 74 years:
           (Repeat VALUE)
        75 to 79 years:
           (Repeat VALUE)
        80 to 84 years:
           (Repeat VALUE)
        85 to 89 years:
           (Repeat VALUE)
        90 years and over:
           (Repeat VALUE)
        MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) .....
HA32A.
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons
         60 years and over
        Median value:
           15 to 64 years
           65 years and over
        MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8).....
HA32B.
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons
         60 years and over
        Median value:
           15 to 59 years
           60 to 64 years
           65 to 69 years
           70 to 74 years
           75 to 79 years
           80 to 84 years
           85 to 89 years
           90 years and over
        HA33.
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons
          60 years and over
        With a mortgage:
           15 to 59 years:
Less than $20,000
               $20,000 to $29,999
               $30,000 to $39,999
               $40,000 to $49,999
               $50,000 to $59,999
               $60,000 to $69,999
               $70,000 to $79,999
               $80,000 to $89,999
               $90,000 to $99,999
               $100,000 to $124,999
               $125,000 to $149,999
               $150,000 to $174,999
               $175,000 to $199,999
```

```
(matrix)
         MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18)-Con.
HA33.
                $200,000 to $249,999
                $250,000 to $299,999
                $300,000 to $399,999
                $400,000 to $499,999
                $500,000 or more
             60 to 64 years:
                (Repeat VALUE)
             65 to 69 years:
                 (Repeat VALUE)
             70 to 74 years:
                 (Repeat VALUE)
             75 to 79 years:
                 (Repeat VALUE)
             80 to 84 years:
                 (Repeat VALUE)
             85 to 89 years:
                 (Repeat VALUE)
             90 years and over:
                 (Repeat VALUE)
         Not mortgaged:
             (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE)
         AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8).....
HA34.
         Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with
           one or more persons 60 years and over
         Total:
             With a mortgage:
                15 to 59 years
60 to 64 years
                65 to 69 years
                 70 to 74 years
                 75 to 79 years
                80 to 84 years
                85 to 89 years
90 years and over
             Not mortgaged:
                 (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)
         MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8)
BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) ......
HA35.
         Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units
           with one or more persons 60 years and over
         With a mortgage:
             15 to 59 years:
                 Less than $100
                 $100 to $199
                 $200 to $299
                 $300 to $399
                 $400 to $499
                 $500 to $599
                 $600 to $699
                 $700 to $799
                 $800 to $899
                 $900 to $999
                 $1,000 to $1,249
                 $1,250 to $1,499
                 $1,500 or more
             60 to 64 years:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
             65 to 69 years:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
```

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(matrix)
        MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8)
HA35.
         BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)-Con.
           70 to 74 years:
               (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
           75 to 79 years:
               (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
           80 to 84 years:
               (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
           85 to 89 years:
               (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
           90 years and over:
               (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
        Not mortgaged:
           (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SELECTED MONTHLY
             OWNER COSTS)
        MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE
HA35A.
         STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) .....
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons
         60 years and over
        Median selected monthly owner costs:
           With a mortgage:
               15 to 64 years
               65 years and over
           Not mortgaged:
               (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)
        AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE
HA36.
         STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) .....
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons
          60 years and over
        Total:
           With a mortgage:
               15 to 59 years
               60 to 64 years
               65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
               75 to 79 years
               80 to 84 years
               85 to 89 years
               90 years and over
            Not mortgaged:
               (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS
HA37.
          AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10).....
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons
          60 years and over
        15 to 59 years:
            Less than 10 percent
            10 to 14 percent
            15 to 19 percent
            20 to 24 percent
            25 to 29 percent
            30 to 34 percent
            35 to 39 percent
            40 to 49 percent
            50 percent or more
            Not computed
        60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE
             OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
```

HA37. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)—Con.
65 to 69 years:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

70 to 74 years:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

75 to 79 years:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

80 to 84 years:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

85 to 89 years:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

90 years and over:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

HA38. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF

60 years and over

15 to 59 years:

Less than \$5,000: With a mortgage:

Less than 10 percent

10 to 14 percent

15 to 19 percent

20 to 24 percent

25 to 29 percent

30 to 34 percent

35 to 39 percent

40 to 49 percent

50 percent or more

Not computed

Not mortgaged:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$5,000 to \$9,999:

(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$10,000 to \$19,999:

(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$20,000 to \$29,999:

(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$30,000 or more:

(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

60 to 64 years:

(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

65 to 69 years:

(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 70 to 74 years:

(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

(matrix) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY MORTGAGE HA38. STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con. 75 to 79 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 80 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 90 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) HA38A. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) 40 Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989: 15 to 59 years: Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$29,999 \$30,000 or more 60 to 64 years (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 65 to 69 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 70 to 74 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 75 to 79 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 80 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 85 to 89 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 90 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13)..... HA39. Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$699 \$700 to \$799 \$800 to \$899 \$900 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more 60 to 64 years: (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) 65 to 69 years: (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)

```
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT
HA41.
         AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con.
               20 to 24 percent
               25 to 29 percent
               30 to 34 percent
35 to 39 percent
               40 to 49 percent
               50 percent or more
               Not computed
            $5,000 to $9,999:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $10,000 to $19,999:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $20,000 to $29,999:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $30,000 or more:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
             HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        65 to 69 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
             HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        70 to 74 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
             HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
             HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        80 to 84 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
             HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
             HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        90 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
             HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
HA41A. MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1)
          BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5).....
        Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with one or more
          persons 60 years and over
        Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989:
            15 to 59 years:
               Less than $5,000
               $5,000 to $9,999
               $10,000 to $19,999
               $20,000 to $29,999
               $30,000 or more
            60 to 64 years:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            65 to 69 years:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            70 to 74 years:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            75 to 79 years:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            80 to 84 years:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            85 to 89 years:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
```

Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over

65 to 74 years:

Less than \$5,000: 1, detached 1, attached 2 or more

Other

Mobile home or trailer

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(matrix)
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY UNITS IN
HA44.
          STRUCTURE(5)-Con.
            $5,000 to $9,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $10,000 to $14,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $15,000 to $19,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $20,000 to $24,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $25,000 to $29,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $30,000 to $39,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $40,000 to $49,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $50,000 or more:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
HA45.
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY UNITS IN
          STRUCTURE(10) ......
         Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
            Less than $5,000:
                1, detached
                1, attached
                3 or 4
                5 to 9
                10 to 19
                20 to 49
                50 or more
                Mobile home or trailer
                Other
            $5,000 to $9,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $10,000 to $14,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $15,000 to $19,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $20,000 to $24,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $25,000 to $29,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $30,000 to $39,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $40,000 to $49,999:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
            $50,000 or more:
                (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
         75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
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1177-1171		O OLIG COMO
HA50.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2)Con.	
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$10,000 to \$14,999:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$15,000 to \$19,999:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$30,000 to \$39,999:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$50,000 or more:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	-
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	85 years and over:	
11254	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
HA51.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2)	54
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000:	
	With telephone	
	No telephone \$5,000 to \$9,999:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$15,000 to \$19,999:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$30,000 to \$39,999:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	\$50,000 or more:	
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 75 to 84 years:	
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	
H A 52.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE	
MADZ.	HEATING FUEL(9)	243
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000:	
	Utility gas	
	Bottled, tank, or LP gas Electricity	
	Fuel oll, kerosene, etc.	•
	Coal or coke Wood	
	TTUCK	

243

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(matrix)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE
HA52.
          HEATING FUEL(9)-Con.
               Solar energy
               Other fuel
               No fuel used
            $5,000 to $9,999:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
              0,000 to $14,999:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $15,000 to $19,999:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $20,000 to $24,999:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $25,000 to $29,999:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $30,000 to $39,999:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $40,000 to $49,999:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $50,000 or more:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE
HA53.
          HEATING FUEL(9)
        Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        65 to 74 years:
            Less than $5,000:
               Utility gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
               Electricity
               Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
               Coal or coke
               Wood
               Solar energy
               Other fuel
               No fuel used
            $5,000 to $9,999:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
              0,000 to $14,999
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $15,000 to $19,999:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $20,000 to $24,999:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $25,000 to $29,999:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $30,000 to $39,999:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $40,000 to $49,999:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $50,000 or more:
               (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
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(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SOURCE OF WATER)

\$700 to \$799 \$800 to \$899 \$900 to \$999

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(matrix)
        MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME
HA59.
         IN 1989(9) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)-Con.
                  $1,000 to $1,249
                  $1,250 to $1,499
                  $1,500 or more
              $5,000 to $9,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $10,000 to $14,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $15,000 to $19,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $20,000 to $24,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $25,000 to $29,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $30,000 to $39,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $40,000 to $49,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $50,000 or more:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
           75 to 84 years:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
           85 years and over:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
        Not mortgaged:
           (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED
             MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
        MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME
HA60.
         IN 1989(9) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
         HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) .....
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        With a mortgage:
           65 to 74 years:
              Less than $5,000:
                  Less than 10 percent
                  10 to 14 percent
                  15 to 19 percent
                  20 to 24 percent
                  25 to 29 percent
                  30 to 34 percent
35 to 39 percent
                  40 to 49 percent
                  50 percent or more
                  Not computed
               $5,000 to $9,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                   HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $10,000 to $14,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                   HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $15,000 to $19,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                   HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $20,000 to $24,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                   HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $25,000 to $29,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
```

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

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MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
HA60.
          HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con.
               $30,000 to $39,999:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                    HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $40,000 to $49,999:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                    HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $50,000 or more:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                    HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                 COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            85 years and over:
                (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                 COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        Not mortgaged:
            (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By
              SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER CÓSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
             INCOME IN 1989)
HA61.
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9)
          BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13) .....
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder
          65 years and over
        65 to 74 years:
            Less than $5,000:
               Less than $100
               $100 to $199
               $200 to $299
               $300 to $399
                $400 to $499
                $500 to $599
                $600 to $699
                $700 to $799
                $800 to $899
                $900 to $999
                $1,000 to $1,499
               $1,500 to $1,999
                $2,000 or more
            $5,000 to $9,999:
               (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $10,000 to $14,999:
               (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $15,000 to $19,999:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $20,000 to $24,999:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $25,000 to $29,999:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $30,000 to $39,999:
               (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $40,000 to $49,999:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $50,000 or more:
               (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By REAL ESTATE TAXES)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By REAL ESTATE TAXES)
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	Table (matrlx)									Total numbe	
_		GE OF H	Title DUSEHOLI	DER(3) BY H	HOUSEHOLD NTAGE OF HO	INCOME IN 1	989(9)	-		of data cell	<u>s</u>
		BY GROS IN 1989(1	S RENT A 0)Coп.	S A PERCEN	NTAGE OF HO	DUSEHOLD IN	ICOME				
		\$25,000 (Re \$30,000) to \$29,99 peat GRO) to \$39.99	19: SS RENT AS 19:	NTAGE OF HO S A PERCENT,	AGE OF HOU	SEHOLD INC	COME IN 19	189)		
		184		EL SEPIEVE	<u> </u>	*CE OE HO!!	DELIAL D. BUZ	<u> </u>	-00)		
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AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER HA65. MOVED INTO UNIT(6)..... Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1959 or earlier 1, attached: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) 2 or more: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) Mobile home or trailer: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) 75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) 85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8)...... 120 HA66. Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier 1, attached: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) 2 or more: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) Mobile home or trailer: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) 75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) 85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) HA67. Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1. detached: 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms 1. attached: (Repeat ROOMS)

2 or more:

Other:

Mobile home or trailer:

(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)

(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)

(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)

matrix)	Title	of data cells
HA69.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2)—Con.	
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES) 85 years and over:	•
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	
HA70.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2)	60
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:	
	1, defached:	
	Complete plumbing facilities	
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	
	1, attached:	
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) 2:	
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) 3 or 4:	
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	
	5 to 9: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	
	10 to 19:	•
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) 20 to 49:	
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	
	50 or more:	
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	
	Mobile home or trailer:	
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) Other:	
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	
	75 to 84 years:	
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	
	85 years and over:	
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	
HA71.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2)	30
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	•
	65 to 74 years:	
	1, detached: Complete kitchen facilities	
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	
	1, attached:	
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	
	2 or more:	
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	
	Mobile home or trailer:	
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) Other:	
-	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	
	75 to 84 years:	
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	

Title

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AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)
HA74.
          BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2)-Con.
            5 to 9:
               (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
            10 to 19:
               (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
            20 to 49:
               (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
            50 or more:
                (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
            Mobile home or trailer:
               (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
            Othèr:
               (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
         75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
                                                                                                     24
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(8)......
HA75.
        Universe: Owner-occupied condominium housing units with householder
          65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
            1, detached
            1, attached
            3 or 4
            5 to 9
            10 to 19
            20 to 49
            50 or more
         75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
HA76.
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(8).....
        Universe: Renter-occupied condominium housing units with householder
          65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
            1, detached
            1, attached
            3 or 4
            5 to 9
            10 to 19
            20 to 49
            50 or more
         75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY
HA77.
          HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9).....
         Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
            1, detached:
                Utility gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
                Electricity
                Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
                Coal or coke
                Wood
```

Public system or private company

Individual well: Drilled Dug

TABLE (MATRIX) OUTLINES

```
(matrix)
                     Title
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5)
HA79.
          BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)-Con.
               Some other source
            1, attached:
               (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            2 or more:
               (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            Mobile home or trailer:
(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            Other:
               (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) ......
                                                                                                    120
HA80.
        Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        65 to 74 years:
            1, detached:
               Public system or private company
               Individual well:
                   Drilled
                   Dug
               Some other source
            1, attached:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            2:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            3 or 4:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            5 to 9:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            10 to 19:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            20 to 49:
               (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            50 or more:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            Mobile home or trailer:
               (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            Other:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
         75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER)
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5)
HA81.
                                                                                                      45
          BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3).....
         Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
            1, detached:
                Public sewer
                Septic tank or cesspool
                Other means
             1, attached:
                (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
            2 or more:
                (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
            Mobile home or trailer:
                (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
            Other:
                (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
                                                                                                   5-39
```

(matrix) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY VALUE(18)-Con. HA83. 75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By VALUE) 85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By VALUE) MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) HA84. BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over With a mortgage: 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$699 \$700 to \$799 \$800 to \$899 \$900 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,249 \$1,250 to \$1,499 \$1,500 or more 1, attached: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) 75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) 85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN HA85. STRUCTURE(2) BY SÉLECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)..... Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over

With a mortgage:

65 to 74 years:

1, detached:

Less than 10 percent

10 to 14 percent

15 to 19 percent

20 to 24 percent

25 to 29 percent

30 to 34 percent

35 to 39 percent

40 to 49 percent

50 percent or more Not computed

1, attached:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

75 to 84 years:

(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

85 years and over:

(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

Not mortgaged:

(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$2,000 or more

(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)

1, attached:

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of data cells
(matrix)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY REAL
HA87.
          ESTATE TAXES(13)-Con.
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)
           years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS RENT(10).....
HA88.
        Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        65 to 74 years:
            1, detached:
                With cash rent:
                   Less than $100
                   $100 to $199
                   $200 to $299
                   $300 to $399
                   $400 to $499
                   $500 to $599
                   $600 to $749
                   $750 to $999
                   $1,000 or more
               No cash rent
            1, attached:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            2:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            3 or 4:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            5 to 9:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            10 to 19:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            20 to 49:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            50 or more:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            Mobile home or trailer:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            Other:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT)
         75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS
HA89.
          RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) .....
         Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
            1, detached:
                Less than 10 percent
                10 to 14 percent
                15 to 19 percent
                20 to 24 percent
                25 to 29 percent
                30 to 34 percent
                35 to 39 percent
                40 to 49 percent
                50 percent or more
                Not computed
            1, attached:
```

(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

2:

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HA89.
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS
         RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con.
              (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           5 to 9:
              (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           10 to 19:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           20 to 49:
              (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           50 or more:
              (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           Mobile home or trailer:
              (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        75 to 84 years:
           (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
            HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        85 years and over:
           (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
            HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
HA90.
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY
         HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE
         OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)
        Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        65 to 74 years:
           1, detached:
              Less than $5,000:
                  Less than 10 percent
                  10 to 14 percent
                  15 to 19 percent
                 20 to 24 percent
                 25 to 29 percent
                 30 to 34 percent
                 35 to 39 percent
                  40 to 49 percent
                 50 percent or more
                 Not computed
              $5,000 to $9,999:
                  (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $10,000 to $19,999:
                  (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $20,000 to $29,999:
                  (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $30,000 or more:
                  (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           1, attached:
              (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
               PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           10 to 19:
              (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
```

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

378

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(matrix)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY
HA90.
          HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE
          OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con.
            20 to 49:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           50 or more:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            Mobile home or trailer:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS
             RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS
             RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3)
HA91.
          BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(7) BY GROSS RENT(9) .....
        Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with
          householder 65 years and over
        Meals included in rent:
            65 to 74 years:
               1, detached or attached:
                  Less than $100
                   $100 to $199
                   $200 to $299
                   $300 to $399
                   $400 to $499
                   $500 to $599
                   $600 to $749
                   $750 to $999
                   $1,000 or more
                   (Repeat GROSS RENT)
                   (Repeat GROSS RENT)
               5 to 9:
                   (Repeat GROSS RENT)
               10 to 49:
                   (Repeat GROSS RENT)
               50 or more:
                   (Repeat GROSS RENT)
               Mobile home, trailer, other:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
            75 to 84 years:
               (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)
            85 years and over:
               (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)
        No meals included in rent:
            (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)
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20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent

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AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS
HA95.
         A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con.
                  30 to 34 percent
                  35 to 39 percent
                  40 to 49 percent
                  50 percent or more
                  Not computed
              $5,000 to $9,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                   HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $10,000 to $19,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                   HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $20,000 to $29,999:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                   HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $30,000 or more:
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                   HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           1980 to 1984:
              (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           1960 to 1969:
              (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           1959 or earlier
              (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        75 to 84 years:
           (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN
            1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
            HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        85 years and over:
           (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN
           1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
           HOUSÉHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6)
HA96.
         BY GROSS RENT(10).....
        Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
```

65 to 74 years:

1989 to March 1990:

With cash rent:

Less than \$100

\$100 to \$199

\$200 to \$299

\$300 to \$399

\$400 to \$499

\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749

\$750 to \$999

\$1,000 or more

No cash rent 1985 to 1988:

(Repeat GROSS RENT)

```
Table
(matrix)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6)
HA96.
          BY GROSS RENT(10)-Con.
            1980 to 1984:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            1970 to 1979:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            1960 to 1969:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT)
            1959 or earlier:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT)
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By GROSS RENT)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By GROSS RENT)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY
HA97.
          HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) ......
         Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        65 to 74 years:
            1989 to March 1990:
               Less than $5,000:
                   Less than 10 percent
                   10 to 14 percent
                   15 to 19 percent
20 to 24 percent
                   25 to 29 percent
                   30 to 34 percent
35 to 39 percent
                   40 to 49 percent
                   50 percent or more
                   Not computed
               $5,000 to $9,999:
                   (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $10,000 to $19,999:
                   (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $20,000 to $29,999:
                   (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $30,000 or more:
                   (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            1985 to 1988:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            1980 to 1984:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            1970 to 1979:
                (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            1960 to 1969:
                (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
                (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A
                 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
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(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

85 years and over:

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(matrix)
                      Title
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY
HA100.
          KITCHEN FACILITIES(2)-Con.
            1960 to 1969:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
            1950 to 1959:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
            1940 to 1949:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
            1939 or earlier:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
         75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
HA101. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY
                                                                                                         48
          KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) .....
         Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
             1989 to March 1990:
                Complete kitchen facilities
                Lacking complete kitchen facilities
            1985 to 1988:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
            1980 to 1984:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
            1970 to 1979:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
            1960 to 1969:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
            1950 to 1959:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
             1940 to 1949:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
            1939 or earlier:
                (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
         75 to 84 years:
             (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
         AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9).....
HA102.
         Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
             1989 to March 1990:
                Utility gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
                Electricity
                Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
                Coal or coke
                Wood
                Solar energy
                Other fuel
                No fuel used
             1985 to 1988:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
             1980 to 1984:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
             1970 to 1979:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
             1960 to 1969:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
             1950 to 1959:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
```

TABLE (MATRIX) OUTLINES

0.51 to 0.75 0.76 to 1.00 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more \$100 to \$199:

\$200 to \$299:

\$300 to \$399:

\$400 to \$499:

\$500 to \$599:

\$600 to \$749:

(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

(matrix) Title AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5)-Con. HA104. \$750 to \$999: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) \$1,000 or more: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) No cash rent: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) 75 to 84 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT By PERSONS PER ROOM) 85 years and over: (Repeat GROSS RENT By PERSONS PER ROOM) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2)..... 60 HA105. Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$100: Complete plumbing facilities Lacking complete plumbing facilities \$100 to \$199: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) \$200 to \$299: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) \$300 to \$399: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) \$400 to \$499: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) \$500 to \$599: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) \$600 to \$749: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) \$750 to \$999: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) \$1,000 or more: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) No cash rent: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) 75 to 84 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT By PLUMBING FACILITIES) 85 years and over: (Repeat GROSS RENT By PLUMBING FACILITIES) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) HA106. Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$100: Complete kitchen facilities Lacking complete kitchen facilities \$100 to \$199: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) \$200 to \$299: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) \$300 to \$399: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) \$400 to \$499: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) \$500 to \$599: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) \$600 to \$749: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) \$750 to \$999: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) \$1,000 or more: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2)-Con. HA106. No cash rent: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) 75 to 84 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT By KITCHEN FACILITIES) 85 years and over: (Repeat GROSS RENT By KITCHEN FACILITIES) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2)...... Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$100: With telephone No telephone \$100 to \$199: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$200 to \$299: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$300 to \$399: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$400 to \$499: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$500 to \$599: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$600 to \$749: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$750 to \$999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$1,000 or more: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) No cash rent: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 75 to 84 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 85 years and over: (Repeat GROSS RENT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) HA108. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2)...... Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$20,000: Condominium Not condominium \$20,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) \$40,000 to \$59,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) \$60,000 to \$79,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) \$80,000 to \$99,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) \$100,000 to \$149,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) \$150,000 to \$199,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) \$200,000 to \$249,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) \$250,000 to \$299,999 (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) \$300,000 or more: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)

```
of data cells
                     Title
(matrix)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2)-Con.
HA108.
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat VALUE By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
           years and over:
            (Repeat VALUE By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
        MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)
HA109.
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        With a mortgage:
            65 to 74 years:
               Less than $20,000:
                   Less than $100
                   $100 to $199
                   $200 to $299
                   $300 to $399
                   $400 to $499
                   $500 to $599
                   $600 to $699
                   $700 to $799
                   $800 to $899
                   $900 to $999
                   $1,000 to $1,249
                   $1,250 to $1,499
                   $1,500 or more
               $20,000 to $39,999:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $40,000 to $59,999:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $60,000 to $79,999:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $80,000 to $99,999:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $100,000 to $149,999:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $150,000 to $199,999;
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $200,000 to $249,999:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $250,000 to $299,999
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
               $300,000 or more:
                   (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
            75 to 84 years:
               (Repeat VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
            85 years and over:
               (Repeat VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
         Not mortgaged:
            (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
        MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY SELECTED
HA110.
          MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10).....
                                                                                                     600
         Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
         With a mortgage:
            65 to 74 years:
               Less than $20,000:
                   Less than 10 percent
                   10 to 14 percent
                   15 to 19 percent
                   20 to 24 percent
                   25 to 29 percent
                   30 to 34 percent
                   35 to 39 percent
                   40 to 49 percent
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MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY SELECTED
HA110.
         MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con.
                 50 percent or more
                 Not computed
              $20,000 to $39,999:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $40,000 to $59,999:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $60,000 to $79,999:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $80,000 to $99,999:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $100,000 to $149,999:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $150,000 to $199,999:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $200,000 to $249,999:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $250,000 to $299,999:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
              $300,000 or more:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           75 to 84 years:
              (Repeat VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE
               OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           85 years and over:
              (Repeat VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE
               OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
       Not mortgaged:
           (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
            COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
       65 to 74 years:
           Less than $20,000:
              Less than $5,000:
                 Less than 10 percent
                 10 to 14 percent
                 15 to 19 percent
                 20 to 24 percent
                 25 to 29 percent
                 30 to 34 percent
                 35 to 39 percent
                 40 to 49 percent
                 50 percent or more
                 Not computed
              $5,000 to $9,999:
                 (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
```

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$10,000 to \$19,999:

```
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED
HA111.
          MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con.
               $20,000 to $29,999
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                    HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
               $30,000 or more
                  (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                    HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           $20,000 to $39,999
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $40,000 to $59,999:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $60,000 to $79,999:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $80,000 to $99,999:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $100,000 to $149,999:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                 COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
           $150,000 to $199,999:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $200,000 to $249,999:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $250,000 to $299.999:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $300,000 or more:
               (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
                 COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY
             OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY
             OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13).....
                                                                                                   390
         Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
            Less than $20,000:
               Less than $100
               $100 to $199
               $200 to $299
               $300 to $399
               $400 to $499
               $500 to $599
               $600 to $699
               $700 to $799
               $800 to $899.
               $900 to $999
               $1,000 to $1,499
               $1,500 to $1,999
               $2,000 or more
            $20,000 to $39,999:
               (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $40,000 to $59,999:
```

(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)

```
HA112. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13)-Con.
            $60,000 to $79,999:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $80,000 to $99,999:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $100,000 to $149,999:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $150,000 to $199,999:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $200,000 to $249,999:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $250,000 to $299,999:
               (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
            $300,000 or more:
                (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
         75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat VALUE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat VALUE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)
HA113. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(9) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)
         Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder
          65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
            Less than $100:
               Less than 10 percent
                10 to 14 percent
               15 to 19 percent
20 to 24 percent
               25 to 29 percent
               30 to 34 percent
               35 to 39 percent
               40 to 49 percent
               50 percent or more
               Not computed
            $100 to $199:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $200 to $299:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $300 to $399:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $400 to $499:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $500 to $599:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $600 to $749:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $750 to $999:
               (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
            $1,000 or more:
                (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat GROSS RENT By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
             INCOME IN 1989)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat GROSS RENT By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
             INCOME IN 1989)
```

75 to 84 years:

(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)

75 to 84 years:

(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)

```
(matrix)
        MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) ......
HB16.
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        With a mortgage:
           65 to 74 years:
Less than $20,000
               $20,000 to $39,999
               $40,000 to $59,999
               $60,000 to $79,999
               $80,000 to $99,999
               $100,000 to $149,999
               $150,000 to $199,999
               $200,000 to $249,999
               $250,000 to $299,999
               $300,000 or more
            75 to 84 years:
               (Repeat VALUE)
           85 years and over:
               (Repeat VALUE)
        Not mortgaged:
            (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE)
        MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY SELECTED MONTHLY
HB17.
                                                                                                  78
          OWNER COSTS(13)
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        With a mortgage:
           65 to 74 years:
               Less than $100
               $100 to $199
               $200 to $299
               $300 to $399
               $400 to $499
               $500 to $599
               $600 to $699
               $700 to $799
               $800 to $899
               $900 to $999
               $1,000 to $1,249
               $1,250 to $1,499
               $1,500 or more
            75 to 84 years:
               (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
            85 years and over:
               (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
        Not mortgaged:
            (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY
HB18.
          OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10).....
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        65 to 74 years:
            Less than $5,000:
               Less than 10 percent
               10 to 14 percent
               15 to 19 percent
               20 to 24 percent
               25 to 29 percent
               30 to 34 percent
               35 to 39 percent
               40 to 49 percent
               50 percent or more
               Not computed
            $5,000 to $9,999:
               (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
```

HB18.

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY

OWNER COSTS AS A PÉRCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con. \$10,000 to \$19,999:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$20,000 to \$29,999:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$30,000 or more:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

75 to 84 years:

(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

85 years and over:

(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

HB19. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2)
BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME
IN 1989(10)

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:

.....

300

Less than \$5,000:

With a mortgage:

Less than 10 percent

10 to 14 percent

15 to 19 percent

20 to 24 percent

25 to 29 percent

30 to 34 percent

35 to 39 percent

40 to 49 percent

50 percent or more

Not computed

Not mortgaged:

(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$5,000 to \$9,999:

(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$10,000 to \$19,999:

(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$20,000 to \$29,999:

(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\$30,000 or more:

(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

75 to 84 years:

(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 85 years and over:

(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

```
(matrix)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13).....
HB20.
        Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        65 to 74 years:
            Less than $100
            $100 to $199
            $200 to $299
            $300 to $399
            $400 to $499
            $500 to $599
            $600 to $699
            $700 to $799
            $800 to $899
            $900 to $999
            $1,000 to $1,499
            $1,500 to $1,999
            $2,000 or more
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
        AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10)
HB21.
        Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
        65 to 74 years:
            With cash rent:
               Less than $100
               $100 to $199
               $200 to $299
               $300 to $399
               $400 to $499
               $500 to $599
               $600 to $749
               $750 to $999
               $1,000 or more
            No cash rent
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat GROSS RENT)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat GROSS RENT)
      AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN
HB22.
                                                                                                     30
        Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
         65 to 74 years:
            Less than 10 percent
            10 to 14 percent
            15 to 19 percent
            20 to 24 percent
            25 to 29 percent
            30 to 34 percent
            35 to 39 percent
            40 to 49 percent
            50 percent or more
            Not computed
         75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
         85 years and over:
            (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
```

HB23.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)	150		
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than 10 percent			
	10 to 14 percent			
	15 to 19 percent			
	20 to 24 percent			
	25 to 29 percent			
	30 to 34 percent 35 to 39 percent			
	40 to 49 percent			
	50 percent or more			
	Not computed			
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)			
	\$10,000 to \$19,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)			
	\$20,000 to \$29,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)			
	\$30,000 or more:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)			
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)			
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)			
	MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(9)			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By GROSS RENT)			
HB25.	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder65 years and over	6		
	Total:			
	Meals included in rent:			
	65 to 74 years			
	75 to 84 years			
	85 years and over			
	No meals included in rent:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)			

SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE CHART

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
United States	010	00 20 23 24 30
State	040	00 20 23 24 30
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area		00 23 24
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area	301	00 23 24

USER NOTES

User notes supply file purchasers with additional or corrected information which becomes available after the technical documentation or files are prepared. They are issued in a numbered series and automatically mailed to all users who purchase files or technical documentation from the Census Bureau.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census

Washington, DC 20233-0001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUBJECT SUMMARY TAPE FILE (SSTF) 8, HOUSING OF THE ELDERLY

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.)

March 1995

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census

Washington, DC 20233-0001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUBJECT SUMMARY TAPE FILE (SSTF) 8, HOUSING OF THE ELDERLY

USER NOTE 2

Clarification of Differences Between 100-Percent Counts and Sample Estimates—Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, and so forth) and the processing rules differ somewhat between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are reflected in what is called nonsampling error. (For a more detailed description of nonsampling error, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data," in the technical documentation for Summary Tape File 3.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as race, Hispanic origin, age, and number of rooms in housing. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, gender, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the state and higher levels, we also would expect that sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population

by race, age, gender, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms, and so on, would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same. At smaller geographic levels, including census tract, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by race, age, gender, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure. number of rooms, and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (mean, median, and so on) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian as well as the Hispanic origin populations are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the state level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we

used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As we have done in previous censuses, we will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

March 1995

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census

Washington, DC 20233-0001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUBJECT SUMMARY TAPE FILE (SSTF) 8, HOUSING OF THE ELDERLY

USER NOTE 3

Poverty Status in 1989—A minor error has been detected in the determination of poverty status for persons and families in the 1990 census. For families with a householder or spouse under the age of 18, an incorrect poverty threshold was used to determine

poverty status. This resulted in the misclassification of 720 families in the United States and 6 families in both Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as either poor or not poor. Due to the small number of families affected, no correction has been applied. Weighted estimates of affected cases are listed below by State.

Families misclassified as:	Poor	Not Poor	Net difference in number poor
United States, excluding Puerto			
Rico and the Virgin Islands	388	332	-56
Alabama	11	2	-9
Alabama	7	0	-
Alaska	15	0	_, −15
Arizona	0	0	_ ₁₃
Arkansas	62	75	13
California		/5 0	-9
Colorado	9	7	-9 7
Connecticut	0	_	0
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	_
Florida	22	21	- 1
Georgia	25	0	-25
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	12	0	-12
Illinois .	3	0	-3
Indiana	4	0	-4
lowa	6	0	-6
Kansas	0	9	. 9
Kentucky	25	22	-3
Louisiana	17	11	-6 9 -3 -6 0 3
Maine	0	0	0
Maryland	0	3	3
Massachusetts	0	25	25
Michigan	7	2	- 5
Minnesota	0	0	0
Mississippi	4	0	-4
Missouri	5	0	- 5
Montana	3	0	· -3
Nebraska	0	0	0

USER NOTES 7–7

Families misclassified as:	Poor	Not Poor	Net difference In number poor
Nevada	0	0	. 0
New Hampshire	. 0	0	. 0
New Jersey	0	15	15
New Mexico	0	0	0
New York	4	49	45
North Carolina	0	22	22
North Dakota	0	/ O	0
Ohio	0	13	13
Oklahoma	6	15	9
Oregon	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	30	0	-30
Rhode Island	. 0	0	0
South Carolina	10	0	10
South Dakota	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	3	1
Texas	65	18	-4 7
Utah	0	18	18
Vermont	0	0	0
Virginia	8	2	- 6
Washington	7	0	-7
West Virginia	5	0	- 5
Wisconsin	6	0	-6
Wyoming	8	0	-8
Puerto Rico	0	5	5
Virgin Islands	0	1	1

March 1995



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census

Washington, DC 20233-0001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUBJECT SUMMARY TAPE FILE (SSTF) 8, HOUSING OF THE ELDERLY

USER NOTE 4

Hispanic Origin Code List—The three-digit numerical codes used during processing to identify FOSDIC circles for the categories of Hispanic origin in questionnaire item 7 differ slightly from those codes shown in appendix I of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 3 and 4 and various Subject Summary Tape Files. The data presented for Hispanic origin were unaffected by this difference. The codes used during processing of the Hispanic origin categories are shown.

000, 006-199 NOT SPANISH/HISPANIC 001, 210-220 MEXICAN 002, 261-270 PUERTO RICAN 003, 271-274 CUBAN 004, 290-999 OTHER SPANISH/HISPANIC

March 1995

DATA DICTIONARY

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AS	American Samoa	ID	idaho	NC	North Carolina	SD	South Dakota	
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NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section

DATA DICTIONARY

	•	Data dictionary	Field	Starting	Data
Field name		reference name	size	position	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 Tribat Jurisdiction Statistical Area [Oklahoma only]
- 43 Tribal Designated Statistical Area
- 44 Alaska Native village statistical area [Alaska only]

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NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

2

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

eld name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
merican Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code	AIANACC	2	44	A/N
D1 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that c D2 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that a D3 American Indian tribal government that holds property I member(s) of the tribe, and the trust land(s) is not ass or the associated American Indian reservation is not ic D4 State-recognized American Indian reservation that does D5 State-recognized American Indian reservation that also D6 Tribal designated statistical area (TDSA); tribal jurisdicti E1 Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) that does census designated place (CDP) E2 ANVSA that coincides with or approximates a CDP E6 ANVSA that coincides with or approximates an incorpor	also serves as an MCD equin trust—"trust land"—for a 1 sociated with a specific Amocated in this State not serve as an MCD equipals serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves as an MCD equipals (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves (TJSA) (not coincide with or appropriate in the serves (TJSA) (not coincide wi	ivalent tribe or individual erican Indian resen valent ent TJSAs occur only in	ration Oklahoma)	
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IDENTIFICATION SECTION-Con.

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Cour	nty Su	ubdivision Clas	s Co	de	*****	COUSUE	3CC	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 pity"
- 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

Extended City Indicator 8 EXTCITIN

- 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 MCD's cannot provide governmental services (lowa and Nebraska only)

00 Not in universe	06	250-299	12	2,500-4,999	18	100,000-249,99	9	
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03 25-99	09	1,000-1,499	15	20,000-24,999	21	1,000,000-2,499	9,999	
04 100-199	10	1,500-1,999	16	25,000-49,999	22	2,500,000-4,999	9,999	
05 200-249	11	2,000-2,499	17	50,000-99,999	23	5,000,000 or mo	ore	
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1 New England 5 South Atlantic 8 Mountain 2 Middle Atlantic 6 East South Central 9 Pacific 3 East North Central			7 8 9		5	Middle Atlantic	1 2
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	1 Extended city	9 Not an extended	city		
Inter	nal Use Code 11	INTUC	15	91	 A/N

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

A/N

90

IDENTIFICATION SECTION-Con.

Field name					Data dictiona reference nam		Field size	Starting position	Data type
			Consolidated Me		MSACMSA		4	106	A/N
MSA/CM	SA Population	Size	Code	······································	MSACMSA	S	2	110	A/N
oc	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	, 99 9	
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	2,500,000-4,9	999,999	
05	200-249	11	2,000-2,499	17	50,000-99,999	23	5,000,000 or	more	
Place (Ce	ensus) •				PLACECE		4	112	A/N
Place (FII	PS) 10				PLACEFP		5	116	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 (lowa 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

Place Class CodePLACECC

- 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)
- US CDP that coincides with or approximates an ANVSA.

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

Place Description CodePLACEDC

123

A/N

A/N

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

Data dictionary Field Starting Data Field name reference name size position 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, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific Outlying Areas
 - 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)
- Zona urbana in Puerto Rico that is not a central city or a central place
- J Census designated place that is the capital of an outlying area
- 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

Po	pulation Size C	ode			***************************************			PLACESC		2	124	A/
00	Not in universe	06	250-29	9		12 2,5	500-4,999	9	18	100,000-249,	999	
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02	1-24	08	500-99	9		14 10,	,000-19,9	999	20	500,000-999,	999	
03	25-99	09	1,000-1	,499		15 20,	,000-24,9	999	21	1,000,000-2,4	199,999	ŀ
04	100-199	10	1,500-1	, 99 9		16 25,	,000-49,9	999	22	2,500,000-4,9	999,999	
05	200-249	11	2,000-2	2,499		17 50,	,000-99,9	999	23	5,000,000 or	more	
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(Ce	ensus) [8	,,,,,,,			•••••			STATECE		2	131	Α
_												A
01	Northern Mariana			22	New Jersey		52	Maryland		73	Okiahoma	^_
01 02	Northern Mariana Palau	Island		22 23	New Jersey Pennsylvania		52	Maryland District of		73 74	Okiahoma Texas	^
01 02 03	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa	Island		22 23 31	New Jersey Pennsylvania Ohio		52 53	Maryland District of Columbia		73 74 81	Okiahoma Texas Montana	
01 02 03 04	Northern Mariana Palau	Island		22 23 31	New Jersey Pennsylvania		52 53 54	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia		73 74 81 82	Okiahoma Texas Montana idaho	
01 02 03 04 06	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam Puerto Rico	Island		22 23 31 32 33	New Jersey Pennsylvania Onio Indiana Illinois		52 53	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia		73 74 81	Okiahoma Texas Montana idaho Wyoming	^
01 02 03 04 06	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam	Island		22 23 31 32 33 34	New Jersey Pennsylvania Onio Indiana Illinois		52 53 54 55	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina		73 74 81 82 83	Okiahoma Texas Montana idaho Wyoming	
01 02 03 04 06 07	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam Puerto Rico Virgin Islands of	Island	is	22 23 31 32 33 34 35	New Jersey Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin		52 53 54 55 56	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina		73 74 81 82 63 84	Okiahoma Texas Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado	
01 02 03 04 06 07	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam Puerto Rico Virgin Islands of the United State Federated States	s of Mic	is	22 23 31 32 33 34 35	New Jersey Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota		52 53 54 55 56 57	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia		73 74 81 82 83 84	Okiahoma Texas Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona	A
01 02 03 04 06 07	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam Puerto Rico Virgin Islands of the United State Federated States and Marshall Isla	s of Mic	is	22 23 31 32 33 34 35 41 42	New Jersey Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota		52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida		73 74 81 82 63 84 85	Okiahoma Texas Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah	
01 02 03 04 06 07	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam Puerto Rico Virgin Islands of the United State Federated States and Marshall Isla Maine	s of Mic	is	22 23 31 32 33 34 35 41 42	New Jersey Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri		52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 61	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Kentucky		73 74 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	Okiahoma Texas Montana idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada	
01 02 03 04 06 07 09	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam Puerto Rico Virgin Islands of the United State Federated States and Marshall Isla Maine	s of Mic	is	22 23 31 32 33 34 35 41 42 43	New Jersey Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota		52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 61 62	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Kentucky		73 74 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88	Okiahoma Texas Montana idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada Washington	
01 02 03 04 06 07 09 11 12	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam Puerto Rico Virgin Islands of the United State Federated States and Marshall Isla Maine New Hampshire	s of Mic	is	22 23 31 32 33 34 35 41 42 43	New Jersey Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota		52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 61 62 63	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Kentucky Tennessee Alabama		73 74 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88	Okiahoma Texas Montana idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada	
01 02 03 04 06 07 09 11 12 13	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam Puerto Rico Virgin Islands of the United State Federated States and Marshall Isla Maine New Hampshire Vermont	s of Mic	is	22 23 31 32 33 34 35 41 42 43 44 45	New Jersey Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota		52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 61 62 63 64	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Kentucky Tennessee		73 74 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88	Okiahoma Texas Montana idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona (thah Nevada Washington Oregon California	
01 02 03 04 06 07 09 11 12 13	Northern Mariana Palau American Samoa Guam Puerto Rico Virgin Islands of the United State Federated States and Marshall Isla Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts	s of Mic	is	22 23 31 32 33 34 35 41 42 43 44 45 46	New Jersey Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas		52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 61 62 63 64 71	Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi		73 74 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 91 92	Okiahoma Texas Montana idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada Washington Oregon California Alaska	

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

eld name					Data dictionary reference name		Field size	Starting position	Dat typ:
tate (FI	PS) ⁸	•			STATEFP		2	133	A /
01	Alabama	19	lowa	34	New Jersey	50	Vermont		
02	: Alaska	20	Kansas		New Mexico		Virginia		-
04	Arizona	21	Kentucky		New York		Washington		
05	Arkansas	22	Louisiana	37	North Carolina	54	West Virginia		
06	California	23	Maine	38		55	Wisconsin		
08	Colorado	24	Maryland		Ohio		Wyoming		
09	Connecticut	25	Massachusetts	40	Oklahoma	60	American Sam		
10	Delaware	26	Michigan	41	•	64	Federated Stat	es of Micronesia	
11	District of	27	Minnesota	42	Pennsylvania	66	Guam		- [
	Columbia	28	Mississippi	44	Rhode Island	6 8	Marshall Island	ls	
12	: Florida	29	Missouri	45	South Carolina	69	Northern Maria	na Islands	
13	Georgia	30	Montana	46	South Dakota	70	Palau		
	Hawaii	31	Nebraska	47	Tennessee	72	Puerto Rico		- 1
	idaho	32	Nevada	48	Texas	78	Virgin Islands of	of .	
	Illinois	_	New Hampshire	49	Utah		the United	States	
	Indiana		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
rban/R	lural ⁸				URBANRUR		1	135	A
1	Urban				2 Rural				
rbanize	ed Area s		144444444444441774		URBAREA		4	136	A
rbanize	ed Area Populati	ion S	ize Code		UASC		2	140	A
00	Not in universe	06	250-299	12	2,500-4,999	18	100,000-249,99	X9	
1.04									
יטן	0	07	300-499	13	5,000-9,999		250,000-499,99		
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02 03	1-24 25-99	08 09	500-999 1,000-1,499	14 15	10,000-19,999	19 20 21	250,000-499,99 500,000-999,99	99 99 9,999	
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02 03 04 05 pecial A	1-24 25-99 100-199 200-249 Area Code (1)	08 09 10 11	500-999 1,000-1,499 1,500-1,999 2,000-2,499	14 15 16 17	10,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-49,999 50,000-99,999	19 20 21 22	250,000-499,95 500,000-999,95 1,000,000-2,495 2,500,000-4,995 5,000,000 or m	09 09 9,999 9,999 ore	
02 03 04 05 pecial /	1-24 25-99 100-199 200-249 Area Code (1)	08 09 10 11	500-999 1,000-1,499 1,500-1,999 2,000-2,499	14 15 16 17	10,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-49,999 50,000-99,999 SAC1	19 20 21 22	250,000-499,95 500,000-999,95 1,000,000-2,49 2,500,000-4,99 5,000,000 or m	99 99 9,999 9,999 ore	A
02 03 04 05 pecial / pecial /	1-24 25-99 100-199 200-249 Area Code (1) Area Code (3)	08 09 10 11	500-999 1,000-1,499 1,500-1,999 2,000-2,499	14 15 16 17	10,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-49,999 50,000-99,999 SAC1 SAC2	19 20 21 22	250,000-499,95 500,000-999,95 1,000,000-2,49 2,500,000-4,99 5,000,000 or m	99 9,999 9,999 ore 142 147	A
02 03 04 05 pecial / pecial / pecial /	1-24 25-99 100-199 200-249 Area Code (1) Area Code (3) Area Code (4) Area Code (5)	08 09 10 11	500-999 1,000-1,499 1,500-1,999 2,000-2,499	14 15 16 17	10,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-49,999 50,000-99,999 SAC1 SAC2 SAC3 SAC4 SAC4	19 20 21 22	250,000-499,95 500,000-999,95 1,000,000-2,49 2,500,000-4,99 5,000,000 or m	142 147	A A
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pecial /	1-24 25-99 100-199 200-249 Area Code (2) Area Code (3) Area Code (4) Area Code (5) Area Code (6)	08 09 10 11	500-999 1,000-1,499 1,500-1,999 2,000-2,499	14 15 16 17	10,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-49,999 50,000-99,999 SAC1 SAC2 SAC3 SAC4 SAC4 SAC5 SAC6 SAC6	19 20 21 22	250,000-499,95 500,000-999,95 1,000,000-2,49 2,500,000-4,99 5,000,000 or m 5 4 4 3 3	142 147 152 156 160 163 166	A A A A
pecial /	Area Code (5) Area Code (6) Area Code (7) Area Code (8) Area Code (8) Area Code (8)	08 09 10 11	500-999 1,000-1,499 1,500-1,999 2,000-2,499	14 15 16 17	10,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-49,999 50,000-99,999 SAC1 SAC2 SAC3 SAC4 SAC5 SAC5 SAC6 SAC6 SAC7	19 20 21 22	250,000-499,95 500,000-999,95 1,000,000-2,499 2,500,000-4,99 5,000,000 or m 5 4 4 3 3 2 2	142 147 152 156 160 163 166 168	A A A A A
pecial /	1-24 25-99 100-199 200-249 Area Code (2) Area Code (3) Area Code (5) Area Code (6) Area Code (7) Area Code (8) Area Code (9)	08 09 10 11	500-999 1,000-1,499 1,500-1,999 2,000-2,499	14 15 16 17	10,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-49,999 50,000-99,999 SAC1 SAC2 SAC3 SAC4 SAC4 SAC5 SAC6 SAC6 SAC7	19 20 21 22	250,000-499,95 500,000-999,95 1,000,000-2,49 2,500,000-4,99 5,000,000 or m 5 4 4 3 3 2 2	142 147 152 156 160 163 166 168 170	A A A A A A
pecial /	Area Code (7) Area Code (6) Area Code (7) Area Code (8) Area Code (8) Area Code (9) Area Code (1)	08 09 10 11	500-999 1,000-1,499 1,500-1,999 2,000-2,499	14 15 16 17	10,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-49,999 50,000-99,999 SAC1 SAC2 SAC3 SAC4 SAC4 SAC5 SAC6 SAC6 SAC7	19 20 21 22	250,000-499,95 500,000-999,95 1,000,000-2,499 2,500,000-4,99 5,000,000 or m 5 4 4 3 3 2 2	142 147 152 156 160 163 166 168	A A A A A
pecial /	1-24 25-99 100-199 100-199 Area Code (1) Area Code (2) Area Code (3) Area Code (4) Area Code (6) Area Code (7) Area Code (8) Area Code (9) Area Code (10) Area Code (10)	08 09 10 11	500-999 1,000-1,499 1,500-1,999 2,000-2,499	14 15 16 17	10,000-19,999 20,000-24,999 25,000-49,999 50,000-99,999 SAC1 SAC2 SAC3 SAC4 SAC5 SAC6 SAC6 SAC7 SAC8 SAC8 SAC9	19 20 21 22	250,000-499,95 500,000-999,95 1,000,000-2,49 2,500,000-4,99 5,000,000 or m 5 4 4 3 3 2 2 1	142 147 152 156 160 163 166 168 170	A A A A A A A A
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IDENTIFICATION SECTION-Con.

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 lowa).
- 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 county subdivision.
- 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
No geographic change note for the area within the summa See User Notes for a geographic change note	ary levei			
Housing Unit Count (100 percent) 15	HU100	9	260	A/N
Internal Point (latitude) 15	INTPTLAT	9	269	A/N
Internal Point (longitude) 17	INTPTLNG	10	278	A/N
Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	288	A/N
O 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.
- 67 District—county equivalent in American Samoa; "District" 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.

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Data dictionary Field Starting Data
Field name size position type

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

- 10 Island—county equivalent in Virgin Islands of the United States; "Island" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 11 Island—county equivalent in American Samoa; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 12 Municipality—county equivalent in Northern Mariana Islands; "Municipality" 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.
- 16 State—county equivalent in Palau; "State" 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 civit 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 and the District of Columbia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 26 County—minor civil division (MCD) of a district in American Samoa; "county" 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 civit 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 Not used
- 35 Island—minor civil division (MCD) in American Samoa; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 36 Location—minor civit division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "location" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 37 Municipality—minor civil division (MCD) in Palau; "municipality" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 38 (none)—minor civil division (MCO) equivalent for 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.

Data dictionary Field Starting Data reference name size position type

- 40 Plantation—minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 41 Barrio-pueblo-minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio-pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 42 Purchase—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "purchase" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 43 Town—minor civil division (MCD) in 8 States; MCD equivalent in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; "town" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 44 Township—minor civil division (MCD) in 16 States; "township" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 45 Township—minor civil division (MCD) in Kansas, Nebraska, and North Carolina; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 46 Unorganized territory—minor civil division (MCD) in 9 States; "unorg," is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 47 Village—minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; "village" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 48 State—minor civil division (MCD) in Palau; "state" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 49 Charter township—minor civil division (MCD) in Michigan; "charter township" is appended to the name of the entity in Census Bureau publications and other 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.

Data dictionary Field Starting Data reference name size position type

- 72 Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)—"MSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 73 Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)--"PMSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 75 Urbanized area (UA)-no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 77 Alaska Native Regional Corporation—no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 79 Alaska Native village statistical area—no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 80 Tribal designated statistical area—American Indian reservation equivalent for non-land-based tribes outside of Oklahoma; "TDSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 81 Colony—American Indian reservation; "Colony" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 82 Community—American Indian reservation; "Community" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 83 Joint area—American Indian reservation equivalent; "joint area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 84 Pueblo—American Indian reservation; "Pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 85 Rancheria—American Indian reservation; "Rancheria" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 86 Reservation—American Indian reservation; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 87 Reserve—American Indian reservation; "Reserve" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related
- 88 Tribal jurisdiction statistical area-American Indian reservation equivalent representing historic tribal areas in Oklahoma; "TJSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 89 Trust lands—American Indian reservation equivalent; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 90 (none)—American Indian reservation; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

Population Count (100 percent) 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.
- 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.
- 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.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION-Con.

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

IDENTIFICATION SECTION-Con.

- 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.

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TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
PA1.	PERSONS(1) [1] Universe: Persons Total	301	301	. 1
PA2.	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS(1) [1] Universe: Persons Total	310	310	1
PA3.	100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS(1) [1] Universe: Persons Total	319	319	1
PA4.	TENURE(2) BY AGE(4) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(11) [88] Universe: Persons 60 years and over Owner occupied: 60 to 64 years: In family households:			
	Householder	328	328	1,1,1
	Spouse	337	337	1,1,2
	Other relatives	346		1,1,3
	NonrelativesIn nonfamily households: Male householder:	355	355	1,1,4
	Living alone	364	364	1,1,5
	Not living aloneFemale householder:	373	373	1,1,6
	Living alone	382	382	1,1,7
	Not living alone	3 91	391	1,1,8
	Nonrelativesin group quarters:	400	400	1,1,9
	Institutionalized persons	409	409	1,1,10
	Other persons in group quarters	418	418	1,1,11
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPEAND RELATIONSHIP) 75 to 84 years:	427	427	1,2,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPEAND RELATIONSHIP)	526	526	1,3,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPEAND RELATIONSHIP)	625	625	1,4,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE By HOUSEHOLDTYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	724	724	2,1,1
PA5.	SEX(2) BY AGE(7) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3) [42] Universe: Persons in group quarters 60 years and over Male:			
	60 to 64 years:			
	Institutionalized persons (001-991):	4400	4400	
	Nursing homes (601-691)	1120	1120	1,1,1
	Other institutions (001-59I, 70I-99I)	1129 1138	1129 1138	1,1,2 1,1,3
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS)70 to 74 years:	1147	1147	1,2,1
	(Repeat GROUP QUARTERS)75 to 79 years:	1174	1174	1,3,1
	(Repeat GROUP QUARTERS)	1201	1201	1,4,1

PA5. SEX(2) BY AGE(7) BY GROUP QUARTERS(2) [42]-Con. 80 to 64 years:	Table (matrix)		Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi-
80 to 84 years:	number		position	segment	MAIOS
Repeat GROUP QUARTERS 1228 1228 1.5.1	PA5.				
85 to 89 years:		80 to 84 years:	1000	1000	151
Repeat GROUP QUARTERS 1255 1255 1,6,1			1220	1220	1,0,1
90 years and over:		(Reneat GROUP OUARTERS)	1255	1255	1,6,1
(Repeat GROUP QUARTERS) 1282 1.7,1 Female: (Repeat AGE By GROUP QUARTERS) 1309 1309 2,1,1 HA1. HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total 1498 1498 1 HA2. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total 1507 1507 1 HA3. 100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total 1516 1516 1516 1516 1516 1516 1516 151		Of years and over:			• •
(Repeat AGE By GROUP QUARTERS). 1309 1309 2,1,1 HA1. HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total		(Repeat GROUP QUARTERS)	1282	1282	1,7,1
HA1. HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total HA2. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total 100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total 1516 1516 1516 1516 1516 1516 1516 151		Female:	4000	4800	211
Universe: Housing units Total		(Repeat AGE By GHOUP QUARTERS)	1309	1309	۱,۱
Total	HA1.				
HA2. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total		Universe: Housing units	1409	1/09	1
Universe: Housing units Total HA3. 100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total HA4. TENURE(2) [2] Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over Owner occupied. 1525 1525 1 Renter occupied 1534 1534 2 HA5. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [16] Universe: Occupied housing units Owner occupied: 1543 1543 1, 1534 2 HA5. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [16] Universe: Occupied housing units Owner occupied: 1550 1552 1552 1, 1550 1, 1561 1			1490	1450	•
Total	HA2.				
HA3. 100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] Universe: Housing units Total		Universe: Housing units	1507	1507	1
Universe: Housing units Total			1507	(507	'
Total	НАЗ.			1516	
HA4. TENURE(2) [2] Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 85 years and over Owner occupied		Universe: Housing units	1516 1516	1	
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over Owner occupied		lotal	1510	1510	•
Nouseholder 65 years and over 1525 1525 1 1525 1 1524 1 1534	HA4.	TENURE(2) [2]			
Owner occupied		Universe: Occupied housing units with		•	
Renter occupied		nousenoider 65 years and over	1595	1525	1
HAS. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [16] Universe: Occupied: 15 to 59 years		Renter occupied	1534		ż
Universe: Occupied: Owner occupled: 15 to 59 years		•	100 1		-
Owner occupled: 15 to 59 years	HA5.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [16]			
15 to 59 years. 1543 1543 1,1 60 to 64 years. 1552 1552 1,2 65 to 69 years. 1561 1561 1,2 70 to 74 years. 1570 1570 1570 1,4 75 to 79 years. 1579 1579 1,5 80 to 84 years. 1588 1588 1,6 85 to 89 years. 1589 1597 1,5 90 years and over 1606 1606 1,6 Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF 1615 1615 1615 2,1 HA6. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [48] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1, detached 1696 1696 1,2 2 1705 1705 1705 1,3 3 or more 1714 1714 1,4 Mobile home or trailer. 1723 1723 1,5 Other. 1732 1732 1,6 60 to 64 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1795 3,7 70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1795 3,7 70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1993 1903 5,80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1993 1903 5,80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1993 1903 5,80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1993 1903 5,80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1993 1903 5,80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1995 1997 6,60					
60 to 64 years. 1552 1552 1,2 65 to 69 years. 1561 1561 1561 1,3 70 to 74 years. 1570 1570 1,4 75 to 79 years. 1579 1579 1,5 80 to 84 years. 1588 1,5 88 1,5 88 1,6 88 18 1,6 88 1, 8 8 1, 8 158 158 1, 18 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 1		15 to 59 years	1543	1543	1,1
65 to 69 years. 1561 1,561 1,561 1,567 10 74 years. 1570 1570 1,475 to 79 years. 1579 1579 1579 1,579 1,570 1,475 to 79 years. 1579 1579 1579 1,580 to 84 years. 1588 1588 1,685 to 89 years. 1597 1597 1,790 years and over 1606 1606 1,606 1,606 1,606 1,606 1606 1		60 to 64 years	1552		1,2
1579 1579 1579 1579 1579 1578 1588 1588 1588 1588 1588 1588 1588 1588 1588 1589 1597 1597 1577 1597 1577 1597 1577 1597 1577 1597 1577 1597 1597 1577 1597 1577 1597 1577 1597 1577 1597 1578 1597 1597 1578 1606 1606 1606 1568 1588 1606 1606 1588 1607		65 to 69 years			1,3
80 to 84 years. 1588 1588 1,6 85 to 89 years. 1597 1597 1,7 90 years and over 1606 1606 1606 1,8 Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF 1615 1615 2,1 HOUSEHOLDER) HA6. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [48] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1, detached 1696 1696 1,2 2 1705 1705 1,0 3 or more 1714 1714 1,4 Mobile home or trailer 1723 1723 1,5 Other 1732 1732 1,6 60 to 64 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1,795 1,70 170 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1,795		70 to 74 years			
85 to 89 years. 1597 1597 1,7 90 years and over 1606 1606 1,8 Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF. 1615 1615 2,1 HOUSEHOLDER) HA6. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [48] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1, detached 1696 1696 1,2 2 1705 1705 1705 1,0 3 or more 1714 1714 1,4 Mobile home or trailer 1723 1723 1,5 Other 1732 1732 1,6 60 to 64 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1795 3,7 70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1849 4,7 75 to 79 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,6 60 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,6 60 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,6 60 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,6					
90 years and over					1,7
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HA6. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [48] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1, detached 1696 1696 1,2 2 1705 1705 1,3 3 or more 1714 1714 1,4 Mobile home or trailer 1723 1723 1,5 Other 1732 1732 1,6 60 to 64 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1741 1741 2,7 65 to 69 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1795 3,7 70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1849 1849 4,7 75 to 79 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1957 1957 6,1		Repter accunied:			·
HA6. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [48] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1, detached 1696 1696 1,2 2 1705 1705 1,3 3 or more 1714 1714 1,4 Mobile home or trailer 1723 1723 1,5 Other 1732 1732 1,6 60 to 64 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1795 3,7 70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1795 3,7 75 to 79 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1849 1849 4,7 75 to 79 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,8 80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1957 1957 6,			. 1615 <i></i>	1615	2,1
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1, detached 1696 1696 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		HOUSEHOLDER)			
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3 or more 1714 1714 1,4 Mobile home or trailer 1723 1723 1,5 Other 1732 1732 1,6 60 to 64 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1741 1741 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1795 3,7 70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1849 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,7 80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1957 1957 6,7		1, attached	1696		1,2
Mobile home or trailer					
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60 to 64 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)					
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1741 1741 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1795 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1849 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1957 1957 6,1				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,0
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1795 1795 3,1795 70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1849 4,1795 75 to 79 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,1795 80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1957 1957 6,1795			1741	1741	2,1
70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)		65 to 69 years:	1705	1705	
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1849 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 1903 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1957 1957 6,1			1795	1795	3,1
75 to 79 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)		/U to /4 years: /Papeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	1849	1849	41
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1903 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 1957 1957			1073		₹,1
80 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)		(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	1903	1903	5,1
		80 to 84 years:			
DATA DIOTIONARY		(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	1957	1957	6,1
	DATAD	NOTIONARY	•		15

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
		position	eeginent.	
HA6.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [48]—Con.			
	85 to 89 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	2011	2011	7,1
	90 years and over		2017	•,•
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	2065	2065	8,1
HA7.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [80] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:			
	1, detached		2119	1,1
	1, attached	2128	2128	1,2
	2	2137	2137	1,3
	3 or 4	2146	2146	1,4
	5 to 9	2155	2155	1,5
	10 to 19	2164	2164	1,6
	20 to 49	2173	2173	1,7
	50 or more	2182	2182	1,8
	Mobile home or trailer	2191	2191	1,9
	Other	2200	2200	1,10
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	2209	2209	2,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	2299	2299	3,1
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	2389	2389	4,1
	75 to 79 years			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	2479	2479	5,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)		2569	6,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)		2659	7,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	2749	2749	8,1
HA8.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [48] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years:			
	1989 to March 1990	2839	283 9	1,1
	1985 to 1988	2 848	284 8	1,2
	1980 to 1984	2857	2857	1,3
	1970 to 1979	2 866	2866	1,4
	1960 to 1969	2875	2875	1,5
	1959 or earlier	2884	2884	1,6
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	2893	2893	2,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	2947	2947	3,1
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3001	3001	4,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3055	3055	5,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3109	3109	·6,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3163	3163	7,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3217	3217	8,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA9.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED			
	INTO IINIT(6) [48]			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or			
	more persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years:		•	
	1989 to March 1990	3271	3271	1,1
	1985 to 1988	3280	3280	1,2
	1980 to 1984	3289	3289	1,3
	1970 to 1979	3298	3298	1,4
	1960 to 1969	3307	3307	1,5
	1959 or earlier	3316	3316	1,6
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3325	3325	2,1
	65 to 69 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3379	3379	3,1
		••••	••••	-•-
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3433	3433	4,1
		0 100	Q 100	., .
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3487	3487	5,1
		0-707	0 101	•, .
	80 to 84 years:	3541	3541	6.1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3041	0041	٥,,
	85 to 89 years:	3595	3595	7.1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3090	0090	•,•
	90 years and over:	0040	3649	8,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	3649	3049	φ, ι
HA10.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR STRUCTURE			
na iu.	BUILT(8) [64]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or			
	more persons 60 years and over	•		
	15 to 59 years: 1989 to March 1990	3703	3703	1,1
	1985 to 1988	3712	-	1.2
	1980 to 1984	3721		1.3
	1970 to 1979	3730		1.4
	19/0 10 19/9	3739	•	1.5
	1960 to 1969	3748		1.6
	1950 to 1959			1,7
	1940 to 1949	3757	. 3/3/	
	1939 or earlier	3766	3766	1,8
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	3775	. 3775	2,1
	65 to 60 years.			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	3847	. 3847	3,1
	70 to 74 vegre			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	3919	. 3919	4,1
	75 to 70 veget:			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	3991	. 3991	5,1
	en to ea veere.			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	4063	. 4063	6,1
	96 to 80 years			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	4135	. 4135	7,1
	Of years and over			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	4207	. 4207	8,1
	(nepear rean armourant point)			-, -

(matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
		position	###	114103
HA11.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [64]			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or			
	more persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years:	4070	4070	
	1989 to March 1990	4279	4279	1,1
	1985 to 1988	4288	4288	1,2
		4297	4297	1,3
	1970 to 1979	4306	4306	1,4
	1960 to 1969	4315	4315	1,5
	1950 to 1959	4324	4324	1,6
	1940 to 1949	4333	4333	1,7
	1939 or earlier	4342	4342	1,8
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	43 51	4351	2,1
	65 to 69 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	4423	4423	3,1
	70 to 74 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	4495	4495	4,1
	75 to 70 years			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	4567	4567	5,1
	80 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	4639	4639	6,1
	85 to 80 years:			-,
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	4711	4711	7,1
	Q0 vests and over		***************************************	-,-
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	4783	4783	8,1
HA12.				
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY ROOMS(9) [72] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:	4055	4055	
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4855	4855	
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864	4864	1,2
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873	4864 4873	1,2 1,3
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882	4864 4873 4882	1,2 1,3 1,4
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4891	4864 4873 4882 4891	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900 4909	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900 4909	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900 4909	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900 4909	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900 4909	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,7 1,8
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4991 4909 4918 4927	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,7 1,8
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4991 4909 4918 4927	4864 4873 4882 4891 4900 4909 4918 4927	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927 4936	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927 4936	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 2,1
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927 4936	4864	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 2,1
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927 4936	4864	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 2,1 3,1
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927 5017	4864	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 2,1 3,1
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927 5017 5098	4864	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 2,1 3,1 4,1
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927 5017	4864	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 2,1
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864	4864	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 2,1 3,1 4,1 5,1
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 room	4864 4873 4882 4990 4909 4918 4927 5017 5098	4864	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 2,1 3,1 4,1

Table (matrix)	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
		p-510077		
HA13.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY ROOMS(9) [72]			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years:			
	1 room	5503	5503	1,1
	2 rooms	5512	5512	1,2
	3 rooms	5521	5521	1,3
	4 rooms	5530	5530	1,4
	5 rooms	5539	5539	1,5
	6 rooms	5548	5548	1,6
	7 rooms	5557	5557	1,7
	8 rooms	55 66		1,8
	9 or more rooms	5575	5575	1,9
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat ROOMS)	5584	5584	2,1
	65 to 69 years:			
	(Repeat ROOMS)	566 5	5665	3,1
	70 to 74 years:			
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat ROOMS)	5746	5746	4,1
	75 to 79 years:			
	(Repeat ROOMS)	5827	5827	5,1
	80 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat ROOMS)	5908	5908	6,1
	85 to 89 years:			
	(Repeat ROOMS)	5989	5989	7,1
	90 years and over:			
	(Repeat ROOMS)	6070	6070	8,1
:	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 1 person	6151 6160 6169 6178 6187 6196	6160 6169 6178 6187 6196	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	6214	6214	2,1
	65 to 69 years:			
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	6277	6277	3,1
	70 to 74 years:			
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	6340	6340	4,1
	75 to 79 years.		0400	
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	6403	6403	5,1
	End of Segment			
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)—Con	6748	301	5,6
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	6766	. 319	6,1
	85 to 89 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)		. 382	7,1
	On years and over:			•
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	6892	. 445	8,1
	7 p			

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA15.		pediati	· ·	112100
nais.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [56] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years:			
	1 person	6955	508	1,1
	2 persons	6964	517	1,2
	3 persons	6973	526	1,3
	4 persons	6982	535	1,4
	5 persons	6991	544	1,5
	6 persons		553	1,6
	7 or more persons	7009	562	1,7
•	60 to 64 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	7018	571	2,1
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	7081	634	3,1
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	7144	697	4,1
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	7207	760	5,1
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)			
	85 to 89 years:	7270	8 23	6,1
	(Repéat PERSONS IN UNIT)	7333	886	7,1
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	7396	949	8,1
HA16.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [40] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:			
	0.50 or less	7459	1012	1,1
	0.51 to 0.75	7468	1021	1,2
	0.76 to 1.00	7477	1030	1,3
	1.01 to 1.50	7486	1039	1,4
	1.51 or more	7495	1048	1,5
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	7504	1057	2,1
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	7549	1102	3,1
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)		1147	
	75 to 79 years:	7594		4,1
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	7639	1192	5,1
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	7684	1237	6,1
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)90 years and over:	7729	1282	7,1
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	7774	1327	8,1
HA17.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [40] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years:	7040	4070	
	0.50 or less	7819	1372	1,1
	0.51 to 0.75	7828	1381	1,2
	0.76 to 1.00	7837	1390	1,3
	1.01 to 1.50	7846	1399	1,4
	1.51 or more	7855	1408	1,5
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	7864	1417	2,1
20			DATA DICT	IONARY

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [40]-Con.	· <u>·</u>		
HA17.	CE to SO vigare:			
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	7909	1462	3,1
	TO 4 - 174			
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	7954	1507	4,1
	70 to 70 toops:	7000	1552	E 4
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	7999	1552	5,1
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	8044	1597	6.1
	0E 4- 00	0044,,,,,	1001	4,,
	85 to 89 years: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	8089	1642	7,1
	OO years and over:			
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	8134	1687	8,1
LIAto	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY BEDROOMS(6) [48]			
HA18.	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or			
	more persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years:			
	No bedroom	8179		1,1
	1 bedroom	8188		1,2
	2 bedrooms	8197		1,3
	3 bedrooms	8206	1759	1,4
	4 hedrooms	8215	1 76 8	1,5
	5 or more bedrooms	8224	1777	1,6
	60 to 64 years:	•		
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8233	1786	2,1
	65 to 60 years.			
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8287	1840	3,1
	70 to 74 years:			
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8341	1894	4,1
	76 to 70 years:			
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8395	. 1 9 48	5,1
	90 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8449	2002	6,1
	85 to 89 years:			
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8503	2056	7,1
	On years and over		0440	0.1
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	85 57	2110	8,1
HA19.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY BEDROOMS(6) [48] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:			
	No bedroom	8 611		1,1
	1 bedroom	8620		1,2
	2 bedrooms	8629		1,3
	3 bedrooms	8638		
	4 bedrooms	8647		1,5
	5 or more bedrooms	8 656	. 2209	1,6
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8665	. 2218	2,1
	CE to 60 vinore:			
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8719	. 2272	3,1
	70 to 74 years:			
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8773	. 2326	4,1
	75 to 79 years:		0000	
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8827	. 2380	5,1
	80 to 84 years:	0001	0404	
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	8881	, 2434	6,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA19.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY BEDROOMS(6) [48]-Con.		·	 .
	85 to 89 years: (Repeat BEDROOMS)	8935	2488	7,1
	90 years and over: (Repeat BEDROOMS)	8989	2542	8,1
HA20.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [32] Universe: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over Owner occupied: 15 to 59 years:			
	Complete plumbing facilities	9043 9052		1,1,1 1,1,2
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)65 to 69 years:	9061	2614	1,2,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)70 to 74 years:	9 079	2632	1,3,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)75 to 79 years:	9 097	26 50	1,4,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)80 to 84 years:	9115	2668	1,5,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	9133	2686	1,6,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)90 years and over:	9151	2704	1,7,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	9169	2722	1,8,1
•	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	9187	2740	2,1,1
HA21 _.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [32] Universe: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over Owner occupied: 15 to 59 years:			
	Complete kitchen facilities	9331 9340		1,1,1 1,1,2
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	9349		1,2,1
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)			1,3,1
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)		2938	1,4,1
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	9403	2956	1,5,1
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	9421	2974	1,6,1
	85 to 89 years: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	9439	2992	1,7,1
	90 years and over: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	9457	3010	1,8,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	9475	3028	2,1,1
	•			

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA22.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2) [32] Universe: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over Owner occupied:			
	15 to 59 years: With telephone	9619	3172	1,1,1
	No telephone	9628		1,1,2
	60 to 64 years:			-,-,-
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	9637	3190	1,2,1
	65 tò 69 years: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	9655	3208	1,3,1
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	9673	3226	1,4,1
	75 to 79 years			
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	96 91	3244	1,5,1
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	9709	3262	1,6,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	9727	3280	1,7,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	9745	3298	1,8,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	9763	3316	2,1,1
HA23.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [32] Universe: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
	Owner occupied:			
	15 to 59 years:		0.400	
	Condominium	9907 9916		1,1,1 1,1,2
	Not condominium	9910	Q403	1,1,4
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	9925	3478	1,2,1
	SE to SO years:			
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	9943	3496	1,3,1
	70 to 74 years:	9961	. 3514	1,4,1
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	9901	. 3314	1,44,1
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	9979	. 3532	1,5,1
	80 to 84 years		0550	404
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	9997	. 3550	1,6,1
	85 to 89 years: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	10015	. 3568	1,7,1
	On years and over:			
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	10033	. 3586	1,8,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	10051	. 3604	2,1,1

HA24. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [32] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: None	Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 50 years: None			position	acginient.	714403
None	HA24.	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
1			10105	9740	
2.				3740	,
3 or more				3766	
60 to 64 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10231 3784 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10267 3820 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10303 3856 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10339 3892 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10375 3928 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10375 3928 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10411 3964 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10417 4000 8,1 HA25. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [32] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over: 15 to 59 years: None.					
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10231 3784 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10267 3820 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10303 3856 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10339 3892 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10375 3928 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10411 3964 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10417 4000 8,1 HA25. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [32] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: None: 10483 4036 1,1 1 10492 4045 1,2 2 10501 4054 1,3 3 or more 10501 4054 1,3 3 or more 10501 4054 1,3 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10519 4072 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10555 4108 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10659 4072 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10659 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10659 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10659 4252 7,1 80 to 94 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10663 4216 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10799 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10799 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosane, etc. 10897 4396 1,5 Oto 64 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10799 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosane, etc. 10897 4396 1,5 Oto 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1		= ==	· VEEE	0110	1,4
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10267 3820 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10303 3856 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10339 3892 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10375 3928 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10411 3964 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10411 3964 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10447 4000 8,1 HA25. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [32] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: None. 10501 4054 1,2 2 10501 4054 1,3 3 or more 10501 4054 1,3 3 or more 10501 4054 1,3 3 or more 10501 4054 1,2 6 to 64 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10519 4072 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10555 4108 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10555 4108 3,1 75 to 79 years HOLCES AVAILABLE) 10691 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10691 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10691 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10691 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10795 4288 8,1 HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) (72) Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10799 4342 1,3 Electricity West and the substitute of the su		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10231	3784	2,1
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10303 3856 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10339 3892 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10375 3928 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10411 3964 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10411 3964 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10447 4000 8,1 HA25. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [32] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: None. 10483 4036 1,1 1 10492 4045 1,2 2 10501 4053 1,4 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10510 4063 1,4 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10519 4072 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10555 4108 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10555 4108 3,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10691 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10691 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10691 4144 4,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10692 4252 7,1 90 years and over (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over 15 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over 15 to 59 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10795 4288 8,1 HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: (Unit) yeas 10799 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Vood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10824 4405 1,9 60 to 49 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 49 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 49 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 49 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 49 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10845 4405 2,1		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10267	3820	3,1
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10339 3892 5.1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10375 3928 6.1 85 to 80 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10411 3964 7.1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10441 4000 8.1 HA25. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [32] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 10549 4045 1.2 2 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10303	3856	4,1
Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE 10375 3928 6,1 85 to 89 years (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE 10411 3964 7,1 90 years and over (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE 10447 4000 8,1		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10339	3892	5,1
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10417 3964 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10447 4000 8,1 HA25. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [32] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: None		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10375	3928	6,1
Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE 10447 4000 8,1		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10411	3964	7,1
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: None		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10447	4000	8,1
None	HA25.	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
1 10492 4045 1,2 2 10501 4054 1,3 3 or more 10510 4063 1,4 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10519 4072 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10555 4108 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10591 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10627 4180 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10663 4216 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10799 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10735 4288 8,1 HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 10771 4324 1,1 Bottled, tank, or LP gas 10798 4331 1,2 Electricity 10799 4342 1,3 <td></td> <td></td> <td>10483</td> <td>4036</td> <td>1,1</td>			10483	4036	1,1
3 or more		1	10492		1,2
3 or more		2		4054	,
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10519 4072 2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10555 4108 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10591 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10627 4180 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10663 4216 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10669 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10735 4288 8,1 HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) (72) Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: Utility gas 10780 4333 1,2 Electricity 10789 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1		60 to 64 years:	10510	4063	
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10555. 4108 3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10591. 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10627. 4180 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10663 4216 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10735 4288 8,1 HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: Utility gas 10771 4324 1,1 Bottled, tank, or LP gas 10780 4333 1,2 Electricity 10789 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)		4072	2,1
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10591 4144 4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10627 4180 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10663 4216 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10735 4288 8,1 HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 10771 4324 1,1 Bottled, tank, or LP gas 10780 4333 1,2 Electricity 10780 4333 1,2 Electricity 10780 4334 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4342 1,3 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10555	4108	3,1
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10627 4180 5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10663 4216 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10735 4288 8,1 HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 10771 4324 1,1 Bottled, tank, or LP gas 10780 4333 1,2 Electricity 10789 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10591	4144	4,1
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10663 4216 6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10735 4288 8,1 HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: Utility gas 10771 4324 1,1 Bottled, tank, or LP gas 10780 4333 1,2 Electricity 10789 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10627	4180	5,1
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10699 4252 7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 10735 4288 8,1 HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: 10771 4324 1,1 Bottled, tank, or LP gas 10780 4333 1,2 Electricity 10789 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10843 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10663	4216	6,1
Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE 10735 4288 8,1		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10699	4252	7,1
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: Utility gas		(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	10735	4288	8,1
Utility gas 10771 4324 1,1 Bottled, tank, or LP gas 10780 4333 1,2 Electricity 10789 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1	HA26.	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
Bottled, tank, or LP gas 10780 4333 1,2 Electricity 10789 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1			10771	4324	11
Electricity 10789 4342 1,3 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1			_		
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 10798 4351 1,4 Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1		Electricity			
Coal or coke 10807 4360 1,5 Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1					•
Wood 10816 4369 1,6 Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1					
Solar energy 10825 4378 1,7 Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1					
Other fuel 10834 4387 1,8 No fuel used 10843 4396 1,9 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10852 4405 2,1					
No fuel used					•
60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)					•
		60 to 64 years:	•		
	04	, service	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·

Table (matrix)		Starting	Starting position within	(matrix) coordi-
number	Table (matrix)	position	segment	zetan
HA26.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72]-Con			
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	10933	4486	3.1
	70 to 74 years:	10550	***************************************	٠,,
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11014	4567	4,1
	75 to 70 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11095	46 48	5,1
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11176	4729	6.1
	95 to 90 years	11170	4720	•, .
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11257	4810	7,1
	On years and over			
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11338	4891	8,1
HA27.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72]			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more			
	persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years: Utility gas	11419	4972	1,1
	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11428	4981	1,2
	Electricity	11437	4990	1,3
	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	11446	4999	1,4
	Coal or coke	11455	5008	1,5 1,6
	Wood	11464 11473		1,7
	Solar energyOther fuel	11482		1,8
	No fuel used	11491		1,9
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11500	5053	2,1
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11581	5134	3.1
		11001	J 10 T	
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11662	5215	4,1
	76 to 70 vogre:			
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11743	5296	5,1
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11824	5377	6.1
		11024	QUIT	٧,٠
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11905	5458	7,1
	On years and over:			
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	11986	5539	8,1
HA28.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [32]			•
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more			
	persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years:	12067	5620	1,1
	Public system or private companyIndividual well:	12007	3020	•••
	Drilled	12076	5629	1,2
	Dug	12085		-,-
	Some other source	12094	5647	1,4
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	12103	5656	2,1
	65 to 69 years:	12100		- , '
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	12139	5692	3,1
	70 to 74 veges			
	(Depost COLIDCE OF WATER)	12175	5728	4,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)			
	76 to 70 voces:	19911	5764	£ 1
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	12211	5764	5,1
	76 to 70 voces:			5,1 6,1

Table (matrix)	Valida franchisis	Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi-
number	Table (matrix)	position	segment	nates
HA28.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [32]-Con. 85 to 89 years:			
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	12283	5836	7,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	12319	5872	8,1
HA29.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [32] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:			
	Public system or private company	12355	5908	1,1
	Drilled	12364	5917	1,2
	Dug		5926	1,3
	Some other source		5935	
	60 to 64 years:		ວອວວ	1,4
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		5944	2,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)70 to 74 years:		5980	3,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)75 to 79 years:		6016	4,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	12499	6052	5,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	12535	6088	6,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	12571	6124	7,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	12607	6160	8,1
HA30.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [24] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: Public sewer	10042	6106	
			6196	1,1
	Septic tank or cesspool	12002	6205	1,2
	Other means		6214	1,3
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		6223	2,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		6250	3,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	12724	6277	4,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	12751	6 304	5,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	12778	6331	6,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		6358	7,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	12832	6385	8,1
HA31.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [24] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:			
	Public sewer	12859	6412	1,1
	Septic tank or cesspool	12868	6421	1,2
	Other means	12877		1,3
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	12886	6439	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA31.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [24]-Con.			
	End of Segment			
	60 to 64 years:	12105	301	2,2
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)-Con65 to 69 years:		-	•
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)70 to 74 years:			3,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	13240	346	4,1
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	13267	373	5,1
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		400	6.1
	OE to DO Hoore:		•	
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)90 years and over:		427	7,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	13348	454	8,1
HA32.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18) [144] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:			
	Less than \$20,000	13375		1,1
	\$20,000 to \$29,999	13384		1,2
	\$30,000 to \$39,999	13393		1,3
	\$40,000 to \$49,999	13402		1,4
	\$50,000 to \$59,999	13411		1,5
	\$60,000 to \$69,999	13420		1,6
	\$70,000 to \$79,999	13429		1,7
	\$80,000 to \$89,999	13438		1,8
	\$90,000 to \$99,999	13447		1,9
	\$100,000 to \$124,999	13456		1,10
	\$125,000 to \$149,999	13465		1,11
	\$150,000 to \$174,999	13474		1,12 1,13
	\$175,000 to \$199,999	13483		1,13
	\$200,000 to \$249,999	13492	111	
	\$250,000 to \$299,999	13501 13510		1,15 1,16
	\$300,000 to \$399,999			
	\$400,000 to \$499,999	13519 13528		1,17
	\$500,000 or more	13528	Ç34	1,18
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat VALUE)	13537	643	2,1
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat VALUE)	13699	805	3,1
•	70 to 74 years:	10000		٠,٠
`	(Repeat VALUE)	13861	967	4,1
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE)	14023	1129	5,1
	80 tò 84 years: (Repeat VALUE)	14185	1291	6,1
	85 to 89 years:	14347	<u>-</u>	7.1
	(Repeat VALUE)90 years and over:	(404/	1700	£,1
	SELVENIS ADD OVER			

S years and over	Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
S years and over	HA32A.	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over Median value: 15 to 59 years					1,1 1,2
80 to 64 years	HA32B.	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
60 to 64 years		15 to 59 years	14689	1795	1,1
65 to 69 years			14698	1804	1,2
70 to 74 years 14716 1822 1.4 75 to 79 years 14725 1831 1.5 80 to 84 years 14734 1840 1.6 85 to 89 years 14734 1849 1.7 90 years and over 14743 1849 1.7 90 years and over 14752 1858 1.8 HA33. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18) [288] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over With a mortgage: 15 to 59 years: Less than \$20,000 14761 1867 1.1,1 \$20,000 to \$29,999 14770 1876 1.1,2 \$30,000 to \$39,999 14770 1885 1.1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999 14779 1885 1.1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999 14779 1895 1.1,5 \$50,000 to \$59,999 14779 1903 1.1,5 \$50,000 to \$69,999 1479 1903 1.1,5 \$70,000 to \$99,999 14806 1912 1.1,6 \$70,000 to \$99,999 14806 1912 1.1,6 \$70,000 to \$99,999 14803 1913 191,9 \$100,000 to \$149,999 14851 1930 1.1,8 \$90,000 to \$99,999 14851 1957 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14851 1957 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14851 1957 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14868 1966 1.1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999 14889 1975 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14889 1975 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14889 1995 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14889 1995 1.1,11 \$200,000 to \$29,999 14889 1995 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14889 1995 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14869 1966 1.1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999 14889 1995 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14899 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14899 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 1.1,11 \$		65 to 69 years	14707	1813	1,3
80 to 84 years 14734 1840 1.6 85 to 89 years 14734 1849 1.7 90 years and over 14752 1858 1.8 HA33. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18) [288] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over With a mortgage: 15 to 59 years: Less than \$20,000 14761 1867 1.1,1 \$20,000 to \$29,999 14770 1876 1.1,2 \$30,000 to \$39,999 14770 1876 1.1,2 \$50,000 to \$49,999 14778 1895 1.1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999 14788 1894 1.1,4 \$50,000 to \$59,999 14788 1894 1.1,4 \$50,000 to \$59,999 14806 1912 1.1,6 \$70,000 to \$79,999 14806 1912 1.1,6 \$70,000 to \$79,999 14815 1821 1.1,7 \$80,000 to \$89,999 14824 1930 1.1,8 \$90,000 to \$89,999 14824 1930 1.1,8 \$90,000 to \$90,999 14833 1939 1.1,9 \$100,000 to \$149,999 14851 1957 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14851 1957 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14869 1966 1.1,12 \$175,000 to \$149,999 14869 1966 1.1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999 14887 1983 19,15 \$200,000 to \$29,999 14887 1984 1,1,14 \$250,000 to \$29,999 1989 1989 1989 1989 1989 1989 1989		70 to 74 years			1,4
80 to 84 years 14734 1840 1.6 85 to 89 years 14734 1849 1.7 90 years and over 14752 1858 1.8 HA33. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18) [288] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over With a mortgage: 15 to 59 years: Less than \$20,000 14761 1867 1.1,1 \$20,000 to \$29,999 14770 1876 1.1,2 \$30,000 to \$39,999 14770 1876 1.1,2 \$50,000 to \$49,999 14778 1895 1.1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999 14788 1894 1.1,4 \$50,000 to \$59,999 14788 1894 1.1,4 \$50,000 to \$59,999 14806 1912 1.1,6 \$70,000 to \$79,999 14806 1912 1.1,6 \$70,000 to \$79,999 14815 1821 1.1,7 \$80,000 to \$89,999 14824 1930 1.1,8 \$90,000 to \$89,999 14824 1930 1.1,8 \$90,000 to \$90,999 14833 1939 1.1,9 \$100,000 to \$149,999 14851 1957 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14851 1957 1.1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14869 1966 1.1,12 \$175,000 to \$149,999 14869 1966 1.1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999 14887 1983 19,15 \$200,000 to \$29,999 14887 1984 1,1,14 \$250,000 to \$29,999 1989 1989 1989 1989 1989 1989 1989		75 to 79 years	14725	1831	1,5
85 to 89 years and over 14743 1849 1,7 90 years and over 14752 1858 1,8 HA33. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18) [288] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over With a mortgage: 15 to 59 years: Less than \$20,000 14770 1876 1,1,2 \$20,000 to \$29,999 14770 1876 1,1,2 \$30,000 to \$39,999 14779 1885 1,1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999 14787 1903 1,1,5 \$60,000 to \$59,999 14797 1903 1,1,5 \$60,000 to \$59,999 14806 1912 1,1,6 \$70,000 to \$59,999 14815 1921 1,1,7 \$80,000 to \$89,999 14815 1921 1,1,7 \$80,000 to \$89,999 14833 1939 1,1,9 \$100,000 to \$124,999 14833 1939 1,1,9 \$100,000 to \$124,999 14833 1939 1,1,9 \$100,000 to \$124,999 14865 1957 1,1,11 \$155,000 to \$199,999 14866 1966 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999 14866 1966 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999 14866 1966 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$299,999 14869 1975 1,1,13 \$200,000 to \$299,999 14887 1998 1,1,16 \$200,000 to \$299,999 14887 1993 1,1,16 \$200,000 to \$299,999 14887 1993 1,1,16 \$200,000 to \$299,999 14887 1998 1,1,16 \$200,000 to \$299,999 14887 1998 1,1,16 \$200,000 to \$499,999 14887 1998 1,1,16 \$200,000 to \$499,999 14887 1998 1,1,16 \$200,000 to \$499,999 14887 1993 1,1,16 \$200,000 to \$499,999 14896 2002 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$499,999 14905 2011 1,1,17 \$500,000 to Torre		80 to 84 years	14734	1840	1,6
HA33. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18) [288] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over With a mortgage: 15 to 59 years: Less than \$20,000. 14761 1867, 1,1,1 \$20,000 to \$29,999. 14779 1885 1,1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999. 14779 1885 1,1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999. 14779 1903 1,1,5 \$60,000 to \$59,999. 14797 1903 1,1,5 \$60,000 to \$59,999. 14806 1912 1,1,6 \$70,000 to \$70,999. 14815 1921 1,1,7 \$80,000 to \$70,999. 14824 1930 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$90,999. 14824 1930 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$90,999. 14824 1930 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$149,999. 14842 1948 1,1,10 \$125,000 to \$149,999. 14851 1957, 1,1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999. 14860 1966 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$149,999. 14860 1966 1,1,12 \$250,000 to \$149,999. 14878 1995 1,1,3 \$200,000 to \$249,999. 14878 1998 1,1,16 \$15,000 to \$199,999. 14878 1998 1,1,16 \$250,000 to \$249,999. 14887 1993 1,1,16 \$250,000 to \$249,999. 14887 1993 1,1,16 \$300,000 to \$499,999. 14896 2002 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$499,999. 14905 2011 1,1,17 \$500,000 to \$499,999. 14905 2011 1,1,16 \$50 to 64 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15085 2191 1,3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15085 2191 1,3,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15733 2839 1,7,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE). 15895 3001 1,8,1		85 to 89 years			1.7
HA33. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18) [288] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over With a mortgage: 15 to 59 years: Less than \$20,000 14761 1867 1,1,1 \$20,000 to \$29,999 14770 1876 1,1,2 \$30,000 to \$39,999 14779 1885 1,1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999 14779 1885 1,1,3 \$50,000 to \$59,999 14797 1903 1,1,5 \$60,000 to \$69,999 14806 1912 1,1,6 \$70,000 to \$79,999 14815 1921 1,1,7 \$80,000 to \$89,999 14824 1930 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$99,999 14824 1930 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$99,999 14824 1930 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$149,999 14824 1948 1,1,10 \$125,000 to \$149,999 14851 1957 1,1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999 14856 1966 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999 14860 1966 1,1,12 \$250,000 to \$249,999 14878 1994 1,1,14 \$250,000 to \$249,999 14878 1993 1,1,15 \$200,000 to \$249,999 14878 1994 1,1,14 \$250,000 to \$249,999 14878 1993 1,1,15 \$300,000 to \$399,999 14887 1993 1,1,15 \$300,000 to \$399,999 14887 1993 1,1,15 \$300,000 to \$399,999 14897 1993 1,1,15 \$300,000 to \$499,999 14905 2011 1,1,17 \$500,000 or more 14914 2020 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$499,999 14905 2011 1,1,17 \$500,000 or more 14914 2020 1,1,16 \$5 to 69 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15085 2191 1,3,17 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15085 2191 1,3,17 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE) 15895 3001 1,8,1		90 years and over	14752	. 1858	1.8
Less than \$20,000 to \$29,999 14770 1867 1,1,1 \$20,000 to \$29,999 14770 1865 1,1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999 14778 1885 1,1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999 14778 1885 1,1,3 \$50,000 to \$49,999 14777 1903 1,1,5 \$50,000 to \$59,999 14806 1912 1,1,6 \$70,000 to \$79,999 14815 1921 1,1,7 \$80,000 to \$79,999 14815 1921 1,1,7 \$80,000 to \$89,999 14824 1930 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$89,999 14833 1939 1,1,9 \$100,000 to \$124,999 14834 1939 1,1,9 \$100,000 to \$124,999 14842 1948 1,1,10 \$125,000 to \$144,999 14851 1957 1,1,11 \$150,000 to \$174,999 14860 1966 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999 14860 1966 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999 14869 1975 1,1,13 \$200,000 to \$299,999 14869 2002 1,1,16 \$300,000 to \$299,999 14996 2002 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$499,999 14996 2002 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$490,999 14996 2002 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$490,000 to \$400,000 to \$40	HA33.	BY VALUE(18) [288] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over With a mortgage:		·	
\$20,000 to \$29,999		Less than \$20,000	14761	1867	111
\$30,000 to \$39,999. 14779. 1885. 1,1,3 \$40,000 to \$49,999. 14789. 1894. 1,1,4 \$50,000 to \$59,999. 14797. 1903. 1,1,5 \$60,000 to \$69,999. 14806. 1912. 1,1,6 \$70,000 to \$79,999. 14815. 1921. 1,1,7 \$80,000 to \$89,999. 14824. 1930. 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$89,999. 14833. 1939. 1,1,9 \$100,000 to \$124,999. 14833. 1939. 1,1,9 \$100,000 to \$149,999. 14851. 1957. 1,1,11 \$150,000 to \$149,999. 14860. 1966. 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$174,999. 14860. 1966. 1,1,12 \$200,000 to \$249,999. 14869. 1975. 1,1,13 \$200,000 to \$249,999. 14878. 1984. 1,1,14 \$250,000 to \$249,999. 14878. 1984. 1,1,14 \$250,000 to \$249,999. 14887. 1993. 1,1,15 \$300,000 to \$299,999. 14887. 1993. 1,1,15 \$300,000 to \$399,999. 14896. 2002. 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$499,999. 14996. 2011. 1,1,17 \$500,000 or more. 14914. 2020. 1,1,18 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15085. 2191. 1,3,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15247. 2353. 1,4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15571. 2677. 1,6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15571. 2677. 1,6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15733. 2839. 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE). 15733. 2839. 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE). 15733. 2839. 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE). 15895. 3001. 1,8,1 Not mortgaged:					
\$40,000 to \$49,999. 14788 1894 1,1,4 \$50,000 to \$59,999. 14806 1912 1,1,6 \$70,000 to \$59,999. 14806 1912 1,1,6 \$70,000 to \$79,999. 14815 1921 1,1,7 \$80,000 to \$89,999. 14824 1930 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$99,999. 14823 1939 1,1,9 \$100,000 to \$124,999. 14824 1948 1,1,10 \$125,000 to \$149,999. 14851 1957 1,1,11 \$150,000 to \$174,999. 14860 1966 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999. 14869 1975 1,1,13 \$200,000 to \$249,999. 14869. 1975 1,1,13 \$200,000 to \$249,999. 14878 1994 1,1,14 \$250,000 to \$299,999. 14878 1993 1,1,15 \$300,000 to \$299,999. 14896 2002 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$399,999. 14905 2011 1,1,17 \$500,000 or more. 14914 2020 1,1,18 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VALUE) 14923 2029 1,2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15085 2191 1,3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15085 2191 1,3,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15571 2677 1,6,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15571 2677 1,6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE) 15895 3001 1,8,1		\$30 000 to \$23,888			
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\$70,000 to \$79,999. 14815 1921 1,1,7 \$80,000 to \$89,999. 14824 1930 1,1,8 \$90,000 to \$99,999. 14833 1939 1,1,9 \$100,000 to \$124,999. 14842 1948 1,1,10 \$125,000 to \$149,999. 14851 1957 1,1,11 \$150,000 to \$174,999. 14860 1966 1,1,12 \$175,000 to \$199,999. 14869 1975 1,1,13 \$200,000 to \$199,999. 14878 1984 1,1,14 \$250,000 to \$299,999. 14887 1993 1,1,15 \$300,000 to \$299,999. 14886 2002 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$499,999. 14896 2002 1,1,16 \$400,000 to \$499,999. 14905 2011 1,1,17 \$500,000 or more. 14914 2020 1,1,18 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15085 2191 1,3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15085 2191 1,3,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15247 2353 1,4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15571 2677 1,6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE). 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE). 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE). 15895 3001 1,8,1					
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\$100,000 to \$124,999		i ' i '			
\$125,000 to \$149,999					
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\$175,000 to \$199,999					
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\$250,000 to \$299,999			14978		
\$300,000 to \$399,999					
\$400,000 to \$499,999				2002	
\$500,000 or more 14914 2020 1,1,18 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VALUE) 14923 2029 1,2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15085 2191 1,3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15247 2353 1,4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15409 2515 1,5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15571 2677 1,6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE) 15895 3001 1,8,1 Not mortgaged:				2011	
60 to 64 years:					
(Repeat VALUE) 14923 2029 1,2,1 65 to 69 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15085 2191 1,3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15247 2353 1,4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15409 2515 1,5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15571 2677 1,6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE) 15895 3001 1,8,1 Not mortgaged: 15895 3001 1,8,1		• •	1 10 1 1	E020	1,1,10
65 to 69 years:			14923	2029	121
(Repeat VALUE) 15085 2191 1,3,1 70 to 74 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15247 2353 1,4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15409 2515 1,5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15571 2677 1,6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE) 15895 3001 1,8,1 Not mortgaged:				2020	1,2,1
70 to 74 years:			15085	2191	131
(Repeat VALUE) 15247 2353 1,4,1 75 to 79 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15409 2515 1,5,1 80 to 84 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15571 2677 1,6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE) 15895 3001 1,8,1 Not mortgaged: 15895 3001 1,8,1					•,0,•
75 to 79 years:		(Repeat VALUE)	15247	2353	141
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80 to 84 years:			15409	2515	151
(Repéat VALUE) 15571 2677 1,6,1 85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE) 15895 3001 1,8,1 Not mortgaged: 15895 3001 1,8,1			10 100 111111111		.,0,.
85 to 89 years: (Repeat VALUE)			15571	2677	181
(Repeat VALUE) 15733 2839 1,7,1 90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE) 15895 3001 1,8,1 Not mortgaged: 15895 3001 1,8,1					1,0,1
90 years and over: (Repeat VALUE)			15733	2839	171
(Repeat VALUE)					•,•,•
Not mortgaged:			15895	3001	181
- 7			.0000		1,0,1
		(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE)	16057	3163	2,1,1

able		Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
mber	Table (matrix)	position	segment	HAIGE
A34.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [16] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over Total:			
	With a mortgage:			
	15 to 59 years	17353	4459	1,1,1
	60 to 64 years	17368	4474	1,1,2
	65 to 69 years	17383		1,1,3
	70 to 74 years	17398		1,1,4
	75 to 79 years	17413		1,1,5
	80 to 84 years	17428		1,1,6
	85 to 89 years	17443		1,1,7
	90 years and over	17458	4564	1,1,8
	Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	17473	4579	1,2,1
			43/3	1,4,1
A35.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [208] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over			
	With a mortgage:			
	15 to 59 years: Less than \$100	17593	4699	1,1,1
	Less than \$100	17602		1,1,3
	\$100 to \$199			1,1,
	\$200 to \$299	17611		1,1,
	\$300 to \$399	17620		
	\$400 to \$499	17629		1,1,
	\$500 to \$599	17638		1,1,0
	\$600 to \$699	17647		1,1,
	\$700 to \$799	17656		1,1,
	\$800 to \$899	17665		1,1,
	\$900 to \$999	17674		1,1,1
	\$1,000 to \$1,249	17683		1,1,1
	\$1,250 to \$1,499	17692		1,1,1
	\$1,500 or more	17701	4807	1,1,1
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	17710	4816	1,2,
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	17827	4933	1,3,
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	17944	5050	1,4,
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	18061	5167	1,5,
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	18178	5284	1,6,
	85 to 89 years: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	18295	5401	1,7,
	90 years and over: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) Not mortgaged:	18412	5518	1,8,
•	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	18529	. 5635,	2,1,
	Filler	19339	. 6445	
	End of Segment			
	Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)-Con	19642	. 301	2,7,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting :	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA35A.	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [4] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over Median selected monthly owner costs: With a mortgage:			
	15 to 64 years	19777	427 436	1,1,1 1,1,2
HA36.	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER) AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [16] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over Total:	19786	445	1,2,1
	With a mortgage: 15 to 59 years. 60 to 64 years. 65 to 69 years. 70 to 74 years. 75 to 79 years. 80 to 84 years. 85 to 89 years. 90 years and over. Not mortgaged:	19804 19819 19834 19864 19879 19894 19909	463 478 493 508 523 538 553	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8
HA37.	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [80] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over	19924	583	1,2,1
	15 to 59 years: Less than 10 percent	20044	703 712 721 730 739 748 757 766 775	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 65 to 69 years: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	20134	793	2,1 3,1
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	•		4,1
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)		1153	5,1 6,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA37.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [80]—Con. 85 to 89 years:		·	
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	20584	1243	7,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	20674	1333	8,1
HA38.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [800] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: Less than \$5,000:	STS		
	With a mortgage: Less than 10 percent	20764	1423	1,1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent	20773		1,1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent	20782		1,1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent	20791		1,1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	20800		1,1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent	20809		
	35 to 39 percent	20818		1,1,1,7
	40 to 49 percent	20827		1,1,1,8
	50 percent or more	20836		1,1,1,9
	Not computed			
		200-0	1004	1,1,1,10
	Not mortgaged:			
	(Repeat SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
	AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
		00054	4540	1101
	1989)	. 20854	1313	1,1,2,1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	00044	1000	1011
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	20944	1603	1,2,1,1
	\$10,000 to \$19,999:			
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	04404	4700	
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	21124	1783	1,3,1,1
	\$20,000 to \$29,999:			
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	0.004	4000	
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	21304	1963	1,4,1,1
	\$30,000 or more:			
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	04.404	04.40	4-44
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	21484	2143	1,5,1,1
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE			
	STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS	*****	***	
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	21664	2323	2,1,1,1
	65 to 69 years:	•		
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE			
	STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS			
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	22564	3223	3,1,1.1
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	22564	3223	3,

Table (matrix)	Toble (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
number	Table (matrix)	position	segment	nates
HA38.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [800]—(STS Con.		
	70 to 74 years:			•
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS			
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	23464	4123	4,1,1,1
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE			
	STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS			
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	24364	5023	5,1,1,1
	80 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS			
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	25264	5923	6.1.1.1
	·			
	Filler	25786	6445	
	End of Segment			
	80 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE		•	
	STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS	•		
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)-Con	26080	301	6320
	85 to 89 years:	20003	001	0,0,2,3
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE			
	STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS	00407		
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 90 years and over:	26467	ь/я	7,1,1,1
•	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE		_	
	STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS			
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)		1579	8,1,1,1
HA38A.	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) [40]			
	1 Implied decimal			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with			
	one or more persons 60 years and over			
	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989:			
	15 to 59 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	28267	2479	1,1,1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999			1,1,2
	\$10,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$29,999	28285	2497 2506	1,1,3 1,1,4
	\$30,000 or more		2515	1,1,5
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)65 to 69 years:	28312	2524	1,2,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	28357	2569	1,3,1
	70 to 74 years:			, ,
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	28402	2614	1,4,1
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	28447	2659	1,5,1
	80 to 84 years:			.,5,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	28492	270 4	1,6,1
	•			

Table (matrix)	The found is	Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
number	Table (matrix)	position	segment	HEICS
HA38A.	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY AGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) [40]-Con	•		
	85 to 89 years:	28537	2749	1,7,
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	2000/	2/49	1,7,
	90 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	20502	2704	1,8,
	• •	20002	2107	1,0,
HA39.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13) [104]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with			
	one or more persons 60 years and over			•
	15 to 59 years:		****	
	Less than \$100	28627		1,
	\$100 to \$199	28636		1,
	\$200 to \$299	28645		1,0 1,0
	\$300 to \$399	28654		1,3
	\$400 to \$499	28663 28672		1,0
	\$500 to \$599	28681		1,
	\$600 to \$699\$700 to \$799	28690		1.0
	\$800 to \$899	28699		1.5
	\$900 to \$999	28708		1,10
	\$1,000 to \$1,499	28717		1,1
	\$1,500 to \$1,999	28726		1,1
	\$2,000 of more	28735		1,1
	60 to 64 years:	20,00		
1	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	28744	2956	2,
	SE to SQ years:			_,
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	28861	3073	3,
	70 to 74 years:			
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	28978	3190	4.
	76 to 70 years:			•
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	29095	3307	5,
	90 to 94 years:		*	
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	29212	3424	6,
	OE to OD years:			
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	29329	3541	7,
	On years and over:			
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	29446	3658	8,
1.14.40	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY GROSS RENT(10) [80]			
HA40.	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with			
	one or more persons 60 years and over			
	15 to 59 years:			
	With cash rent:			
	Less than \$100	29563	3775	1,
	\$100 to \$199	29572	3784	1,
	\$200 to \$299	29581	3793	1,
	\$300 to \$399	29590	3802	1,
	\$400 to \$499	29599	3811	1,
	\$500 to \$599	29608	3820	1,
	\$600 to \$749	29617		1,
	\$750 to \$999	29626		1,1
	\$1,000 or more	29635		1,
	No cash rent	29644	3856	1,1
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	29653	3865	2,
	65 to 69 years:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	29743	3955	3,
	70 to 74 years:		48.45	
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	29833	4045	4.
	(Hepeat GHOOD HEHT)			- 1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA40.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY GROSS RENT(10) [80]-Con.			
11740.	75 to 79 years:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	29923	4135	5,1
	80 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	30013	4225	6,1
	85 to 89 years:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	30103	4315	7,1
	90 years and over:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	30193	4405	8,1
HA40A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [8] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with one or more persons 60 years and over Median gross rent:			
	15 to 59 years		4495	1,1
	60 to 64 years		4504	1,2
	65 to 69 years		4513	1,3
	70 to 74 years		4522	1,4
	75 to 79 years		4531	1,5
	80 to 84 years		4540	1,6
	85 to 89 years		4549	1,7
	90 years and over	30346	4558	1,8
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than 10 percent		4567	1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent		4576	1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent		4585	1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent		4594 4603	1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent		4612	1,1,5 1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent		4621	1,1,7
	40 to 49 percent		4630	1,1,8
	50 percent or more		4639	1,1,9
•	Not computed\$5,000 to \$9,999:	30436	4648	1,1,10
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	30445	4657	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF	•		
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	30535	4747	1,3,1
	\$20,000 to \$29,999:		** ** **********	.,0,.
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	30625	4837	1,4,1
	\$30,000 or more:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	30715	4927	1,5,1
	60 to 64 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT	20005	E017	011
	AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 65 to 69 years:	30003	5U17	2,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GRÖSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	31255	5467	3,1,1
	70 to 74 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	31705	5917	4,1,1
			DAT: 5:0-	
34			DATA DICT	IUNARY

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA41.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [400]—Con. 75 to 79 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	32155	6367	5,1,1
	End of Segment	32100	0007	0,1,1
	75 to 79 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)—Con	32536	301	5,1,10
	80 to 84 years:			-,,
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	32905	670	6,1,1
	85 to 89 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	33355	1120	7,1,1
	90 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	33805	1570	8,1,1
HA41A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) [40] 1 implied decimal Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying			
	cash rent with one or more persons 60 years and over Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989:			
	15 to 59 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	34255 34264		1,1,1 1,1,2
	\$10,000 to \$19,999	34273		1,1,2
	\$20,000 to \$29,999	34282		1,1,4
	\$30,000 or more	34291		1,1,5
	60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	34300	2065	1,2,1
	65 to 69 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	34345	2110	1,3,1
	70 to 74 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	34390	2155	1,4,1
•	75 to 79 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	34435	2200	1,5,1
	80 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)		2245	1,6,1
	85 to 89 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)		2290	1,7,1
	90 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)		2335	1,8,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
		position	20 9 ////cit	
HA42.	MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY GROSS RENT(9) [144]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying			
	cash rent with one or more persons 60 years and over			
	Meals included in rent:			
	15 to 59 years:			
	Less than \$100	34615	2380	1,1,1
	\$100 to \$199	34624	2389	1,1,2
	\$200 to \$299	34633	2398	1,1,3
	\$300 to \$399	34642	2407	1,1,4
	\$400 to \$499	34651	2416	1,1,5
	\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	34660 34669	2425 2434	1,1,6 1,1,7
	\$750 to \$999		2443	1,1,8
	\$1,000 or more	34687	2452	1,1,9
	60 to 64 years:	0.1007	E-10E	1,1,0
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	34696	2461	1,2,1
	65 to 69 years:	0.000	2101	-,-,.
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	34777	2542	1.3.1
	70 to 74 years:			-,-,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	34858	2623	1,4,1
	75 to 79 years:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	34939	2704	1,5,1
	80 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	35020	2785	1,6,1
	85 to 89 years:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	35101	2866	1,7,1
	90 years and over:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	35182	2947	1,8,1
	No meals included in rent:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By GROSS RENT)	35263	3028	2,1,1
HA43.	AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2)			
	BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [16]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying			
	cash rent with one or more persons 60 years and over			
	Total:			
	Meals included in rent:			
	15 to 59 years		3676	1,1,1
	60 to 64 years	35926	3691	1,1,2
	65 to 69 years	35941	3706	1,1,3
	70 to 74 years	35956	3721	1,1,4
	75 to 79 years	35971	3736	1,1,5
	80 to 84 years		3751	1,1,6
	85 to 89 years		3766	1,1,7
	90 years and over	36016	3781	1,1,8
	No meals included in rent: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	26021	3796	101
		30031	3730	1,2,1
HA44.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9)			
	BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) [135]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:		0040	
	1, detached	36151	3916	1,1,1
	1, attached	36160	3925	1,1,2
	2 or more		3934	1,1,3
	Mobile home or trailer		3 943	1,1,4
	Other	36187	3952	1,1,5

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9)	F		
HA44.	BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) [135]—Con.		•	
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	36196	3961	1,2 ,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	36241	4006	1,3,1
	\$15 DOD to \$10 QQQ.			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	36286	4051	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	36331	4096	1.5.1
	\$25 nnn +a \$20 000:		-	
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	36376	4141	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	36421	4186	1,7,1
	ean non to ean non-			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	36466	4231	1,8 ,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)		4276	1,9,1
	75 An O.4 Manney	30311	42.10	1,0,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BV			
	014110 114 01110010112/	36556	4321	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	36961	4726	3,1,1
HA45.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9)			
MAG.	BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [270]			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over	•		
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000:	•		•
	1, detached	37366	5131	1,1,1
	1, attached			1,1,2
	2	37384		1,1,3 1,1,4
	3 or 4	37393		
	5 to 9	37402		1,1,5
	10 to 19	37411	5176	1,1,6
	20 to 49	37420	5185	1,1,7
	50 or more	37429	5194	1,1,8
	Mobile home or trailer	37438	5203	1,1,9
	Other	37447		1,1,10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:	•		.,.,,
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	37456	5221	1,2,1
	\$10 000 to \$14 000:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	37546	5311	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	37636	5401	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:	J7000	5401	1,-,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	37726	5491	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:		==0.1	
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	37816	5581	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	37906	5671	1,7,1
	\$40 000 to \$49 999			****
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	37996	5761	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more:	20006	EQE1	101
		38086	5851	1,9,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)			
	75 to 84 years:			
		38176	5941	2.1.1

Table (matrix)	Table (mětřiv)	Starting position	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi-
number	Table (matrix)	position	segment	nates
HA45.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [270]—Con.			
	Filler	38680	6445	
	End of Segment			
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)-Con	00000	504	
	85 years and over:	38983	301	2,6,7
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By	•		
	UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	39289	607	3,1,1
HA46.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [54]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over 65 to 74 years:	•		
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Complete plumbing facilities		1417	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities\$5,000 to \$9,999:	40108	1426	1,1,2
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40117	1435	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40405	4450	
	\$15,000 to \$19,999:		1453	1,3,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40153	1471	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:		4400	
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)\$25,000 to \$29,999:	40171	1489	1,5,1
•	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40189	1507	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40007	4505	4 ~ 4
	\$40,000 to \$49,999:	40207	1525	1,7,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40225	1543	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40040	1561	
	75 to 84 years:	40243		1,9,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40261	1579	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40423	1741	3,1,1
HA47.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN			
	1989(9) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [54] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000:			
	Complete plumbing facilities	40585	1903	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities		1912	1,1,2
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40602	1001	
	\$10,000 to \$14,999:	40003	1921	1,2,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40621	1939	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40630	1957	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:		1907	1,4,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40657	1975	1,5,1
	•			

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA47.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [54]—Con.			
	\$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40675	1993	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40693	2011	1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)		2029	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)		2047	1,9,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By		_	
	PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40747	2065	2,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	40909	2227	3,1,1
HA48.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [54] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000: Complete kitchen facilities Lacking complete kitchen facilities	41071 41080		1,1,1 1,1,2
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41089	2407	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41107	2425	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41125	2443	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41143	2461	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41161	2479	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)		2497	1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)		. 2515	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)		. 2533	1,9,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN FACILITIES)		. 2551,	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN FACILITIES)		. 2713	3,1,1
HA49.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [54]	41000 1111111111		51.,
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000: Complete kitchen facilities	41557		1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities\$5,000 to \$9,999:			1,1,2
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)\$10,000 to \$14,999:			1,2,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41593	. 2911	1,3,

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
		position	segment	TIALUS
HA49.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [54]—Con. \$15,000 to \$19,999:			-
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)\$20,000 to \$24,999:	41611	2929	1,4,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41629	2947	1,5,1
-	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41647	2965	1,6,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)\$40,000 to \$49,999:	41665	2983	1,7,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)\$50,000 or more:	41683	3001	1,8,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41701	30 19	1,9,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	41719	3037	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN	41710		*******
	FACILITIES)	41881	3199	3,1,1
HA50.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [54]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over		,	
	65 to 74 years:	•		
	Less than \$5,000: With telephone	40040	3361	
	No telephone	42052	3370	1,1,1 1,1,2
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42061	3379	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$15,000 to \$19,999:	42079	3397	1,3,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$20,000 to \$24,999:	42097	3415	1,4,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$25,000 to \$29,999:	42115	3433	1,5,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) \$30,000 to \$39,999:	42133	3451	1,6,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$40,000 to \$49,999:	42151	3469	1,7,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$50,000 or more:	42169	3487	1,8,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42187	3505	1,9,1
	(Repeat HOUS.:HOLD INCOME IN 1989 By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42205	3523	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By	· 		_,,,,
	TÉLEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42367	3685	3,1,1
∃A51.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [54] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000:			
	With telephone No telephone		3847 3856	1,1,1 1,1,2

Table (matrix)		Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
number	Table (matrix)	position		
HA51.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [54]—Con. \$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42547	3865	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42565	3883	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42583	3901	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42601	3919	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42619	3937	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42637	3955	1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42655	3973	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42673	3991	1,9,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42691	4009	2,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42853	4171	3,1,1
HA52.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000:			
	Utility gas	43015		1,1,1
	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	43024		1,1,2
	Electricity	43033		1,1,3
	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	43042		1,1,4
	Coal or coke	43051		1,1,5
	Wood	43060		1,1,6
	Solar energy	43069		1,1,7
	Other fuel	43078		1,1,8
	No fuel used	43087	4405	1,1,9
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	43096	4414	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	43177	4495	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	43258	4576	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	43339	4657	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	43420	4738	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	43501	4819	1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	43582	4900	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	43663	. 4981	1,9,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	43744	5062	2,1,1

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [24]—Con. 85 years and over (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 44473. 5791. 3,1 End of Segment 85 years and over (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL)—Con. 45490. 301. 3,9 AGS. AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243] Universe: Reinter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Uniting as. 45511. 382. 1,1 Bottled, tank, or LP gas. 45511. 382. 1,1 Electricity, 45520. 391. 1,1 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 45529. 490. 1,1 Coal or coke. 45538. 409. 1,1 Wood. 45544. 418. 1,1 Sclar energy. 45556. 427. 1,1 No fuel used. 45549. 4455. 1,1 No fuel used. 45549. 4455. 1,1 Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45589. (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45589. (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45580. 1,3 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45645. 1,3 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45645. 1,3 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45645. 1,3 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45664. 535. 1,3 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45666. 697. 1,6 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45698. 659. 1,1 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45698. 659. 1,7 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45698. 659. 1,1 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45698. 659. 1,7 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45698. 659. 1,7 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46690. 940. 1,8 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46690. 1831. 3,1 1899 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING	Table (matrix)		Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi-
1989(9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243]—Con. 85 years and over:	number	Table (matrix)	position	segment	nates
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 44473 5791 3,1 End of Segment 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL) (Pas) 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 1980 BY HOUSE	HA52.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243]—Con.			
## HOUSE HEATING FUEL)			•		
End of Segment 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)-Con. 45430 301 3.9 AS3. AGE OF HOUSEHCATING FUEL)-Con. 45430 301 3.9 AS5. AGE OF HOUSEHCATING FUEL(9) [243] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 73 years: Less than \$5,000 Utility gas. 45502 373 1,1 Bottled, tank, or IP gas. 45513 382 1,1 Electricity 45522 400 1,1 Coal or coke. 45538 409 1,1 Coal or coke. 45538 409 1,1 Wood 45547 418 1,1 Solar energy 45555 427 1,1 Other fuel. 45555 427 1,1 Other fuel. 45555 427 1,1 No fuel used 45574 445 1,1 No fuel used 45574 445 1,1 S,5000 to \$3,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45583 454 1,2 \$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45664 535 1,3 \$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45664 535 1,3 \$15,000 to \$2,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4590 697 1,5 \$20,000 to \$2,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4590 7778 1,6 S20,000 to \$2,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4590 7778 1,6 S20,000 to \$2,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4590 7778 1,6 S20,000 to \$3,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4590 7778 1,6 S20,000 to \$3,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4590 7778 1,6 S20,000 to \$3,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4590 7778 1,6 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4590 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4609 940 1,8 S20,000 to \$4,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL)-Con		HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	44473	5791	3,1,1
Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HATING FUEL() 243) 301 3.9		End of Segment			
HOUSE HEATING FUEL)-Con. 45430 301 3,8 JAS3. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Utility gas. 45502 373 1,1 Bottled, tank, or LP gas. 45511 382 1,1 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 45520 391 1,1 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 45520 391 1,1 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 45520 391 1,1 Goal or coke. 45533 409 1,1 Wood 45547 418 1,1 Solar energy. 45556 427 1,1 Other fuel. 45565 436 1,1 No fuel used 5568 436 1,1 No fuel used 5574 445 1,1 S,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45583 454 1,2 \$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45664 535 1,3 \$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45666 697 1,5 \$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45826 697 1,5 \$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4598 859 1,7 Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 4598 859 1,7 \$30,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 940 1,8 \$50,000 or more: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 940 1,8 \$50,000 or more: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 940 1,8 \$50,000 or more: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 1021 1,9 75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 1021 1,9 75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 1021 1,9 75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 1031 3,1 1454. AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 1831 3,1 1455. AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 1831 3,1 1454. AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 1,1 Brilled 47689 2560 1,1 Dug 47707 2578 1,1 Some other source 47716 2587 1,1					
ASS. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243] Universe: Renter -occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Utility gas.		(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By	45.400	004	
1989(9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243] Universe: Renter -occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Unitity gas		•	45430	301	3,9,2
### Universes: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Utility gas	HA53.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN			
65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Utility gas					
65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Utility gas					
Less than \$5,000: Utility gas. Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Bottled, 45551. Bottled, 45520. Bottled, 45520. Bottled, 45520. Bottled, 45538. Bottled, 4					
Utility gas					
Bottled, tank, or LP gas			45500	070	
Electricity		Bottled tenk or I Plane	45502	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,1,1
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 45529 400 1,1 Coal or coke 45538 409 1,1 Wood 45547 418 1,1 Solar energy 45565 436 1,1 No fuel used 45565 436 1,1 No fuel used 45574 445 1,1 No fuel used 45574 445 1,1 Solor on \$9,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45583 454 1,2 \$10,000 to \$14,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45664 535 1,3 \$15,000 to \$19,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45745 616 1,4 \$20,000 to \$24,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45826 697 1,5 \$25,000 to \$29,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45826 697 1,5 \$20,000 to \$29,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45907 776 1,6 \$30,000 to \$29,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45907 776 1,6 \$30,000 to \$29,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45907 776 1,6 \$30,000 to \$29,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45907 776 1,6 \$30,000 to \$29,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45907 776 1,6 \$30,000 to \$40,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45988 859 1,7 \$40,000 to \$49,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 940 1,8 \$50,000 or more: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 940 1,8 \$50,000 or HOTE: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 940 1,8 \$50,000 or HOTE: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 1021 1,9 75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46960 1831 3,1 HA54 AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46960 1831 3,1 HA55. AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46960 1831 3,1 HA54 AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46960 1831 3,1 HA55. DEPARTMENT OF THE TOTAL OF THE					
Coal or coke					
Wood 45547 418 1,1 Solar energy 45556 427 1,1 Other fuel 45566 427 1,1 No fuel used 45565 436 1,1 \$5,000 to \$9,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45583 454 1,2 \$10,000 to \$14,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45664 535 1,3 \$15,000 to \$19,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45745 616 1,4 \$20,000 to \$24,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45826 697 1,5 \$25,000 to \$29,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45907 778 1,6 \$30,000 to \$29,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45907 778 1,6 \$30,000 to \$39,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45907 778 1,6 \$50,000 to \$49,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 45988 859 1,7 \$40,000 to \$49,999 (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46069 940 1,8 \$50,000 or more: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46150 1021 1,9 \$75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46231 1102 2,1 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSE HOUSE HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46231 1102 2,1 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSE HOUS					
Solar energy					1,1,6
Other fuel					1,1,7
No fuel used					1,1,8
\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)					1,1,9
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45583. 454 1,2 \$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45664 535 1,3 \$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45745 616 1,4 \$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45826 697 1,5 \$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45907 778 1,6 \$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45988 859 1,7 \$40,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46069 940 1,8 \$50,000 or more: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46150 1021 1,9 75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46150 1021 1,9 75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46231 1102 2,1 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSE HOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46960 1831 3,1 HA54. AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46960 1831 3,1 HA54. AGE OF HOUSEHOLD RICOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46960 1831 3,1 HA54. AGE OF HOUSEHOLD RICOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46960 1831 3,1 HA55. Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company. 47689 2560 1,1 Drilled. 47698 2569 1,1 Drilled. 47698 2569 1,1 Drilled. 47698 2569 1,1 Some other source. 47716 2587 1,1		•		, , ,	.,.,•
\$10,000 to \$14,999:			45583	454	1,2,1
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45664. 535. 1,3 \$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45745. 616. 1,4 \$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45826. 697. 1,5 \$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45907. 778. 1,6 \$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 45988. 859. 1,7 \$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46069. 940. 1,8 \$50,000 or more: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46150. 1021. 1,9 75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46150. 1021. 1,9 75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46231. 1102. 2,1 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46960. 1831. 3,1 1A54. AGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL). 46960. 1831. 3,1 1A54. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company. 47689. 2560. 1,1 Dug. 47698. 2569. 1,1 Dug. 47707. 2578. 1,1 Some other source. 47716. 2587. 1,1		\$10,000 to \$14,999			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
\$15,000 to \$19,999:		(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	45664	535	1,3,1
\$20,000 to \$24,999:		\$15,000 to \$19,999:			·1 - 1·
\$20,000 to \$24,999:		(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	45745	616	1,4,1
\$25,000 to \$29,999:		\$20,000 to \$24,999:			
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	45826	697	1,5,1
\$30,000 to \$39,999:		\$25,000 to \$29,999:		•	
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)			45907	778	1,6,1
\$40,000 to \$49,999:		\$30,000 to \$39,999:			
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)			45988	859	1,7,1
\$50,000 or more:		\$40,000 to \$49,999:			
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46150 1021 1,9 75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46231 1102 2,1 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108] 46960 1831 3,1 HA54. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 455 years and over 65 to 74 years: 47689 2560 1,1 Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company 47689 2560 1,1 Individual well: 47698 2569 1,1 Dug 47707 2578 1,1 Some other source 47716 2587 1,1			46069	940	1,8,1
75 to 84 years:		\$50,000 or more:			
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL)			46150	1021	1,9,1
## HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46231 1102 2,1 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46960 1831 3,1 ### HA54. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108] **Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: **Less than \$5,000:** **Public system or private company 47689 2560 1,1 individual well: **Drilled 47698 2569 1,1 Dug 47707 2578 1,1 Some other source 47716 2587 1,1					
85 years and over:			40004	4400	
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	•		40231	1102	2,1,1
HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 46960 1831 3,1 HA54. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company 47689 2560 1,1 Individual well: Drilled 47698 2569 1,1 Dug 47707 2578 1,1 Some other source 47716 2587 1,1					
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company		HOUSE HEATING FUEL I	ARORN	1021	211
1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company		•	40300	1001	3,1,1
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company	HA54.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN			
65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company					
65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company					
Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company					
Public system or private company 47689 2560 1,1 Individual well: 47698 2569 1,1 Dug 47707 2578 1,1 Some other source 47716 2587 1,1					
Individual well: 47698 2569 1,1 Dug 47707 2578 1,1 Some other source 47716 2587 1,1					
Drilled 47698 2569 1,1 Dug 47707 2578 1,1 Some other source 47716 2587 1,1			47689	2560	1,1,1
Dug		individual well:			
Some other source					1,1,2
•					1,1,3
A STATE OF THE STA		Some other source	47716	2587	1,1,4
	42			DATA DICT	ON 14 TO 1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN	*		
HA54.	1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108]-Con.			
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	47725	2596	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	47761	2632	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	47797	2668	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	47833	2704	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	47869	2740	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	47905	2776	1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		2812	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)			1,9,1
	75 to 84 years: (Reneat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	•	•	
	By SOURCE OF WATER)	48013	2884	2,1,1
•	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SOURCE OF WATER)	48337	3208	3,1,1
HA55.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000: Public system or private company	48661	3532	1,1,1
	Individual well: Drilled	48670	3541	1,1,2
	Dug	48679		1,1,3
	Some other source	48688	3559	1,1,4
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	48697	3568	1,2,1
•	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	48733	3604	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	48769	3640	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	48805	3676	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	48841	3712	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)			1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		3784	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		. 3820	1,9,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SOURCE OF WATER)85 years and over:	48985	. 3856	2,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SOURCE OF WATER)	49309	. 4180	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA56.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN		- Gilloni	
rizoo.	1989(9) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [81]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Public sewer	49633	4504	1,1,1
	Septic tank or cesspool		4513	1,1,2
	Other means\$5,000 to \$9,999:	49651	4522	1,1,3
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	40660	4531	1,2,1
	\$10.000 to \$14,999:	~5000······	4001	1,2,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	49687	4558	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999:		1000	.,.,.
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	49714	4585	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:			
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	49741	4612	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:			
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	49768	4639	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999:			
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	49795	4666	1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)			
		49822	4693	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	40040	4720	404
	75 to 84 years:	49849	4720	1,9,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	40976	4747	2,1,1
	85 years and over:	45070	7,7,	2,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50119	4990	3,1,1
1857	·			٠,٠,٠
HA57.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN			
	1989(9) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [81] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:		•	
	Public sewer	50362	5233	1,1,1
	Septic tank or cesspool		5242	1,1,2
	Other means		5251	1,1,3
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:		•	, -
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50389	5260	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999:			
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50416	5287	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999:			
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50443	5314	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:	F0.470		
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50470	5341	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	£0407	5368	404
	\$30,000 to \$39,999:	50497	5300	1,6,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50524	5395	1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999;	00027	3033	1,7,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50551	5422	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more:	2000 (O-166	1,0,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50578	5449	1,9,1
	75 to 84 years:		• · · • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	٠,٠,٠
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50605	5476	2,1,1
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Table (matrix)		Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
number	Table (matrix)	position	segment	riates
HA57.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [81]—Con. 85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	50848	5719	3,1,1
HA58.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY VALUE(18) [972] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	With a mortgage:		•	
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than \$20,000	51091	5962	1,1,1,1
	\$20,000 to \$29,999	51100		1,1,1,2
	\$30,000 to \$25,555 \$30,000 to \$39,999	51109		1,1,1,3
	\$40,000 to \$49,999	51118		1,1,1,4
	\$50,000 to \$59,999	51127		1,1,1,5
	\$58,000 to \$59,999	51136		1,1,1,6
	\$60,000 to \$69,999	51145		1,1,1,7
	\$70,000 to \$79,999	51145		1,1,1,8
	\$80,000 to \$89,999	51154		1,1,1,9
	\$90,000 to \$99,999	51163		
	\$100,000 to \$124,999	51172		1,1,1,10
	\$125,000 to \$149,999	51181		1,1,1,11
	\$150,000 to \$174,999	51190		1,1,1,12
	\$175,000 to \$199,999	51199		
	\$200,000 to \$249,999	51208		
	\$250,000 to \$299,999	51217	6088	1,1,1,15
	\$300,000 to \$399,999	51226	6097	1,1,1,16
,	\$400,000 to \$499,999	51235	6106	1,1,1,17
	\$500,000 or more	51244	6115	1,1,1,18
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE)	51253	6124	1,1,2,1
		01200		.,.,-,
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat VALUE)	51415	. 6286	1,1,3,1
		31413	. 0200	1,1,0,
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat VALUE)—Con	51877	301	1,1,4,1
				• • •
	End of Segment			
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat VALUE)-Con	51877	. 301	1,1,4,1
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	(Repeat VALUE)	52039	. 463	1,1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999.	••		
	(Repeat VALUE)	52201	625	1,1,6,1
	ean ann += ean ann-			
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat VALUE)	52363	, 7 87	1171
		02000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	.,.,,,
	\$40,000 to \$49,999;	52525	949	118
	(Repeat VALUE)	32323	. 575	1,1,0,
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat VALUE)	52687	. 1111	1,1,9,
		. 02007	,	
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By VALUE)	52849	. 1273	1,2,1,
	(VEDERI LOOSELOED INCOME IN 1909 OF AVEOL)	. 020 10		.,_,.,
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By VALUE)	. 54307	. 2731	1,3,1,
	Not mortgaged:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY VALUE)	55765	. 4189	2,1,1,
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Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA58.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY	position	3691116111	
HAJO.	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY VALUE(18) [972]-Con.			
	End of Segment			
	Not mortgaged:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By VALUE)-Con	58324	301	2,2,5,18
HA59.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [702]	•		
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	With a mortgage:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than \$100		2416	
	\$100 to \$199	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2425	
	\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	60457 60466	2434	
	\$400 to \$399	60475	2443 2452	
	\$500 to \$599	60484	2461	
	\$600 to \$699		2470	
	\$700 to \$799		2479	
	\$800 to \$899	60511	2488	
	\$900 to \$999	60520	2497	1,1,1,10
	\$1,000 to \$1,249		2506	1,1,1,11
	\$1,250 to \$1,499		2515	
	\$1,500 or more	60547	2524	1,1,1,13
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:	****		
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	60556	2533	1,1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999:	60676	0050	
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	60673	2650	1,1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999:	00700	A707	
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) \$20,000 to \$24,999:	60790	2767	1,1,4,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	60007	2884	1,1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:	00507	2004 ,	1,1,5,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	61024	3001	1,1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999:			*******
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	61141	3118	1,1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	61258	3235	1,1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	61375	3352	1,1,9,1
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	61492:	3469	1,2,1,1
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By	COEAE	4500	
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	02343	4522	1,3,1,1
	Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
	IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	63598	5575	2111
	na 1000 by versored mortifier Officer COO(0)		GG (G	ا را را ہے

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA59.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [702]—Con.			- -
	Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)—Con	64771	301	2,1,8,7
HA60.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [540] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over With a mortgage: 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:	67057	2587	1,1,1,1
	Less than 10 percent	67057 67066		1,1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent	67075		1,1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent	67084	2614	1,1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	67093		1,1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent	67102		1,1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent	67111		1,1,1,7
	40 to 49 percent	67120		1,1,1,8
	50 percent or more	67129 67138		1,1,1,9
	Not computed	Ø/ 130	2000	1,1,1,10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	67147	2677	1,1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$15,000 to \$19,999:	67237	2767	1,1,3,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	67327	2857	1,1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	67417	2947	1,1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$30,000 to \$39,999:	67507	3037	1,1,6,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	67597	3127	1,1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	67687	3217	1,1,8.1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	67777	3307	1,1,9,1
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	67867	3397	1,2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	68677	4207	1,3,1,1
	HORSEHOFD IMPONIE III 1888) """"	00017	7201	1,0,1,1

Table (matrix)	Table (masks)	Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi-
number	Table (matrix)	position	segment	nates
HA60.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [540]—Con. Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	69487	5017	2,1,1,1
	End of Segment			
	Not mortgaged:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)—Con	71218	301	2,2,7,10
H A61.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13) [351] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:		•	
	Less than \$5,000:	•		
	Less than \$100	72217	1300	
	\$100 to \$199	72226	1309	
	\$200 to \$299\$300 to \$399	72235 72244	1318 1327	
	\$400 to \$499	72253	1336	1,1,4 1,1,5
	\$500 to \$599	72262	1345	1,1,5
	\$600 to \$699	72271	1354	1,1,7
	\$700 to \$799	72280	1363	
	\$800 to \$899	72289	1372	1,1,9
	\$900 to \$999	72298	1381	1,1,10
	\$1,000 to \$1,499	72307	1390	1,1,11
	\$1,500 to \$1,999	72316	1399	1,1,12
	\$2,000 or more	72325	1408	
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			1,1,10
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	72334	1417	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999:			
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)\$15,000 to \$19,999:	72451	1534	1,3,1
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	72568	1651	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:		4=00	
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)\$25,000 to \$29,999:	72685	1768	1,5,1
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	72802	1885	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999:	70040		
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)\$40,000 to \$49,999:	72919	2002	1,7,1
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	73036	2119	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more:		2770	1,0,1
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	73153	2236	1,9,1
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By REAL ESTATE	72070	0050	
	TAXES)	73270	2353	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By REAL ESTATE			
		74202	2400	
	TAXES)	74323	3406	3,1,1

Fable (matrix)		Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi-
namper	Table (matrix)	position	segment	nates
1A62.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY GROSS RENT(10) [270] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000:			
	With cash rent:			
	Less than \$100	75376	4459	1,1,
	\$100 to \$199	75385	4468	1,1,
	\$200 to \$299	75394	4477	1,1,
	\$300 to \$399	75403	4486	1,1,
	\$400 to \$499	75412	4495	1,1,
	\$500 to \$599	75421	4504	1,1,
	\$600 to \$749	75430	4513	1,1,
	\$750 to \$999	75439	4522	
	\$1,000 or more	75448	4531	1,1,
	No cash rent	75457	4540	1,1,1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	75466	4549	1,2,
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	75556	4639	1,3,
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	75646	4729	1,4,
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT)\$25,000 to \$29,999:	75736	4819	1,5,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)\$30,000 to \$39,999:	75826	4909	1,6,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)\$40,000 to \$49,999:	75916	4999	1,7,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)		5089	1,8,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)75 to 84 years:	76096	5179	1,9,
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT) 85 years and over:	76186		2,1,
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT)	76996	6079	3.1,
	End of Segment			
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
14.00	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9)	77665	301	3,5,
HA63.	BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
	IN 1989(10) [270] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than 10 percent	78106	742	1,1,
	10 to 14 percent	78115	751	1,1,
	15 to 19 percent	78124		1,1,
	20 to 24 percent	78133	769	1,1,
	25 to 29 percent	78142		1,1,
	30 to 34 percent	78151	787	1,1,
	35 to 39 percent	78160,	796 805	1,1,
	40 to 49 percent	78169 78178	814	1,1, 1,1,
	so percent or more	70170	O17	1,1,
		•		
ות מדמו	ICTIONARY			

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA63.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9)			
naos.	BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
	IN 1989(10) [270]—Con.			
	Not computed	78187	823	1.1.10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:	70107		
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	78196	832	1,2,1
	\$10.000 to \$14.999:			
	(Reneat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	78286	922	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	78376	1012	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF	•		
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	7846 6	1102	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	78556	1192	1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
•	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	· 78646	1282	1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	78736	1372	1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF	T 0000	4.400	4.0.4
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	78826	1462	1,9,1
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT	70040	4550	
	AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	78916	1552	2,1,1
	85 years and over:	•		
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT	70700	0000	
	AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	/9/26	2362	3,1,1
HA64.	MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY GROSS RENT(9) [486]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying			
	cash rent with householder 65 years and over			
	Meals Included in rent:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than \$100			
	\$100 to \$199			, . ,
	\$200 to \$299			
	\$300 to \$399	80563	3199	1,1,1,4
	\$400 to \$499	80572	3208	1,1,1,5
	\$500 to \$599	80581	3217	1,1,1,6
	\$600 to \$749	80590	3226	1,1,1,7
	\$750 to \$999	80599	3235	1,1,1,8
	\$1,000 or more	80608	3244	1,1,1,9
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:		****	
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	80617	3253	1,1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999:		****	
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	80698	3334	1,1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999:		6445	
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	80779	3415	1,1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:		3496	
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)			1,1,5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA64.	MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY GROSS RENT(9) [486]—Con.		- "	
	\$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	80941	3577	1,1,6,1
	\$30,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	81022	3658	1,1,7,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	81103	3739	1,1,8,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	81184	3820	1,1,9,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT)	81265	3901	1,2,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT) No meals included in rent:	81994	4630	1,3,1,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT)	82723	5359	2,1,1,1
	End of Segment			
	No meals included in rent: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT)—Con	84112	301	2,2,5,5
HA65.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [90] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1. detached:			
	1989 to March 1990	85210 85219		1,1,1 1,1,2
	1980 to 1984			1,1,3
	1970 to 1979			1,1,4
	1960 to 1969	85246		1,1,5
	1959 or earlier	85255		1,1,6
	1, attached: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	85264	1453	1,2,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	85318	1507	1,3,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) Other:	85372	1561	1,4,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	85426	1615	1,5,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	85480	1669	2,1,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	85750	1939	3,1,1

trix) iber	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
56.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY	'	<u> </u>	
<i>.</i>	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [120]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	1, detached:			
	1989 to March 1990	86020	2209	1,1,1
	1985 to 1988	86029	2218	1,1,2
	1980 to 1984	86038	2227	1,1,3
	1970 to 1979	86047	2236	1,1,4
	1960 to 1969	86056	2245	1,1,5
	1950 to 1959		2254	1,1,6
	1940 to 1949		2263	1,1,7
	1939 or earlier		2272	1,1,8
	1, attached:	00000111111111		.,.,
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	86092	2281	1,2,1
	2 or more:	0003E	2201	1,4,1
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	86164	2353	1,3,1
	Mobile home or trailer:	00104	2000	1,0,1
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	86236	2425	1,4,1
	Other:	ĐOZQU	2420	1,4,1
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	peano	2497	4 5 4
		00300	2497	1,5,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR STRUCTURE			
		06200	0500	011
	BUILT)	86380	2569	2,1,1
	SO YEAR AND OVER.			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR STRUCTURE	96740	2020	244
	BUILT)	86740	2929	3,1,1
37 .	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY	86740	2 929	3,1,1
5 7 .	BUILT)	86740	2929	3,1,1
5 7 .	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY	86740	2929	3,1,1
5 7 .	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135]	86740	2929	3,1,1
57 .	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder	86740	2929	3,1,1
37 .	BUILT)AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	86740	2929	3,1,1
67 .	BUILT)	į		
67 .	BUILT)	87100	3289	1,1,1
57 .	BUILT)	87100 87109		1,1,1 1,1,2
67 .	BUILT)	87100 87109	3289 3298	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3
67.	BUILT)	87100 87109 87118 87127	3289 3298 3307 3316	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4
67 .	BUILT)	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136	3289 3298 3307 3316	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5
57 .	BUILT)	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6
37.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6
57.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87154	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334 3343	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7
57.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7
37.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334 3343 3352 3361	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7
37.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334 3343	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7
37.	BUILT)	87100 87109 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334 3352 3361	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9
37.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 9 or more rooms 1, attached: (Repeat ROOMS) 2 or more: (Repeat ROOMS)	87100 87109 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334 3343 3352 3361	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9
57.	BUILT)	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172 87181	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334 3352 3361 3370	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9 1,2,1
37 .	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172 87181	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334 3352 3361	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9 1,2,1
57.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87163 87163 87172 87181 87262	3289	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9 1,2,1 1,3,1
57.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87163 87163 87172 87181 87262	3289 3298 3307 3316 3325 3334 3352 3361 3370	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9 1,2,1 1,3,1
37.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms 1, attached: (Repeat ROOMS) Z or more: (Repeat ROOMS) Other: (Repeat ROOMS) Other: (Repeat ROOMS) 75 to 84 years:	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172 87181 87262 87343	3289	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1
37 .	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms 1, attached: (Repeat ROOMS) 2 or more: (Repeat ROOMS) Other: (Repeat ROOMS) 75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS)	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172 87181 87262 87343	3289	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9
37.	BUILT) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms 1, attached: (Repeat ROOMS) Z or more: (Repeat ROOMS) Other: (Repeat ROOMS) Other: (Repeat ROOMS) 75 to 84 years:	87100 87109 87118 87127 87136 87145 87154 87163 87172 87181 87262 87343 87424	3289	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1

Table (matrix)	Table (methy)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
number	Table (matrix)	position	- Silinoist	
HA68.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY ROOMS(9) [270]			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	1, detached:	88315	4504	1,1,1
	1 room	88324	4513	1,1,2
	2 rooms	88333		1,1,3
	4 rooms	88342		1,1,4
	5 rooms	88351		1,1,5
	6 rooms	88360		1,1,6
	7 rooms	88369		1,1,7
	8 rooms	88378		1,1,8
	9 or more rooms	88387		1,1,9
		00007	7010	.,.,.
	1, attached: (Repeat ROOMS)2:	88396	4585	1,2,1
	(Repeat ROOMS)	88477	4666	1,3,1
	3 or 4: (Repeat ROOMS)	88558	4747	1,4,1
	5 to 9: (Repeat ROOMS) 10 to 19:		4828	1,5,1
	(Repeat ROOMS)		4909	1,6,1
	(Repeat ROOMS)			1,7,1
	(Repeat ROOMS)	88882		1,8,1
	(Repeat ROOMS)			1,9,1
	(Repeat ROOMS)75 to 84 years:			1,10,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS)85 years and over:			2,1,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS)	89935	. 6124	3,1,1
	End of Segment		•	
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS)—Con	90559	. 301	3,5,1
HA69.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [30]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	•		
	65 to 74 years: 1, detached:			
	Complete plumbing facilities	91045 91054		1,1,1 1,1,2
	1, attached: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	91063	. 805	1,2,1
	2 or more: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	91081	. 823	1,3,1
	Mobile home or trailer: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	91099	. 841	1,4,1
	Other: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	91117	. 859	1,5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates-
HA69.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [30]—Con.	position	- Segment	- trates
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	91135	877	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	91225	967	3,1,1
HA70.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [60] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: 1, detached:			
	Complete plumbing facilities Lacking complete plumbing facilities	91315 91324	1057 1066	1,1,1 1,1,2
	1, attached: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	91333	1075	1,2,1
	2: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	91351	1093	1,3,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	91369	1111	1,4,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,5,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)20 to 49:			1,6,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,7,1
	Mobile home or trailer: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,8,1
	Other: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)		1201	1,9,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)			2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)			3,1,1
HA71.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [30]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	1, detached: Complete kitchen facilities Lacking complete kitchen facilities	91855	1597 1606	1,1,1
	1, attached: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)		1615	1,1,2 1,2,1
	2 or more: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)		1633	1,3,1
	Mobile home or trailer: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) Other:	91909	1651	1,4,1
-	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	91927	1669	1,5,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	91945	1687	2,1,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	92035	1777	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA72.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [60] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			·
	1, detached: Complete kitchen facilitiesLacking complete kitchen facilities	92125 92134		1,1,1 1,1,2
	1, attached: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)2:	92143	1885	1,2,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	92161	1903	1,3,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	92179	1921	1,4,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)			1,5,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)			1,6,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)			1,7,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)			1,8,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)			1,9,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)			1,10,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)			2,1,1
HA73.	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE BY KITCHEN FACILITIES)	92485	2227	3,1,1
TIA70.	TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [30] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached:			
	With telephone	92665 92674		1,1,1 1,1,2
	1, attached: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	92683	2425	1,2,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	92701	2443	1,3,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	92719	2461	1,4,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)75 to 84 years:	92737	2479	1,5,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	92755	2497	2,1,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	92845	2587	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA74.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY			
	TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [60] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: 1, detached:			
	With telephone	92935	2677	1,1,1
	No telephone		2686	1,1,2
	1, attached: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	92953	2695	1,2,1
	2: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	92971	2713	1,3,1
	3 or 4:(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	92989	2731	1,4,1
	5 to 9: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	93007	2749	1,5,1
	10 to 19: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	93025	27 67	1,6,1
	20 to 49: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	93043	2785	1,7,1
	50 or more: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	93061	2803	1,8,1
	Mobile home or trailer: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	93079	2821	1,9,1
	Other: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	93097	2839	1,10,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By TELEPHONE IN			
	HOUSING UNIT)	93115	2857	2,1,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	93295	3037	3,1,1
HA75.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(8) [24]			-, ,
	Universe: Owner-occupied condominium housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: 1, detached	93475	3217	1,1
	1, attached		3226	1.2
	2	93493	3235	1,3
	3 or 4	93502	3244	1,4
	5 to 9	93511	3253	1,5
	10 to 19	93520	3262	1,6
	20 to 49		3271	1,7
	50 or more	93538	3280	1,8
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	93547	3289	2,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	93619	3361	3,1
HA76.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(8) [24] Universe: Renter-occupied condominium housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	1, detached	93691	3433	1,1
	1, attached		3442	1,2
	2		3451	1,3
	3 or 4		3460	1,4
	5 to 9	93727	3469	1,5
	10 to 19	93736	3478	1,6
	20 to 49	93745	3487	1,7
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Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA76.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(8) [24]-Con.			
	50 or more	93754	3496	1,8
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	93763	3505	2,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	93835	3577	3,1
HA77.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [135] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	1, detached:	00007	2540	
	Utility gas	93907		1,1,1
	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	93916		1,1,2
	Electricity	93925		1,1,3
	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	93934		1,1,4
	Coal or coke	93943		1,1,5
	Wood	93952		1,1,6
	Solar energy	93961		1,1,7
	Other fuel	93970		1,1,8
	No fuel used	93979	3721	1,1,9
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	93988	3730	1,2,1
	2 or more: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	94069	3811	1,3,1
	Mobile home or trailer: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	94150	3892	1,4,1
	Other: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	94231	3973	1,5,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	94312	4054	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	94717	4459	3,1,1
HA78.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY			
	HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [270] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	1, detached:			
	Utility gas	95122	4864	1,1,1
	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	95131	4873	1,1,2
	Electricity	95140	4882	1,1,3
	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	95149	4891	1,1,4
	Coal or coke	95158	4900	1,1,5
	Wood	95167		1,1,6
	Solar energy	95176		1,1,7
	Other fuel	95185		1,1,8
	No fuel used	95194		1,1,9
	1, attached: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	95203	4945	1,2,1
	2: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	95284	5026	1,3,1
	3 or 4:			

Table (matrix)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi-
number	Table (matrix)	position	segment	nates
HA78.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [270]—Con.			
	5 to 9: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		5188	1,5,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)20 to 49:		5269	1,6,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)			1,7,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)		•	1,8,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)Other:			1,9,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)75 to 84 years:	95851	5593	1,10,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	95932	5674	2,1,1
	End of Segment		·	
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)-Con	97006	301	2.10.6
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING			
HA79.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [60]	9/042	337	3,1,1
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1. detached:			
	Public system or private companyIndividual well:		1147	1,1,1
	Drilled		1156	1,1,2
	Dug		1165 1174	1,1,3
	Some other source	9/0/9	1174	1,1,4
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)2 or more:	97888	1183	1,2,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)		1219	1,3,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)Other:		1255	1,4,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)75 to 84 years:			1,5,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER)85 years and over:			2,1,1
H A 80.	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY	98212	1507	3,1,1
	SOURCE OF WATER(4) [120] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	detached: Public system or private company Individual well:	98392	1687	1,1,1
	Drilled		1696 1705	1,1,2 1,1,3
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able matrix)		Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
umber	Table (matrix)	position	segment	114103
1A80.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY			
	SOURCE OF WATER(4) [120]—Con. Some other source	98419	1714	1,1,4
	1, attached:	30413	1717	*, 1,
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	98428	1723	1,2,1
	A:			•-•
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	98464	1759	1,3,1
	2 or 4:			
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	98500	1795	1,4,1
	5 to Or		4004	
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	98 536	1831	1,5,1
	10 to 19:	98572	1867	1,6,1
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	900/2	1007	1,0,
	20 to 49: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	98608	1903	1,7,1
	50 or more:			-,-,-
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	98644	1939	1,8,1
	4.4.1.N.4			
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	98680	1975	1,9,1
	Other:		0011	
	(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	98716	2011	1,10,1
	75 to 84 years:	00750	2047	2,1,
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER)	90/52	2047	2,1,
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER)	00112	2407	3,1,
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY	33112	2707	. 0, 1,
	SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [45] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1. detached:			
	Public sewer	99472	2767	1,1,1
	Septic tank or cesspool	99481		1,1,
	Other means	99490	2785	1,1,
	1 ottached:			
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	9 9499	2794	1,2,
	2 or more:	00500	0004	4.0
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	99526	2821	1,3,
	Mobile home or trailer: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	99553	2848	1,4,
	Other:			*, *,
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	99580	2875	1,5,
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	99607	2902	2,1,
	85 years and over			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	99742	3037	3,1,
IA82.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY			
,,	SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [90]			
	Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:	•		
	1, detached:	99877	3172	1,1,
	Public sewer	99886		1,1,
	Other means		•	1,1,
	1, attached:			-1.
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	99904	3199	1,2
				•
•	2			
	2: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		3226	1,3

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA82.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [90]-Con.	•		
	3 or 4: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	99958	3253	1,4,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	99985	3280	1,5,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		3307	1,6,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		3334	1,7,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		3361	1,8,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		3388	1,9,1
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		3415	1,10,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	100147	3442	2,1,1
HA83.	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	100417	3712	3,1,1
	VALUE(18) [108] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached:			
	Less than \$20,000		3982	1,1,1
	\$20,000 to \$29,999		3991	1,1,2
	\$30,000 to \$39,999		4000	1,1,3
	\$40,000 to \$49,999	100714	4009	1,1,4
	\$50,000 to \$59,999		4018	1,1,5
	\$60,000 to \$69,999		4027	1,1,6
	\$70,000 to \$79,999	100741	4036	1,1,7
	\$80,000 to \$89,999		4045	1,1,8
	\$90,000 to \$99,999	100759	4054	1,1,9
	\$100,000 to \$124,999	100768	4063	1,1,10
	\$125,000 to \$149,999		4072	1,1,11
	\$150,000 to \$174,999		4081	1,1,12
	\$175,000 to \$199,999	100795	4090	1,1,13
	\$200,000 to \$249,999		4099	1,1,14.
	\$250,000 to \$299,999		4108	1,1,15
	\$300,000 to \$399,999		4117	1,1,16
	\$400,000 to \$499,999		4126	1,1,17
	\$500,000 or more	100840	4135	1,1,18
	1, attached: (Repeat VALUE)	100849	4144	1,2,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By VALUE)	101011	4306	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By VALUE)		4630	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA84.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [156] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over With a mortgage: 65 to 74 years: 1, detached:			
	Less than \$100	101659	4954	1,1,1,1
	\$100 to \$199	101668	4963	1,1,1,2
	\$200 to \$299	101677	4972	1,1,1,3
	\$300 to \$399	101686	4981	
	\$400 to \$499	101695	4990	1,1,1,5
	\$500 to \$599	101704	4999	
	\$600 to \$699	101713	5008	1,1,1,7
	\$700 to \$799 \$800 to \$899	101722	5017 5026	1,1,1,8 1,1,1,9
	\$900 to \$999			
	\$1,000 to \$1,249			
	\$1,250 to \$1,499	101758	5053	
	\$1,500 or more	101767	5062	
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	101776	5071	1,1,2,1
	75 to 84 years: (Report LIMITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED)			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	101893	5188	1,2,1,1
•	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	102127	5422	1,3,1,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	102361	5656	2,1,1,1
HA85.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [120] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over With a mortgage:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	1. detached:			
•	Less than 10 percent	103063	6358	
	10 to 14 percent	103072	6367	
	15 to 19 percent	103081	6376	
	20 to 24 percent	103090	6385	1,1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	103099	6394	
	30 to 34 percent	103108	6403	1,1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent	103117	6412 6421	1,1,1,7 1,1,1,8
	40 to 49 percent	103125		
	Not computed	103144		
	End of Segment			
	1, attached:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	103453	301	1,1,2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA85.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [120]—Con. 75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	103543	391	1.2.1.1
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			
	INCOME IN 1989) Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A	103723	571	1,3,1,1
HA86.	PÉRCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	103903	751	2,1,1,1
	BY HOUSEHOLD INCOMÉ IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [300] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached: Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than 10 percent	104452	1291 1300	1,1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent 20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 25 to 25 percent 25 perce	104470	1309 1318 1327	1,1,1,4
	30 to 34 percent	104497	1336 1345 1354	, , ,
	50 percent or more	104515	1363 1372	1,1,1,9
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$10,000 to \$19,999:	104533	1381	1,1,2,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$20,000 to \$29,999:	104623	1471	1,1,3,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$30,000 or more:	104713	1561	1,1,4,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 1, attached: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED	104803	1651	1,1,5,1
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	104893	1741	1,2,1,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	105343	2191	2,1,1,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	106243	3091	3,1,1,1
	•		DATA DIĆT	

IA87.	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
IAOI.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13) [78]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	1, detached:			
	Less than \$100	107143	3991	1,1,1
	\$100 to \$199		4000	1.1.2
	\$200 to \$299		4009	1,1,
	\$300 to \$399	107170	4018	1.1.4
	\$400 to \$499	107179	4027	1,1,
	\$500 to \$599	107188	4036	1.1.0
	\$600 to \$699	107107	4045	1,1,
	\$700 to \$799	107206	4054	1,1,
	\$800 to \$899	107200	4063	1,1,9
	\$900 to \$999	107210	4072	1,1,1
	\$1,000 to \$1,499	107224	4081	1,1,1
			4090	
	\$1,500 to \$1,999	107242	4099	1,1,1
	\$2,000 or more	107251	4099	1,1,13
	1, attached:	407000	4400	
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	107260	4108	1,2,
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)	107377	4225	2,1,
	85 years and over		4459	
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE BY REAL ESTATE TAXES) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)	10/611 :	4459	3,1,
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1, detached:			
	With cash rent:			
	Less than \$100	107845	4693	1,1,1
	\$100 to \$199	107854	4702	1,1,
	\$200 to \$299	107863	4711	1,1,
	\$300 to \$399	107872	4720	1,1
	\$400 to \$499	107881	4729	1,1,
	\$500 to \$599	107890	4738	1,1
	\$600 to \$749	107899	4747	1,1,
	\$750 to \$999		4756	1,1
	\$1,000 or more	107900	4765	1.1.
	No cash rent	107006	4774	
	NO Casti ferit	10/320	4114	
				4,4,4
	1, attached: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	107935	4783	
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)2:			1,2,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)		4783 4873	1,2,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025		1,1,1 1,2, 1,3,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025		1,2,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025	4873	1,2, 1,3,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025 108115	4873	1,2, 1,3,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025 108115	4873 4963	1,2, 1,3,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025 108115 108205	4873 4963 5053	1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025 108115 108205	4873 4963 5053	1,2, 1,3,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025 108115 108205 108295	4873 4963 5053	1,2, 1,3, 1,4, 1,5,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025 108115 108205 108295	4873 4963 5053 5143	1,2, 1,3, 1,4, 1,5,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025 108115 108205 108295	4873 4963 5053 5143 5233	1,2, 1,3, 1,4, 1,5, 1,6,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108025 108115 108205 108295	4873 4963 5053 5143	1,2, 1,3, 1,4, 1,5,

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA88.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)			
	BY GROSS RENT(10) [300]-Con.			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	108655	5503	1,10,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)	108745	5593	2,1,1
	End of Segment			
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)—Con	109900	301	2,10,6
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)	109945	346	3,1,1
HA89.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [300] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	1, detached: Less than 10 percent	110845	1246	1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent		1255	
	15 to 19 percent		1264	1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent		1273	1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent			1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent		1291	1,1,5
	35 to 39 percent		1300	1,1,7
	40 to 49 percent		1309	1,1,8
	50 percent or more		1318 1327	1,1,9 1,1,10
	1. attached:	110320	1027	1,1,10
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	110935	1336	1,2,1
	2:		1000	• •, •
	(Reneat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	111025	1426	1,3,1
	3 or 4:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	111115	1516	1,4,1
	5 to 9:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	111205	1000	4 5 4
	10 to 19:	111205	1000	1,5,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	111295	1696	1,6,1
	20 to 49:			7,0,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	111385	1786	1,7,1
	50 or more:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	111475	1876	1,8,1
	Mobile home or trailer:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF	111505	4000	
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	111565	1966	1,9,1
	Other:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	111666	2056	
	minisemulia muanne IN 19891	1 [[[[]]]]	ZUSB	- 1111

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA89.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [300]—Con. 75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	111745	2146	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	112645	3046	3,1,1
HA90.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [1500] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: 1, detached:			
	Less than \$5,000: Less than 10 percent	1125/5	3946	1,1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent	113554	3955	1,1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent	113563		1,1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent	113572	3973	1,1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	113581	3982	1,1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent	113590	3991	1,1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent	113599	4000	1,1,1,7
	40 to 49 percent	113608	4009	1,1,1,8
	50 percent or more	113617	4018	1,1,1,9
	Not computed	113626	4027	1,1,1,10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	112625	4026	1,1,2,1
		113000	4030	1,1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	113725	4126	1,1,3,1
		110720	4140	1,1,0,1
	\$20,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	113815	4216	1,1,4,1
	\$30,000 or more:			
	(Renest GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	113905	4306	1,1,5,1
	1, attached:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD	440005	4000	1011
	INCOME IN 1989)	113995	4396	1,2,1,1
	2:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			
	INCOME IN 1989)	114445	4846	1311
	3 or 4:	11-1-10	4010	1,0,7,
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			
	INCOME IN 1989)	114895	5296	1,4,1,1
	5 to 9:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			
	INCOME IN 1989)	115345	5746	1511

		······	Starting	Table (matrix)
Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	position within segment	coordi- nates
HA90.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [1500]—Con. 10 to 19: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	115795	6196	1,6,1,1
	10 to 19: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)-Con	116047	201	
		110347	301	1,0,3,9
	20 to 49: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	110545	400	
	50 or more: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	116995	949	1,8,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	117445	1399	1,9,1,1
	Other: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)			
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
	IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	118345	2299	2,1,1,1
	End of Segment			
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF	100704	204	0.40.00
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)—Con	122/94	301	2,10,2,2
	IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	127145	652	3,1,1,1
HA91.	MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(7) BY GROSS RENT(9) [378] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 65 years and over Meals included in rent: 65 to 74 years:			
	1, detached or attached: Less than \$100	127645	5152	1,1,1,1
	\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	127654	5161 5170	
	\$300 to \$399	127672	5179	1,1,1,4
	\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599		5188 5197	1,1,1,5 1,1,1,6
66			DATA DICT	TONARY

matrix) umber	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
A91.	MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3)	•		
<i>17</i> 😅 1 .	BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(7) BY GROSS RENT(9) [378]-Con.			
	\$600 to \$749	127699	5206	1,1,1,7
	\$750 to \$999	127708	5215	1,1,1,8
	\$1,000 or more	127717	5224	1,1,1,9
	2.			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	127726	5233	1,1,2,1
	3 or 4:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	127807	5314	1,1,3,1
	5 to 9:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	127888	5395	1,1,4,1
	10 to 49:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	127969	5476	1,1,5,1
	50 or more:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	128050	5 557	1,1,6,1
	Mobile home, trailer, other:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	128131	5638	1,1,7,1
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)	128212	5719	1,2,1,1
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)	128779	6286	1,3,1,1
•	End of Segment		•	
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)-Con	129241	301	1,3,3,1
	No meals included in rent:			,
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By UNITS IN			
	STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT)	129646	706	2,1,1,1
IA92.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED			
1492.	INTO UNIT(6) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [144]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	65 to 74 years:	131347	2407	111
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990	131347 131356	2407 2416	1,1,1 1 1 2
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988	131356	2416	1,1,2
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990	131356 131365	2416 2425	1,1,2 1,1,3
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990	131356 131365 131374	2416 2425 2434	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990	131356 131365 131374 131383	2416 2425 2434 2443	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990	131356 131365 131374 131383 131392	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990	131356 131365 131374 131383 131392 131401	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452 2461	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1969. 1950 to 1959. 1940 to 1949. 1939 or earlier.	131356 131365 131374 131383 131392 131401	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452 2461	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990	131356 131365 131374 131383 131392 131401	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452 2461 2470	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990	131356 131365 131374 131383 131392 131401	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452 2461	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1949 1939 or earlier. 1985 to 1988: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	131356 131365 131374 131383 131392 131401 131410	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452 2461 2470	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990	131356 131365 131374 131383 131392 131401 131410	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452 2461 2470	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1959. 1940 to 1949. 1939 or earlier. 1985 to 1988: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979:	131356	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452 2461 2470 2479	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1969. 1950 to 1959. 1940 to 1949. 1939 or earlier. 1985 to 1988: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT).	131356	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452 2461 2470 2479	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1959. 1980 to 1949. 1980 to 1988: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1960 to 1969:	131356	2416 2425 2434 2443 2452 2461 2470 2551	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1959. 1940 to 1949. 1939 or earlier. 1985 to 1988: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1960 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT).	131356	2416 2425 2434 2452 2461 2479 2551 2623	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1959. 1940 to 1949. 1939 or earlier. 1985 to 1988: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1960 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT).	131356	2416 2425 2434 2452 2461 2479 2551 2623	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1 1,5,1
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1959. 1940 to 1949. 1939 or earlier. 1980 to 1984: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1960 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1960 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1960 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1959 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT).	131356	2416 2425 2434 2452 2461 2479 2551 2623	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1985 to 1988	131356	2416 2425 2434 2452 2461 2479 2551 2623	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1 1,5,1
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1959. 1940 to 1949. 1939 or earlier. 1985 to 1988: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1959 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1959 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1959 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 75 to 84 years: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	131356	2416 2425 2434 2452 2461 2479 2551 2623 2695	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1 1,5,1 1,6,1
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1959. 1985 to 1988: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1959 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1950 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1955 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1955 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 75 to 84 years: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT).	131356	2416 2425 2434 2452 2461 2479 2551 2623 2695	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1 1,5,1
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979	131356	2416 2425 2434 2452 2461 2479 2551 2623 2695	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1 1,5,1 1,6,1
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990: 1989 to March 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984. 1970 to 1979. 1960 to 1959. 1985 to 1988: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1979: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1970 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1959 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1950 to 1969: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1955 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 1955 or earlier: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT). 75 to 84 years: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT).	131356	2416	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1 1,5,1 1,6,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA93.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [468] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over With a mortgage:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	1989 to March 1990: Less than \$100	1326/3	3703	1,1,1,1
	\$100 to \$199		3712	1,1,1,2
	\$200 to \$299		3721	
	\$300 to \$399		3730	
	\$400 to \$499		3739	
	\$500 to \$599\$600 to \$699		3748 3757	1,1,1,6
	\$700 to \$799		3766	
	\$800 to \$899		3775	
	\$900 to \$999		3784	
	\$1,000 to \$1,249		3793	
	\$1,250 to \$1,499			
	\$1,500 or more	132751	3811	1,1,1,13
	1985 to 1988: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	132760	3820	1,1,2,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)			1,1,4,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)			-,-,-,,
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)75 to 84 years:	133228	4288	1,1,6,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	133345	4405	1,2,1,1
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	134047	5107	1,3,1,1
	Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS)	134749	5809	2,1,1,1
	End of Segment			
	Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)-Con	135688	301	2,1,6,7
HA94.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [360] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over With a mortgage:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	1989 to March 1990: Less than 10 p∋rcent	197155	1769	1111
	10 to 14 percent			1,1,1,1
68			DATA DICT	IONARY

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY	•		
HA94.	YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE		•	
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [360]-Con.			
	15 to 19 percent	137173	1786	1,1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent	137182	1795	1,1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	137191	1804	
	30 to 34 percent	137200	1813	
	35 to 39 percent	137209	1822	1,1,1,7
	40 to 49 percent	137218	1831	
	50 percent or more	137227	1840	7 7 7 -
	Not computed	137236	1849	1,1,1,10
	1985 to 1988:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	137245	1858	1,1,2,1
	1980 to 1984:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
•	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	137335	1948	1,1,3,1
	1970 to 1979:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	137425	2038	1,1,4,1
	1960 to 1969:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	137515	2128	1,1,5,1
	1959 or earlier:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	137605	2218	1,1,6,1
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO			
	UNIT BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF		***	
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	137695	2308	1,2,1,1
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO			
	UNIT BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	400005	0040	
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	138235	2848	1,3,1,1
	Not mortgaged:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER			
	MOVED INTO UNIT BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME	120775	3388	2111
	IN 1989)	138//5	3300	∠, 1, 1, 1
HA95.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED			
	INTO UNIT(6) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY	•		
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [900]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	1989 to March 1990:			
	Less than \$5,000:			
		440000	EOOB	4.4.4.4
	Less than 10 percent	140395	. 5008	1,1,1,1
	Less than 10 percent	140404	5017	
	Less than 10 percent	140404	5017	1,1,1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
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HA95.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [900]-Con.	440400		
	20 to 24 percent	140422		
	25 to 29 percent	140431	5044	
	30 to 34 percent	140440	5053	
	35 to 39 percent	140449	5062	
	40 to 49 percent			
	50 percent or more	140467	5080	
	Not computed	140476	5089	1,1,1,10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	. 140485	5098	.1,1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$19,999:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	. 140575	5188	1,1,3,1
	\$20,000 to \$29,999:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	140665	5278	1,1,4,1
	\$30,000 or more:	•		
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	140755	5368	1,1,5,1
	1985 to 1988:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	140845	5458	1.2.1.1
	1980 to 1984:		••	-,-,-,-
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	141295	5908	1.3.1.1
	1970 to 1979:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	141745	6358	1411
	PERCENTAGE OF TIOUSERIOLD INCOME IN 1909/	. 171770	0000	1,4,1,1
	End of Segment			
	1970 to 1979:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
	IN 1989)-Con.	. 142135	301	1,4,2,1
	1960 to 1969:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A		:	
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	142495	6 61,	1,5,1,1
	1959 or earlier:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	142945	1111	1,6,1,1
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	. 143395	1561	2,1,1,1
	,			
70			DATA DICT	IONARY

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA95.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [900]—Con. 85 years and over: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	146095	4261	3,1,1,1
	End of Segment			
	85 years and over: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)—Con	148582	301	3,5,5,4
HA96.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY GROSS RENT(10) [180] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990:			
	With cash rent: Less than \$100	149095	814	1,1,1
	\$100 to \$199	149104	823	1,1,2
	\$200 to \$299	149113	832	1.1.3
	\$300 to \$399	149122	841	1.1.4
	\$400 to \$499	149131	850	1,1,5
	\$500 to \$599	149140	859	1,1,6
	\$600 to \$749	149149	868	1,1,7
	\$750 to \$999	149158	877	1,1,8
	\$1,000 or more	149167	8 86	1,1,9
	No cash rent	149176	. 895	1,1,10
	1095 to 1098:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	149185	. 904	1,2,1
	1980 to 1984: (Repeat GROSS RENT)			1,3,1
	1970 to 1979: (Repeat GROSS RENT)			1,4,1
	1960 to 1969: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	149455	. 1174	1,5,1
	1959 or earlier; (Repeat GROSS RENT)	140645	. 1264	1,6,1
			LEVT	٠,٠,١
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By GROSS RENT)	149635	. 1354	2,1,1
	85 years and over:			• •
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By GROSS RENT)	150175	. 1894	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA97.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED			
10.007.	INTO UNIT(6) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY			
	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
	IN 1989(10) [900]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	1989 to March 1990:			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than 10 percent	150715	2434	1,1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent	150724	2443	.,.,.,.
	15 to 19 percent	150733	2452	-, -, -,
•	20 to 24 percent			-,-,-,-
	25 to 29 percent			
	30 to 34 percent	150760	2479	
	35 to 39 percent		2488	, , , -
	40 to 49 percent	150778	2497	
	50 percent or more	150787	2506	
	Not computed	150796	2515	
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			.,,,,,,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	150805	2524	1.1.2.1
	\$10,000 to \$19,999:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		•,•,-,•
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	150895	2614	1131
	\$20,000 to \$29,999;		2017	.,.,.,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	150985	2704	1111
	\$30,000 or more:	100000	2704	1,1,4,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE	•		
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	151075	2794	1151
	1985 to 1988:		E104	1,1,0,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			
	INCOME IN 1989)	151165	2884	1211
	1980 to 1984;			.,-,,,
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			
	INCOME IN 1989)	151615	3334	1311
	1970 to 1979:	101010	0004	1,0,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			
	INCOME IN 1989)	152065	3784	1 4 1 1
	1960 to 1969;	, ozoco	0,01	,, ,, ,,,
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			
	INCOME IN 1989)	152515	4234	1511
	1959 or earlier:	102010	7207	1,0,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS			
	RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD			
	INCOME IN 1989)	152965	4684	1611
	75 to 84 years:		TOO T 1111,	1,001
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS			
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	153415	5134	2111
			VIOT	6,1,1,1
	End of Segment			
	End of obginerit			

Table (matrix)	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
number	Table (matrix)	Promoti	- Juneary	
HA97.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [900]—Con.			
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN	455000	201	2,3,5,7
	1989)—Con	155029	301	2,0,0,1
-	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	156415	1687	3,1,1,1
HA98.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [48] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	1989 to March 1990:			
	Complete plumbing facilities	159115 159124	4387 4396	1,1,1 1,1,2
	1985 to 1988: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	159133	4405	1,2,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,3,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,4,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,5,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)1940 to 1949:			1,6,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,7,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)75 to 84 years: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING	159241	4513	1,8,1
	FACILITIES)	159259	4531	2,1,1
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	159403	4675	3,1,1
HA99.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [48] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990:			
	Complete plumbing facilitiesLacking complete plumbing facilities	159547 159556	4819 4828	1,1,1 1,1,2
	1985 to 1988: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	159565	4837	1,2,1
	1980 to 1984: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)1970 to 1979:	159583	4855	1,3,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,4,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,5,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	159637	4909	1,6,1
				7

Table (matrix) number	. Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA99.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [48]—Con. 1940 to 1949:			
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,7,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	. 159673	4945	1,8,1
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	. 159691	4963	2,1,1
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	. 159835	5107	3,1,1
HA100.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [48] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	1989 to March 1990: Complete kitchen facilities	150070	5054	
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	. 159988	5260	1,1,1 1,1,2
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)			1,2,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	. 160015	5287	1,3,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)		5305	1,4,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)1950 to 1959:		5323	1,5,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)1940 to 1949:	•	5341	1,6,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)		5 359	1,7,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	. 160105	5377	1,8,1
	FACILITIES)	160123	5 395	2,1,1
HA101.	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT BY KITCHEN FACILITIES)	160267	5539	3,1,1
naior.	BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [48] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	1989 to March 1990: Complete kitchen facilities		5683 5692	1,1,1 1,1,2
	1985 to 1988: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) 1980 to 1984:	160429	5701	1,2,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	160447	5719	1,3,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	160465	5737	1,4,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	160483	5755	1,5,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	160501	5773	1,6,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA101.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [48]—Con.			
	1040 to 1040			
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)			1,7,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	160537	5809	1,8,1
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	160555	5827	2,1,1
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	160699	5971	3,1,1
HA102.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8)			
	BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [216] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder			
	65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	1080 to March 1990:			
	Utility gas	160843	6115	1,1,1
	Bottled tank or LP das	160852	6124	1,1,2
	Flectricity	160861	6133	1,1,3
	Fuel oil kerosene etc.	160870	6142	1;1,4
	Coal or coke	160879	6151	1,1,5
	Wood	160888	6160	1,1,6
	Solar energy	160897		1,1,7
	Other fuel	160007	6178	1,1,8
	No fuel used	160000	6187	
		100313	0107	,.,.
	1985 to 1988: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	160924	6196	1,2,1
	1980 to 1984: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	161005	6277	1,3,1
	1970 to 1979: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	161086	6358	1,4,1
	1960 to 1969: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	161167	6439	1,5,1
•	End of Segment			
	1960 to 1969: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)-Con	161476	301	1,5,2
	10E0 to 10E0-			
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)			1,6,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)			1,7,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)75 to 84 years:	161710	. 535	1,8,1
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	161791	616	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	. 162439	. 1264	3,1,1
	reating rolly			-1-1.

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
		position	angithatit.	110100
HA103.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [216] Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	1989 to March 1990: Utility gas	163087	1912	1,1,1
	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	163096	1921	1,1,2
	Electricity		1930	1,1,3
	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc		1939	1,1,4
	Coal or coke		1948	1,1,5
	Wood	163132	1957	1,1,6
	Solar energy	163141	1966	1,1,7
	Other fuel		1975	1,1,8
	No fuel used	163159	1984	1,1,9
	1985 to 1988:			
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)1980 to 1984:		1993	1,2,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	163249	2074	1,3,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	163330	2155	1,4,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	163411	2236	1,5,1
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	163492	2317	1,6,1
	1940 to 1949: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	163573	2398	1,7,1
	1939 or earlier: (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	163654	2479	1,8,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE			
	HEATING FUEL)	163735	2560	2,1,1
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	164383	3208	3,1,1
HA104.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [150]			_,,,
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			-
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$100:			
	0.50 or less	165031	3856	1,1,1
	0.51 to 0.75		3865	1,1,2
	0.76 to 1.00		3874	1,1,3
	1.01 to 1.50		3883	1,1,4
	1.51 or more		3892	1,1,5
	\$100 to \$199:			.,.,-
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)\$200 to \$299:	165076	3901	1,2,1
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)\$300 to \$399:	165121	3946	1,3,1
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	165166	3991	1,4,1
	\$400 to \$499: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	165211	4036	1,5,1
	\$500 to \$599: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	165256	4081	1,6,1
	\$600 to \$749: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	165301	4126	1,7,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA104.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [150]—Con.			
	\$750 to \$999: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	165346	4171	1,8,1
	\$1,000 or more: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	165391	4216	1,9,1
	No cash rent: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)			1,10,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT By PERSONS PER ROOM)			2,1,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT By PERSONS PER ROOM)	165931	4756	3,1,1
HA105.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [60] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$100:			
	Complete plumbing facilitiesLacking complete plumbing facilities	166381 166390	5206 5215	1,1,1 1,1,2
	\$100 to \$199: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)\$200 to \$299:			1,2,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,3,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,4,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,5,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,6,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,7,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)\$1,000 or more:			1,8,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,9,1
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)			1,10,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT By PLUMBING FACILITIES)			
HA106.	(Repeat GROSS RENT By PLUMBING FACILITIES)	166/41	5566	3,1,1
11/100.	FACILITIES(2) [60] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$100: Complete kitchen facilities Lacking complete kitchen facilities	166921 166930	5746 5755	1,1,1 1,1,2
	\$100 to \$199: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	166939	5764	1,2,1
	\$200 to \$299: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	166957	5782	1,3,1
	\$300 to \$399: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	166975	. 5800	1,4,1
	\$400 to \$499: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	166993	. 5818	1,5,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA106.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [60]—Con. \$500 to \$599:			
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)		5836	1,6,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)\$750 to \$999:		5854	1,7,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)\$1,000 or more:		5872	1,8,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) No cash rent:		5890	1,9,1
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	167083	5908	1,10,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)85 years and over:		5926	2,1,1
HA107.	(Repeat GROSS RENT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)	167281	6106	3,1,1
HĄIOZ.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [60] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
•	Less than \$100: With telephone	107401	6286	444
	No telephone	167470	6295	1,1,1 1,1,2
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$200 to \$299:	167479	6304	1,2,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$300 to \$399:	167497	6322	1,3,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$400 to \$499:	167515	6340	1,4,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$500 to \$599:	167533	6358	1,5,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$600 to \$749:		6376	1,6,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$750 to \$999:		6394	1,7,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)\$1,000 or more:		6412	1,8,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)		6430	1,9,1
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)-Con	167923	301	1,10,1
~	End of Segment			
	No cash rent: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	167923	301	1,10,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	167941	319	2,1,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat GROSS RENT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	168121	499	3,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA108.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY CONDOMINIUM			
	STATUS(2) [60] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$20,000:	•		
	Condominium	168301	679	1,1,1
	Not condominium	168310	688	1,1,2
	\$20,000 to \$39,999:			4.5.4
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	168319	6 97	1,2,1
	\$40,000 to \$59,999:	400007	715	121
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	168337	/15	1,3,1
	\$60,000 to \$79,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	100000	733	1,4,1
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	168355	/33	1,4,1
	\$80,000 to \$99,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	100073	751	1,5,1
		100373	731,	1,0,1
	\$100,000 to \$149,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	100201	769	1,6,1
		100391	709	1,0,1
	\$150,000 to \$199,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	169400	787	1,7,1
		100409	707	1,7,1
	\$200,000 to \$249,999: (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	168427	805	1,8,1
	\$250,000 to \$299,999:	100727	••••	,,0,,
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	168445	823	1,9,1
	\$000,000 as more:			.,.,
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	168463	841	1.10.1
		100 100 11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.,,.
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat VALUE By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	168481	859	2,1,1
	85 years and over:	100 101	000111111111	- ,.,.
	(Repeat VALUE By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	168661	1039	3,1,1
HA109.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [780] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over With a mortgage: 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$20,000:			
	Less than \$100	168841	1219	1,1,1,1
	\$100 to \$199	168850	1228	1,1,1,2
	\$200 to \$299	168859	1237	1,1,1,3
	\$300 to \$399	100000	. 1246 1255	1,1,1,4 1.1.1.5
	\$400 to \$499	1088//	1200	
	\$500 to \$599	168880	1264	1,1,1,6
	\$600 to \$699	168895	1273 1282	1,1,1,7
	\$700 to \$799	100904	1291	1,1,1,8 1,1,1,9
	\$800 to \$899	100313		1,1,1,10
	\$900 to \$999	169031	1309	
	\$1,000 to \$1,249	100931	1318	
	\$1,250 to \$1,499 \$1,500 or more	168940		1 1 1 12
		100543	1021	1,1,1,13
	\$20,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	168058	1336	1,1,2,1
		100900	1000	1,1,4,1
	\$40,000 to \$59,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	160075	1453	1,1,3,1
		.103013	1700	۱,٠,٠,١
	\$60,000 to \$79,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	160102	1570	1,1,4,1
	\$80,000 to \$99,999:	10010E		.,.,-,,
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	169309	1687	1,1,5,1
	(nepeat Selected MOMINET OWNER COSTS)	100000	1001	,,,,,,,

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
	Table (matrix)	position	segment	LINETERS
HA109.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [780]—C \$100,000 to \$149,999:	on.		
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	169426	1804	1,1,6,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)		•	1,1,7,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)			1,1,8,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)		2155	1,1,9,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	169894	2272	1,1,10,1
	(Repeat VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) 85 years and over:	170011	2389	1,2,1,1
	(Repeat VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) Not mortgaged:	171181	3559	1,3,1,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	172351	4729	2,1,1,1
	End of Segment			
	Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE By SELECTED	•		
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)—Con	174370	301	2,2,5,10
IA110.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [600] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over With a mortgage:		·	
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$20,000:			
	Less than 10 percent	176161	2092	1,1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent	176170	2101	1,1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent		2110	1,1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent		2119	1,1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent		2128	1,1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent	176206	2137	1,1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent		2146	, . ,
	40 to 49 percent		2155	1,1,1,8
	50 percent or more		2164	1,1,1,9
	Not computed	170242	2173	1,1,1,10
	\$20,000 to \$39,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$40,000 to \$59,999:	176251	2182	1,1,2,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	176341	2272	1,1,3,1
	\$60,000 to \$79,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$80,000 to \$99,999:	176431	2 362	1,1,4,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	176521	2452	1,1,5,1
0			DATA DICT	IONARY

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA110.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [600]—Con. \$100,000 to \$149,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)\$150,000 to \$199,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER	176611	2542	1,1,6,1
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)\$200,000 to \$249,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER	176701	2632	1,1,7,1
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$250,000 to \$299,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER	176791	2722	1,1,8,1
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)\$300,000 or more: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER	176881	2812	1,1,9,1
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	176971	2902	1,1,10,1
	(Repeat VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	177061	2992	1,2,1,1
	(Repeat VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	177961	3892	1,3,1,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY VALUE BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	1 78 861	4792	2,1,1,1
	End of Segment Not mortgaged:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)—Con	180817	301	2,2,9,5
HA111.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [1500] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	·		
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$20,000: Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than 10 percent 10 to 14 percent 15 to 19 percent 20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	181870 181879 181888 181897	1363 1372 1381	1,1,1,1 1,1,1,2 1,1,1,3 1,1,1,4 1,1,1,5 1,1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent	181915	1399	1,1,1,7 1,1,1,8

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA111.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY HOUSEHOLD			
. ,	INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME	•		
	IN 1989(10) [1500]-Con.			
	50 percent or more	181933	1417	1,1,1,9
	Not computed	181942	1426	1,1,1,10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	101051	4405	4404
		181951	1435	1,1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	•		
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	102041	1505	1121
	\$20,000 to \$29,999:	102041	1020	1,1,0,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	182131	1615	1141
	\$30,000 or more:		1010	*, *, ¬, *
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER			
	COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	182221	1705	1.1.5.1
	\$20,000 to \$39,999:			1,1,0,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	182311	1795	1,2,1,1
	\$40,000 to \$59,999:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	182761	2245	1,3,1,1
	\$60,000 to \$79,999:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	183211	2695	1,4,1,1
	\$80,000 to \$99,999:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A	100001	0445	
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	183001	3145	1,5,1,1
	\$100,000 to \$149,999: (Pancet HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1000 Pur			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	19/111	3505	1611
	\$150,000 to \$199,999:	104111	3393	1,0,1,1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By	•		
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	184561	4045	1711
	\$200,000 to \$249,999:			******
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	185011	4495	1.8.1.1
	\$250,000 to \$299,999:			.,0,.,.
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	185461	4945	1,9,1,1
	\$300,000 or more:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By			
	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
•	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	185911	5395	1,10,1,1

fable matrix)		Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
umber	Table (matrix)	position	segment	Hates
HA111.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [1500]—Con.			
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	186361	5845	2,1,1,
	End of Segment			
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)—Con	187264	301	2,2,2,
	85 years and over: (Repeat VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	191161	position within segment 5845	3,1,1,
	End of Segment			
	85 years and over: (Repeat VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)-Con	193711	301	3,6,1
	TAXES(13) [390] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$20,000:			
	Less than \$100	195961	2551	1,1
	\$100 to \$199	195970	2560	1,1 1,1
	\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	1050979	2509	1.1
	\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	105007	2587	1,1
	\$500 to \$599	196006		1.1
	\$600 to \$699	196015	2605	1,1
	\$700 to \$799	196024	. 2614	1,
	\$800 to \$899	196033	. 2623	1,
	\$900 to \$999	196042	. 2632	1,1,
	\$1,000 to \$1,499	196051	. 2641	1,1,
	\$1,500 to \$1,999	196060	. 2050	1,1
	\$2,000 or more			1,1
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	196078	. 2668	1,
	\$40,000 to \$59,999: (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	196195	2785	1,
	\$60,000 to \$79,999: (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	196312	. 2902	1,
	\$80,000 to \$99,999: (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	196429	. 3019	1,
	\$100,000 to \$149,999: (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)\$150,000 to \$199,999:	196546	. 3136	1,
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)			1,
	The second of th	106780	. 3370	1,
	\$200,000 to \$249,999: (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	190100		•

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA112.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13) [390]—Con.		•	
	\$250,000 to \$299,999: (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)			1,9,1
	\$300,000 or more: (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	197014	3604	1,10,1
	(Repeat VALUE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)	197131	3721	2,1,1
	(Repeat VALUE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)	198301	4891	3,1,1
HA113.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(9) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN	•		
	1989(10) [270] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years: Less than \$100:	•		
	Less than 10 percent	199471	6061	1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent		6070	1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent		6079	1,1,3
	25 to 29 percent		6088 6097	1,1,4
	30 to 34 percent		6106	1,1,5
	35 to 39 percent	100525	6115	1,1,6
	40 to 49 percent	100524	6124	1,1,7
	50 percent or more			1,1,8
			6133	1,1,9
	Not computed \$100 to \$199: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF	199552	6142	1,1,10
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	199561	6151	1,2,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	100651	6241	101
	\$300 to \$399:	133031	0241	1,3,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
		400744	6004	
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	199741	6331	1,4,1
	\$400 to \$499:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	199831	6421	1,5,1
٠.	End of Segment			
	\$400 to \$499:			
•	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)-Con	200158	301	1,5,4
	\$500 to \$599:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		•	
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)\$600 to \$749:	200221	364	1,6,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	200311	454	1,7,1
	\$750 to \$999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	200404	E44	401
	\$1,000 or more:	200401	544	1,8,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	000404	634	1,9,1

fable (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HA113.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(9) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [270]—Con.			. "
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	200581	724	2,1,1
٠	(Repeat GROSS RENT By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	201391	1534	3,1,1
	Filler	202201	2344	
₹B1.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [6] Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years75 to 84 years	301 310	301 310	1,1 1,2
	85 years and over	319		1,3 2,1
HB2.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [60] Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years: 1, detached 1, attached	355 364	364	1,1,1 1,1,2
	2	373 382	382	1,1,3
	5 to 9	391 400 409	400	1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7
	20 to 49		418	1,1,1 1,1,1
	Other	436		1,1,1
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)			1,2, 1,3,
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By	JUJ		
IDO.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE) TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR	625	625	2,1,
1B3.	HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [36] Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years: 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988	895 904		1,1, 1,1,
	1980 to 1984	913 922	913 922	1,1, 1,1,
	1960 to 1969	931		1,1, 1,1,

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HB3.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR		- -	
	HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [36]-Con.			
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED			
	INTO UNIT)	949	949	1,2,1
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED			
	INTO UNIT)	1003	1003	1,3,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR			
	HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	1057	1057	2,1,1
	·	1001	1001	۵,۱,۱
HB4.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY			
	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [48] Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years:	•		
	1989 to March 1990	1219	1219	1,1,1
	1985 to 1988	1228	1228	1,1,2
	1980 to 1984	1237	1237	1,1,3
	1970 to 1979	1246	1246	1,1,4
	1960 to 1969	1255	1255	1,1,5
	1950 to 1959	1264	1264	1,1,6
	1940 to 1949	1273	1273	1,1,7
	1939 or earlier75 to 84 years:	1282	1282	1,1,8
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	1291	1291	1,2,1
	85 years and over:	120	1201 111111111	•,=,•
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	1363	1363	1,3,1
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR	1		
	STRUCTURE BUILT)	1435	1435	2,1,1
HB5.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3)			
	BY ROOMS(9) [54]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over	-		
	Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years: 1 room	1051	1054	
	2 rooms	1651 1660	1651 1660	1,1,1
	3 rooms	1669	1669	1,1,2 1,1,3
	4 rooms	1678	1678	1,1,4
	5 rooms	1687	1687	1,1,5
	6 rooms	1696	1696	1,1,6
	7 rooms	1705	1705	1,1,7
	8 rooms	1714	1714	1,1,8
	9 or more rooms	1723	1723	1,1,9
	75 to 84 years:	1722	1700	
	(Repeat ROOMS)	1732	1732	1,2,1
	(Repeat ROOMS)	1813	1813	121
	Renter occupied:	1010,	1010	1,3,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By ROOMS)	1894	1894	2,1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
		p-0-7-0-1	-	
HB6.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY BEDROOMS(6) [36]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	No bedroom	2137	2137	1,1,1
	1 bedroom	2146	2146	1,1,2
	2 bedrooms	2155	2155	1,1,3
	3 bedrooms	2164	2164	1,1,4
	4 bedrooms	2173	2173	1,1,5
	5 or more bedrooms	2182	2182	1,1,6
	75 to 84 years:			
•	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	2191	2191	1,2,1
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat BEDROOMS)	2245	2245	1,3,1
	Renter occupied:		****	
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By BEDROOMS)	2299	2299	2,1,1
HB7.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY			
ΠD1.	PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [12]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Complete plumbing facilities	2461	2461	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2470	2470	1,1,2
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	2479	2479	1,2,1
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	2497	2497	1,3,1
	Renter occupied:	•		
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By			
	PLUMBING FACILITIES)	2515	2515	2,1,1
HB8.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY			
1100.	KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [12]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years			
	Complete kitchen facilities	2569	2569	1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2578	2578	1,1,2
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	2587	2587	1,2,1
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	2605	2605	1,3,1
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By KITCHEN			
	FACILITIES)	2623	2 623	2,1,1
HB9.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY			
	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [12]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Condominium	2677	2677	1,1,1
	Not condominium.	2686		1,1,2
	75 to 84 years:		,	.,.,4
	rw nw w'i jwwiw.			
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	2695	2695	1,2,1

able natrix) umber	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi-
		position	segment	nates
IB9.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY			
	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [12]—Con. 85 years and over:			
	(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)	2713	2713	1.3.1
	Renter occupied:			.,.,.
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By CONDOMINIUM			
	STATUS)	2731	2731	2,1,1
IB10.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY		•	
	TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [12]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years:		2713	
	With telephone	2785	2785	1,1,1
	No telephone			1,1,2
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	2803	2803	1,2,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	2821	2021	1,3,1
	Renter occupied:	2021	2021	1,3,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By TELEPHONE IN			
	HOUSING UNIT)	2839	2839	2,1,1
B11.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY			
	VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [24]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years: None	2893	2002	1,1,1
	1	2902		1,1,2
	2	2.5.5.		1,1,3
	3 or more	2920	2920	1,1,4
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	2929	2929	1,2,1
	85 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	2965	2966	1,3,1
	Renter occupied:	2000		1,0,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VEHICLES			
	AVAILABLE)	3001	3001	2,1,1
B12.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSE			
	HEATING FUEL(9) [54]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied:			
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years:	3109	3109	1.1.1
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied:	3109 3118		
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupled: 65 to 74 years: Utility gas	3118 3127	3118 3127	1,1,2
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: Utility gas	3118 3127 3136	3118 3127 3136	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: Utility gas. Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Electricity. Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Coal or coke.	3118 3127 3136 3145	3118 3127 3136 3145	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: Utility gas. Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Electricity. Fuel oil, kerosene, etc Coal or coke. Wood	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154	1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: Utility gas. Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Electricity. Fuel oil, kerosene, etc Coal or coke. Wood. Solar energy.	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154 3163	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: Utility gas. Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Electricity. Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Coal or coke. Wood. Solar energy. Other fuel.	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154 3163	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: Utility gas Bottled, tank, or LP gas Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Coal or coke Wood Solar energy Other fuel No fuel used	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154 3163 3172 3181	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154 3152 3172 3181	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: Utility gas Bottled, tank, or LP gas Electricity	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154 3163 3172	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154 3163	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9
	householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: Utility gas Bottled, tank, or LP gas Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Coal or coke Wood Solar energy Other fuel No fuel used	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154 3163 3172 3181	3118 3127 3136 3145 3154 3152 3172 3181	1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7

Table (matrix)	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
number	Table (matrix)	position		
HB12.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [54]-Con.			
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)	3352	3 352	2,1,1
ID40	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY SOURCE OF			
HB13.	WATER(4) [24] Universe: Occupied housing units with	-		
	householder 65 years and over			
	Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years: Public system or private company	3595	3595	1,1,1
	Individual well:			
	Drilled	3604	3604	1,1,2
	Dug	3613		1,1,3
	Some other source	3622	3622	1,1,4
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	3631	3631	1,2,1
	OF years and over		3001	۱,۷,۰
	85 years and over: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	3667	3667	1,3,1
	Renter occupied:		3703	2,1,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SOURCE OF WATER)	3703	3703	۵,۱,۰
HB14.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY SEWAGE			
	DISPOSAL(3) [18] Universe: Occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	Owner occupied:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Public sewer	3811		1,1,
	Septic tank or cesspool	3820		1,1,
	Other means	3829	38 29	1,1,
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	3838	3838	1,2,
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)	3865	3865	1,3,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)		3892	2,1,
		0002	0001	_,,,
HB15.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(18) [54] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:	0070	3973	
•	Less than \$20,000	3973 3982		1,1 1,3
	\$20,000 to \$29,999	3991		1,
	\$30,000 to \$39,999\$40,000 to \$49,999	4000		1,
	\$50,000 to \$59,999	4009		1,
	\$60,000 to \$69,999	4018	4018	1.1
	\$70,000 to \$79,999	4027	4027	1,
	\$80,000 to \$89,999	4036		1,
	\$90,000 to \$99,999	4045		. 1,
	\$100,000 to \$124,999	4054		1,1
	\$125,000 to \$149,999	4063		1,1
	\$150,000 to \$174,999	4072		1,1
	\$175,000 to \$199,999\$200,000 to \$249,999	4081 4090		1,1 1,1
	PODO PAO LA PORO CIEN	4U3U		1,1
	\$250,000 to \$299,999	4099	4099	1,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
HB15.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(18) [54]-Con.			
<i>(1010.</i>	\$400,000 to \$499,999	4117	4117	1,17
	\$500,000 or more		4126	1,18
	75 to 84 years:	7120	4120	1,10
	(Repeat VALUE)	4135	4135	2,1
	85 years and over:	T100	7100	£, i
	(Repeat VALUE)	4297	4297	3,1
HB16.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) [60] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	with householder 65 years and over With a mortgage:			
	65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$20,000	4459	4459	1,1,1
	\$20,000 to \$39,999	4468	4468	1,1,2
	\$40,000 to \$59,999	4477	4477	1,1,3
	\$60,000 to \$79,999	4486	4486	1,1,4
	\$80,000 to \$99,999	4495	4495	1,1,5
	\$100,000 to \$149,999	4504	4504	1,1,6
	\$150,000 to \$199,999	4513	4513	1,1,7
	\$200,000 to \$249,999	4522	4522	1,1,8
	\$250,000 to \$299,999	4531	4531	1,1,9
	\$300,000 or more	4540	4540	1,1,10
	75 to 84 years:	-10-40	4540	1,1,10
	(Repeat VALUE)	4549	4549	1,2,1
	(Repeat VALUE)	4639	4639	1,3,1
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE)	4729	4729	2,1,1
HB17.	MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [78] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	With a mortgage:			
	65 to 74 years:			:
	Less than \$100	4999	4999	1,1,1
	\$100 to \$199.	5008	5008	1,1,2
	\$200 to \$299	5017	5017	
	\$300 to \$399	5026	5026	1,1,3
	\$400 to \$499	5035	5035	1,1,4
	I I	5044		1,1,5
	\$500 to \$599\$600 to \$699		5044	1,1,6
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5053	5053	1,1,7
	\$700 to \$799	5062	5062	1,1,8
	\$800 to \$899	5071	5071	1,1,9
	\$900 to \$999	5080	5080	1,1,10
	\$1,000 to \$1,249	5089	5089	1,1,11
	\$1,250 to \$1,499	5098	5098	1,1,12
	\$1,500 or more	5107	5107	1,1,13
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)85 years and over:	5116	5116	1,2,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	5233	5233	1,3,1
	Not mortdaded:			
	Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)	5350	5350	

Table (matrix)	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
number		poortion		
HB18.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [150] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than 10 percent	5701	5701	1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent	5710	5710	1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent	5719		1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent	5728		1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	5737		1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent	5746		1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent	5755		1,1,7 1,1,8
	40 to 49 percent	5764 5773		1,1,9
	50 percent or more	5782	-	1,1,10
	Not computed	5/62	5/62	1,1,10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A	E704	5791	101
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	5791	5/91	1,2,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	5881	5881	1,3,1
	\$20,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	5971	5971	1,4,1
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	6061	6061	1,5,1
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	0151	6151	011
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	6151	0131	2,1,1
	End of Segment			
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)—Con85 years and over:	6748	301	2,4,4
٠	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	6901 ,	454	3,1,1
HB19.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [300]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000: With a mortgage:			
	Less than 10 percent	7351	904	1,1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent	7360		1,1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent	7369	922	1,1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent	7378		1,1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	7387		1,1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent	7396		1,1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent	7405	958	1,1,1,7
	· ·			

Table (matrix) number	· Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordi- nates
		·		
HB19.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN			
	1989(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [300]—Con.			
	40 to 49 percent	7414	967	1110
	50 percent or more		976	
	Not computed	7432	985	1 1 1 10
	Not mortgaged:	***************************************	••••	1,1,1,10
	(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A			
	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	7441	994	1.1.2.1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			.,.,
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	7531	1084	1,2,1,1
	\$10,000 to \$19,999:			
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	7711	1264	1,3,1,1
	\$20,000 to \$29,999:			
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE			
	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	7891	1444	1,4,1,1
	\$30,000 or more:			
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED			
	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE	0074	4004	
•	OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	8071	1624	1,5,1,1
	75 to 84 years:			
:	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS			
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	0051	1804	2111
	85 years and over:	0231	1004	Z , 1, 1, 1
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By MORTGAGE			
	STATUS BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS			
	A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	9151	2704	3111
	· •	B101,	2704	0,1,1,1
HB20.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13) [39]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with			
	householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:	40054		
	Less than \$100	10051	3604	1,1
	\$100 to \$199		3613	1,2
	\$200 to \$299		3622	1,3
	\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499		3631	1,4
	\$500 to \$599		3640	1,5
	\$600 to \$699		3649 3658	1,6
	\$700 to \$799	10103	3667	1,7 1,8
	\$800 to \$899	10123	3676	1,8
	\$900 to \$999	10132	3685	1,10
	\$1,000 to \$1,499	10141	3694	1,11
	\$1,500 to \$1,999	10150	3703	1,12
	\$2,000 or more	10159	3712	1,13
	75 to 84 years:		+ -	.,
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	10168	3721	2,1
	85 years and over:			-, •
	(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)	10205	3838	3,1

HB21.	Table (matrix) AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) [30]	position	segment	nates
HB21.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) [30]		angirion.	
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:			
	With cash rent:			
	Less than \$100	10402	3955	1,1
	\$100 to \$199	10411	3964	1,2
	\$200 to \$299	10420	3973	1,3
	\$300 to \$399	10429	3982	1,4
	\$400 to \$499	10438	3991	1,5
	\$500 to \$599	10447	4000	1,6
	\$600 to \$749	10456	4009	1,7
	\$750 to \$999	10465	4018	1,8
	\$1,000 or more	10474	4027	1,9
	No cash rent	10483	4036	1,10
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	10492	4045	2,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)	10582	4135	3,1
HB22.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [30] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over			
	65 to 74 years:	10672	4225	1,1
	Less than 10 percent	10681	4234	1.2
	10 to 14 percent	10690	4243	• .
	15 to 19 percent	5.5.5.	4252	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	10699	4261	* .
	25 to 29 percent	10708		1,5
	30 to 34 percent	10717	4270 4279	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	10726	4288	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	10735	4297	1,8
	50 percent or more	10744		1,9
	Not computed	10753	4306	1,10
	75 to 84 years:			
	(Repéat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	10762	4315	2,1
	85 years and over:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	10852	4405	3,1
HB23.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [150] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than 10 percent	10942	4495	1,1,1
	10 to 14 percent	10951	4504	1,1,2
	15 to 19 percent	10960	4513	1,1,3
	20 to 24 percent	10969	4522	1,1,4
	25 to 29 percent	10978	4531	1,1,5
	30 to 34 percent	10987	4540	1,1,6
	35 to 39 percent	10996		1,1,7
	40 to 49 percent	11005		1,1,8
	50 percent or more	11014	4567	1,1,9
	Not computed	11023		1.1.10

e irix)	Table (massa)	Starting	Starting position within	Table (matrix) coordi
ber	Table (matrix)	position	segment	nates
23.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [150]—Con. \$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	11032	4585	1,2,
	\$10,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)\$20,000 to \$29,999:	11122	4675	1,3,
	(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	11212	4765	1,4,
١.	\$30,000 or more: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	11000	4055	4 5
	75 to 84 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME	11302	4855	1,5,
	IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	11392	4945	2,1,
	85 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	11842	5395	3,1,
24.	MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(9) [54] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 65 years and over Meals included in rent: 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$100	12292	5845	1,1
	\$100 to \$199		5854	1,1
	\$200 to \$299		5863	1,1
	\$300 to \$399		5872	1,1
	\$400 to \$499		5881	1,1
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		5890	
	\$500 to \$599			1,1
	\$600 to \$749		5899	1,1
	\$750 to \$999		5908	1,1
	\$1,000 or more75 to 84 years:		5917	1,1
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)		5926	1,2
	(Repeat GROSS RENT)			1,3
25.	AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [6] Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder 65 years and over Total: Meals included in rent:	12000	0000	2,1
		10770	6221	
	65 to 74 years	12778	6331	11,1
	75 to 84 years		6346	1,1
	85 years and over	12808	63 61	1,1
	No meals included in rent: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	12823	6376	1,2
	Filler	12868	6421	

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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 in this documentation.

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AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into 12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of

Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

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

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

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

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

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the

reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

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

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

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

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

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

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

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau

tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a twodimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower

than one nautical mile across, Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

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

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

BLOCK

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

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.

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

Census Tract

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

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

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional

seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

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

COUNTY

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

Census County Division (CCD)

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

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

Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States. all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed-some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

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

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

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

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

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identifi*cation Code Scheme; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

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 and CD-ROM's.

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

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

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

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit

Counts, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

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

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nation-wide

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

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

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

Central City

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

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

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

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

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

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

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

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

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

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

- 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.
 - 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.
- 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.
- 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 "O" 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, Guarn, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

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

- 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."
- Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 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 levelsalthough for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

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

Extended City

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

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

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

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

Urbanized Area Central Place

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

- Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally

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

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

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

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

have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

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

ZIP CODE®

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

These definitions are for all subject characteristics that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. However, not all concepts may be applicable for this file. For more information about the various 1990 census data products, see appendix F in this documentation.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national,"

"adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons.

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses.

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is

presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, Supplementary Reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.") There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were

college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990

educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- · Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an

off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data-The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest

number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemplayed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Nevermarried women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

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

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

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

Hospitals for Chronically III-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 iff. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/ nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

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

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

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

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

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

Homes for the Mentally III—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 communitybased 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 privatelyowned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious moneymaking activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
- No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

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

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

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

- How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 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.
- The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

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

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

previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than non-institutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions; persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/ alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, fostercare homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

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

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used or staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990,

during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/ Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences

are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/ Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple house-holds" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/step-daughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardiess of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown: Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building

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repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
- Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own

incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income-The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business

expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- · Wage or salary income
- · Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were

keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- · Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household

questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The Classified Index of Industries and Occupations provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 235 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 500 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 500 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-inkind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC

in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, Detailed Population Characterístics.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from

establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table

that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/ PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/ PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/ PM-SA's in New England; Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas and the 1990 CH-1, General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting

flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of yehicles used is

derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census

questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, step-child, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with illustrative Examples

Four-Group Twenty-Five-Group Classification		Examples			
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino			
Other Indo- European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole			
-	Italian Portuguese German				
	Yiddish	•			
	Other West	Afrikaans, Dutch,			
	Germanic Scandinavian	Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish			
	Polish Russian				
•	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Mace- donian, Slovene			
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian			
	Greek Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese			
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian			
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean	Cambodian			
	Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish			
All other lan- guages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages				
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, languages of Central and South America, Other languages of Africa			

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Wetl," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed

by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so at home, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should

not greatly affect the 4-group or 25- group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widow-hood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed-Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated-Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born-Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth: the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For

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

Size of Family Unit average thresh-	Weighted										
	thresh-	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	\$6,310 6 451 5,947	\$6,451 5,947							·		
Two persons	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515								
Three persons Four persons Five persons Sive persons Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	.,	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23.973	

more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined— Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

- The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Fiathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Asian Indian—includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—
"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),"
and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded
by subject matter specialists. (For more information on
the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other

API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangładeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Ceiebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Si Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Maniana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified

In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and

resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Sarnoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents

²includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to question 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further

subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

in tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in

school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." "Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups" are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census,

and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census. the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals was asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are

classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/ not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970

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and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

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

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

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

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

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

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

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

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

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

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

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

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also

used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered/businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owneroccupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—in the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in

the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs,"

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied

one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate underutilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability-The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as tacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire

property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging

from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units

are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses

attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was

asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more" is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owneroccupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two

known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values: For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the

upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is

less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units

were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small govemmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the

Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of non-sampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages-Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-insample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this

area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.

 Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent- in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

SE x and SEy of estimates
$$\hat{X}$$
 and \hat{Y} :
SE($\hat{X} + \hat{Y}$) = SE($\hat{X} - \hat{Y}$) = $\sqrt{(SE_X)^2 + (SE_Y)^2}$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The

- standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.
- 3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(X,\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(-SE_X)^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_Y)^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper openended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;
- Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result,

confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$
= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90

percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86 percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

Using the results of the previous example:

SE(6.7) =
$$\sqrt{(S E(62.6))^2 + (S E(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who

were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE (1.07) = (\frac{9948}{9314})\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy fiouseholders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17 .	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAMI	PLING RATES
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/ SEX/ RACE/ HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1 2	0 to 4 years 5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
. 8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
10-18	Female Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin cat- egories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cat- egories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/ rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			holder
Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18 2 persons in housing unit	41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20
1 2 3	3 persons in housing unit 4 persons in housing unit		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
4 5	5 to 7 persons in housing unit 8 or more persons in housing unit	61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18	81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	•	Renter
11	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit		White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	101 102	Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199
STAGE II:	SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103 104	\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399
1 2	Sampling rate of 1-in-2 Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105 106	\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599
STAGE III:	UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107 108	\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999
1	Single unit structure	109	\$1,000 or more
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of few- er than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
STAGE IV	TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
2171GE 171	OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT	•	Black Householder
Group	Owner	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate-

120

gories as groups 101 through

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

Con.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11-20

21-40

OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT-

\$80,000 to \$99,999

\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$249,999

\$250,000 to \$299,999

\$300,000 or more

Householder Not of Hispanic

Same value categories as

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

groups 1 through 10

Asian or Pacific Islander House-

Other¹

Black Householder

Origin

2

3

White Householder

Value

Householder of Hispanic Origin

Less than \$20,000

\$20,000 to \$39,999

\$40,000 to \$59,999

\$60,000 to \$79,999

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT-

141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/ probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

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

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 ,	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16
100	20	21	22	· 22	22	22	22	22	. 22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	- 1	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-		55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500		-		₿0	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-		-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-		-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-		-	•	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000		-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000		-	-	•	-	-	•	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	550	630	670	700 1	700	710
250,000	-		-	-	-	-	· - i	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000		-		-	-	-	-	-	•		1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	l - i	-	-	•		-	-		-]	-		- 1	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-				-	-1	-		-	_	5 490

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{Y}}{5} \cdot \hat{Y}(1 \cdot \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

Y = Estimate of characteristic total

. Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

(F-A)	Base of percentage ¹												
Estimated Percentage	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	8.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/ or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(p) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}p(100-p)}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-United States

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				0.5
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Doop	1.2	1.0 1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any sace)	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Marital status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.2
Children ever born	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Work disability and mobility limitation status	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.5
Ancestry	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.1
Place of birth	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Dätzenship Residence in 1985	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Tear of entry	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Educational attainment	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
School enrollment	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.1
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.0	0.9	0.8	9.0
Group quarters	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.3	1.1	a.o	0.5
Industry Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Place of work	1.5	12	0.7	. 0.1
Means of transportation to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Private vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
Time leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	Q.
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1969 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	O.:
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.9
		i		
HOUSING		4.5	0.0	0.0
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.1
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	3.0	ā.
Type of residence (urban/ cural)	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.0	Ö.
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Occupancy status	1.2 1.2	1.0	0.5	ā
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	. 0
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
Year structure built	i		0.5	. c
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.5	Ö
Kitchen facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.0	0.5	0
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.6	Č
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	Ö
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	ő
Vehicles available	1.3 t 1.2	1.0	0.6	ō
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	Ö
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	ō
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.3	1,1	0.6	ō
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1,1	5.5	_
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	o
as a percentage of income	٠.٤	1.0		l

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Alabama

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	6.0	0.5	
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.4
Children ever born	2.7	2.6	1.5	0.5
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.3
Ancestry	2.4	2.1	1.2	0.5
Place of birth	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.0
Ottizenship	1,8	1.6	0.9	1.0
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.9	· 1	0.7
fear of entry	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English		1	0.6	0.5
ducational attainment.	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Pohool angeliment	1,3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.8
lousehold type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.0
amily type	1.2	1,1	0.6	0.5
Broup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Sublamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
imployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
hdustry	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.5
Decupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Ass of worker	1.4	12	0.7	0.5
tours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0		0.6
lumber of workers in family		1	0.0	0.5
lace of work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
from all transmitted to send	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
feans of transportation to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989	1,4	1.2	0.7	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0,6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1,0	0.0	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
IOUSING			5	0.0
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.1		0.5
ondominium status	1.2		0.6	0,5
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
enure	1.2	1,1	0.6	0.5
ccupancy status		1.0	0,6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent.	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
and anticiped continues of the continues	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
coms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	a.o	0.5
kchen facilities	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5
OUTCE Of Water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ouse nearing rue!	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Bisphone in housing unit.	1.2	1.1		0.5
Bnicles available	1.3		0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0,5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs		1.1	0.6	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	l	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Alaska

POPULATION Age. Sex. Race Hispanic origin (of any race) Marital status Household type and relationship Children ever born Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Place of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment. School enrollment. Type of residence (urban/ rural) Household type Family type. Group quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children. Employment status Industry. Docupation Citizes of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989. Number of workers in family.	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 2.4 1.3 2.4 1.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9 1.1 2.0 1.0 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1	0.5 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.7 1.4 0.6 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.8 0.5 0.6	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6 1.4 0.5 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.5
Sex Race Race Hispanic origin (of any race) Marital status Household type and relationship Children ever born Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Piace of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment. School enrollment Type of residence (urban/ rural) Household type Family type Group quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Industry Occupation Ciass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.3 2.4 1.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9 1.1 2.0 1.0 1.8 1.5 1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.7 1.4 0.6 1.2 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6 0.6 1.4 0.5 1.0 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.5
Sex Race Race Hispanic origin (of any race) Marital status Household type and relationship Children ever born Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Piace of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment. School enrollment Type of residence (urban/ rural) Household type Family type Group quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Industry Occupation Ciass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 2.4 1.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	1.0 1.0 0.9 1.1 2.0 1.0 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1	0.6 0.6 0.7 1.4 0.6 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8	0.5 0.5 0.6 1.4 0.5 1.2 0.9 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
Race Hispanic origin (of any race) Merital status Household type and relationship Children ever born Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Place of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment. School enrollment Type of residence (urban/ rural) Household type Framily type Group quarters Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Industry Docupation Ciass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.2 1.1 1.3 2.4 1.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	1.0 0.9 1.1 2.0 1.0 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.7 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1	0.6 0.6 0.7 1.4 0.6 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8	0.5 0.6 1.4 0.5 1.2 0.9 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race) Marital status Household type and relationship Children ever born Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Place of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment. School enrollment. Type of residence (urban/ rural) Household type Family type Group quarters Subfamily type and presence of children. Employment status Industry Occupation Class of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.1 1.3 2.4 1.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	0.9 1.1 2.0 1.0 1.8 1.5 1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	0.6 0.7 1.4 0.6 1.2 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8	0.5 0.6 1.4 0.5 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5
Marital status Household type and relationship Children ever born Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Piace of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English. Educational attainment. School enroilment. Type of residence (urban/ rural) Household type Group quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children. Employment status Industry Occupation Class of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.3 2.4 1.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.1 2.0 1.0 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	0.7 1.4 0.6 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0.6 1.4 0.5 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.5
Household type and relationship Children ever born Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Place of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment. School enrollment Type of residence (urban/ rural) Household type Family type Group quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Industry Occupation Class of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	2.4 1.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	2.0 1.0 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	1.4 0.6 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5 0.6	1.4 0.5 1.2 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.7 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.5
Children ever born Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Piace of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English. Educational attainment. School enrollment. Type of residence (urban/ rural) Household type Family type Group quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children. Employment status Industry Decupation Ciass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.0	2.0 1.0 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	0.6 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0.5 1.2 0.9 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.5
Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Place of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment. School enrollment. Type of residence (urban/ rural) Household type Family type Group quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children. Employment status Industry Decupation Class of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.2 2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.0	1.8 1.5 1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	1.2 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	1.2 0.9 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.5
Ancestry Place of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment. School enrollment Type of residence (urban/rural) Household type Family type Group quarters Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Industry Doccupation Class of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	2.0 1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2	1.8 1.5 1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0.9 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.8
Place of birth Citizenship Residence in 1985 Year of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment School enrollment Type of residence (urban/rural) Household type Family type Group quarters Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Industry Docupation Class of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.6 1.7 2.0 1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	1.5 1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0.8 1.0 0.5 0.6 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.8
Citizenship Residence in 1985 (fear of entry Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Ciducational attainment Cichool enrollment (type of residence (urban/rural)	1.7 2.0 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.5 1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0.6 1.0 0.6 0.6 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.8 0.8
Residence in 1985 /ear of entry .anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	2.0 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.8 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	1.1 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	1.0 0.5 0.5 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.8 0.8 0.8
/ear of entry .anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English ducational attainment. School enrollment. Type of residence (urban/rural). Household type Saruly type Sicup quarters Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Industry Docupation Zass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.4 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.1 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	0.7 0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0.5 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6 1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.4 1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0	0.8 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0.6 0.5 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.8
ducational attainment. School enroilment (ype of residence (urban/ rural) Household type amily type Group quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children. Employment status ndustry. Occupation. Zass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.3 1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.1 1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0	0.7 0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0.5 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.8 0.8
School enrollment. Type of residence (urban/ rural) Tousehold type Samily type Group quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children Imployment status Industry Decupation Sass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.7 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.4 2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0	0.9 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0.7 1.2 0.6 0.5 0.8 0.5
ype of residence (urban/ rural) lousehold type amily type Group quarters Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Industry Docupation Zass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	2.4 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	2.4 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0	1.2 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5 0.6	1.2 0.6 0.5 0.8 0.5
lousehold type amily type Siroup quarters Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Cocupation Sass of worker Cours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5 0.6	0.6 0.5 0.6 0.5
lousehold type amily type Siroup quarters Subfamily type and presence of children Employment status Cocupation Sass of worker Cours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	0.6 0.8 0.5 0.6	3.0 3.0 3.0
amily type Broup quarters Broup quarters Bubfamily type and presence of children mployment stetus ndustry Decupation Bass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.0 1.0 1.0	0.8 0.5 0.6	0.0 0.5
Broup quarters. Subfamily type and presence of children. Imployment status Industry Decupation Zass of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.0 1.0	0.5 0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3	1.0	0.6	
Employment status Industry Docupation Class of worker Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3 1.2 1.3			
ndustry	1.2 1.3	441	أعم	0.5
Decupation	1.3	1411	0.6	0.5
⊠ass of worker	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
fours per week and weeks worked in 1989		1.2	0.7	0.5
• •	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
fumber of workers in family		ŀ	1	
	1.4	12	0.7	0.5
lace of work	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.5
Aleans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
revel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
HOUSING		•		
Age of householder	1.2	1. D	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
Units in structure	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
/alue ,	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989		1.0	0.5	
ear structure built	1.2	***	t	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.8
Kitchen facilities	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
louse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
/ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
fear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.2
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.3
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	ا ع. ۱	()	V.	U.S
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Arkansas

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percei
OPULATION				
ige	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ex	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.
lace	1.2	1.0	0.6	C.
(ispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.0	. 0.
farital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.
lousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.
hildren ever born	2.8	2.6	1	0.
York disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.
ncestry	2.2	1.9	0.5 1.1	0.
lace of birth	2.3	1.9	12	0.
Itizenship	1.8	1.6	0.9	. 0.
esidence in 1985 ,	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.
ear of entry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1	I	- ' !	· O.
ducational attainment	1.7	1.5	8.0	0.
chool enrollment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	2.7	2.7	1.2	0
cusehold type	1,3	1.1	0.6	0.
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0
roup quarters.	1.1 [1.0	0.8	0
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	ō
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	ō
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	ŏ
ccupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	č
ass of worker	1,4	12	0.6	ō
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	ō
imber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	1	
ace of work	1.5	****	0.6	. 0
eans of transportation to work		1.3	0.7	0
avel time to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	Ç
ivate vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.1	0,6	0
me leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	0
the of income is 1000	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
pe of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0
mile because in 1000		1.0	0.5	0
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	. 0
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.4	0.8	0
verty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
med Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ice of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	. 0
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
pe of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.1	0.5	0
ndominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0
its in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0
nure	. 1.2	1.0	0.6	Ŏ
cupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ō
ue	1.2	1.0	0.5	ō
ose rent	1.2	1.0	0,5	ŏ
usehold Income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	ŏ
ar structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	č
orns, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	
chen facilities	1.2	1.2	0.5	0
arce of water, plumbing facilities.	1,3	1.1		0
wage disposal	1.2		0.6	0
use heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.5	0
ephone in housing unit		1.0	0.5	0
hicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
at householder moved into structure	1.3	1.3	0.5	0
rigage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
of Chica eteles and a least of monthly mondage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	C.
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
oss rem as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
usehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs s a percentage of income				•
A PRICHABER OF INCOME	1.2	1.0	0.5	0

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Arizona

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Children ever born	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.0
Place of birth	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.8
Atizenship	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.6
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.9
fear of entry	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	8.0	Ó.7
ducational attainment.	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.5
	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.7
ype of residence (urban/ rural)		- 1	****	0.6
lousehold type	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
amily type	1.3	1.0	0.6	
Stoup quarters	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ass of worker	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
ravel time to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.2	8.0	0.5
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1,1	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989,	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
lousehold income in 1989	1.3	1.1	Q.6	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.4	8.0	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.2	8.0	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder , ,	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
dispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
· · · · · ·	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
			0.5	
Jnits in structure,	1.2 1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
enure			•	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
/alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Pross rent	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Citchen facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Source of water, plumbing facilities,	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
louse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
viorigage status and selected monthly owner costs	1,2 1,3			0.5 0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—California

Cheracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0		0.5
Marital status	1.2	. 1	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship	-	1.0	0.6	0.4
Children ever born	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.3	1.9	1.1	0.7
Place of birth	1.9}	1.6	1.0	0.7
Citizenship	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.8	1.1	8.0
Year of entry	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	4.4		
Educational attainment.		1.4	0.8	0.6
School enrollment	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	2.5	2.2	1.7	8.0
Household type	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
amily type	1,2	1.5	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.4
Imployment status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Occupation	1.3	i.ī l	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.3		
fours per week and weeks worked in 1989			0.7	0.6
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.3	.1.1	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.6	1.3	8.0	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Fravel time to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
ime leaving home to go to work	1,3	1.1	0.7	
ype of income in 1989	1.5	1		0.5
lousehold Income in 1989		12	0.7	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	14	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.5
lOUSING :		į	-	
Age of householder	4.5			
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
dispartic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rurel)	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.5
Jnits in structure	1.2	1,1	0.6	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
/alue	1.2	1.1		0.5
Brosa rent.	1.2		0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1969	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear structure built		1.1	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Citchen facilities	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	12	0.6	
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6
louse heating fuel	1.4			0.5
elephone in housing unit		1.2	0.6	0.5
ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Care have a halder and the same	1.3	1.1	0.6	. 0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
fortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Bross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs		•"	. 7.5	0.5
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Colorado

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				0
Age	1.2		[
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	8.0 8.0	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born	2.5	22	1.4	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.6
Citizenship	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.7
Year of entry	1.9	1.7	1.1	8.0
	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English Educational attainment	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
School enrollment.	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of residence (urban/nural)	1.7	1.4	1.0	6.7
Household type	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2
Family type	1.3 1,2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Group quarters	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	0.9 1.0	0.9	0.7
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6 0.7	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.7	
Place of work	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6 0.6
Fravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
fousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.2	1,0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
IOUSING	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
·				
age of householder	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
tispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Inits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
enure	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Decupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6 0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0		0.5
looms, bedrooms	1		0.6	0.5
Itchen facilities	1.2 1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities.	1.4	1.2	0.9	0,4
ewage disposal	1.1	1.1 0.9	0.6	0.5
louse heating fuel	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.4.
elephone in housing unit.	1.2	1.1	0.6 0.6	0.5
enicies avaitable	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1,0	0.6	0.5 0.5
Offgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.5 0.5
ross remit as a percentage of household income in 1000	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				¥.J
as a percentage of income ,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Connecticut [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45	45 percent
POPULATION		···	-	
Nge	1.2			
Sex	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.1
Race		1.0	0.0	0.6
dispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
Astital status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
lousehold type and relationship	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.9
Shilldren ever born	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.1
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.0
Society was modelly limitation states	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Reas of blats	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.1
Place of birth	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Aizenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
esidence in 1985	2.1 }	1.9	1.0	0.9
ear of entry	1.5	1.2	0.6	
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English		!		0.5
ducational attainment.	1.7	- 1.5 [0.8	0.7
chool enrollment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Was of preidence Ambertanch	1.8	1.4	8.0	0.7
ype of residence (urban/rura)	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.6
ousehold type	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
roup quarters	1.5	1.5	1.5	
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.5
mployment status	1.3	1.0		0.5
dustry	1.3	- 1	0.5	0.5
ccupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
lass of worker		1.1	0.5	0.5
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
umber of workers in family	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
ace of work	1.5	1.3	0.6	
eans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
avel time to work	1.4	1.1		0.6
ivate vehicle occupancy	1.5		0.6	0.5
me leaving home to go to work		1.3	0.7	0.6
rpe of Income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
pusehold income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
imily income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
overly status in 1989 (persons)	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Worky electron in 4000 Marrillan)	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
med Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.2	0.6	9.0
DUSING		ļ		
ge of householder	1.2	1,0	0.6	
ace of householder	1.2	1.0		0.5
apanic origin of householder	1.2		0.6	0.5
ps of residence (urban/ rure)		1.0	0.6	0,5
ndominium status	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
nure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
cupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
disa	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lue	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
OSS TERR.	1,3	1.1	0.5	0.5
susehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	
ar structure built	1.2	1.0		0.5
ome, bedrooms.	!		0.5	0.5
chen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
used of medar about the first Hut.	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
urce of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
wage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
use rearric tual	1,3	1.1	0.6	
lephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ficies available	1.3	1.1		0.5
ar nouseholder moved into structure	1.2		0.6	0,5
of gage status and monthly mortgage costs		1.1	0.5	0.5
rigage atetus and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0,5	0.5
pass rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
usehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
s a percentage of income	J	[İ	
pripringue di excome	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Delaware

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Varital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
dousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.1
Children ever born	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
Ancestry	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.1
Atizenship	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
lesidence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
ear of entry	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.0
		ľ		
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
chool enrollment	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.7
lousehold type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.8
amily type	1,2	1.0	0.5	0.2
roup quarters.	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
ubfamily type and presence of children	i			
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ickstry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
lass of worker	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
tumber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
lace of work	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
leans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.0
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.1
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.1
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
				. 0.
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
KOUSING *				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
ondominium status	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
nits in structure	,			
	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
:	1			
coms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
itchen facilities	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
ewage disposal	1.1 į	0.9	0.5	0.5
ouse heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	. 0.5
shicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
				0.5
lortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
DUDWIN SISTER ADD SAInsted monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0 !	0.5	0.5
origage status and selected monthly owner costs iross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
		1.0	0.6	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—District of Columbia [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION		*		
Age	1.2			
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race		1.0	0.6	0.5
dispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
Aerital status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lousehold type and relationship	1.4	1.1	0.7	3.0
hildren ever born	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Mark disability and matrix, the best of second	2.7	2.1	1.3	1.1
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ncestry	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0
Nace of birth	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.8
Rizenship	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.9
esidence in 1985	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.9
ear of entry	1.5	1.3		
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	ī		0.7	0.0
ducational attainment	1.9	1.6	0.9	8.0
chool enrollment	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
one of parisions (when the B	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.8
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ousehold type	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
roup quarters	1.3	ë.ö	0.7	
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.3	1.2		0.5
mployment status	1.4		0.7	0.6
dustry		12	0.7	0.6
ccupation	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
lass of worker	1,3	1.1	0.6	0.5
BISS OF WORREST, THE PARTY OF T	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
umber of workers in family	1.4	1.3	- '	
ace of work		- 1	0.7	0.6
eans of transportation to work	1.7	1.4	8.0	0.7
avel time to work.	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
tests webiels assument	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
ivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
me leaving home to go to work	1.4	12	0.7	0.6
pe of income in 1969	1.5	121	0.7	0.6
pusehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
mily income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.G	0.5
erty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.3	0.8	
everty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7
med Forces and veteran status	1.8	1.4	7.77	0.5
DUSING	.~}	1.4	0.9	8.0
ge of householder	• •			
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
is at soldens (when)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
pe of residence (urban/ rural)	1.2	1.0	0.6	. 0.5
ondominium status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
enue	1.2	1.0	0.6	
cupancy status	1.2	1.0		0.5
Mue	1.2		0.6	0.5
ross rent		1.1	0.6	0.5
pusehold income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ooms, bedrooms	1.3	1.1	i	
chen facilities	1.2		0.0	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities.		1.1	0.6	0.5
wage disposal	1.4	1.1	0.7	0,6
buse heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Inhana in hausing wet	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
lephone in housing unit	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
hicles available	1.3	1,1	0.6	
RE householder moved into structure	1.3	i.i	0.6	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.1		0.5
ongage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2		0.6	0.5
Ossitent as a percentage of household income in 1929		1.0	0.6	0.5
pusehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
is a percentage of income		.	·	
T T PETTERNASE OF HIGUIDA	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Florida

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				·
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	. 0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.8	2.4	1,5	1.5
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.8	1.0	8.0
Place of birth	1.8	1.5	0.9	8.0
Citizenship	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.5	1.3	0.0	9.0
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.	1.4	1.1	0.6	0:5
School enrollment	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.2	1.0	0.9
Household type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	1.2	12	12	12
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
	i			
Number of workers in family	1,4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Place of work	1.6	. 1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family Income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.4	8.0	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.21	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
HOUSING			5	•
		اء،		
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.0	1.0	. 0.7	0.6
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	. 0.5	0.4
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	3.0	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
			ì	
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	6.0	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1,1	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Georgia [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Cheracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hiepanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship	1,3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.0
Place of birth	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.1
Atizenship	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Residence in 1985	2.1	1,9	1.0	0.9
fear of entry	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.6
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5		
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	8.0	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.7
lousehold type	1.3		1.3	1.3
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Broup quarters	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.3	0.8 1.0	0.8	0.7
imployment status	1.2		0.5	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1,2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sass of worker	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2		0.7	0.6
	1-6	1.0	0.6	0.5
lumber of workers in family	1.4 j	1.2	0.6	0.6
lace of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
fleans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
me leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
IOUSING				•
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	
Inits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5 0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Occupancy status	1.2	1,0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
iross rent	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	a - 1	0.5
looms, bedrooms	I		0.5	0.5
	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Richen facilities	1,2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities.	1.3	, 1.1 ∫	0.6	0.5
ewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
louse heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
elephone in housing unit.	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ehicles available	1.3	1,1	0.5	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs		ŀ		
as a percentage of Income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Hawaii

Zieracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percei or mor
OPULATION				
ige	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	, O.
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
dispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Marital status	1,1	1.0	0.6	0.
lousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	. 0.
hildren ever born	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0
Incestry	2.5	2.3	1.3	1
lace of birth	2.0	2.0	1.0	
itizenship	1.7	1.5	0.9	C
esidence in 1985	2.1	2.0	1,0	•
ear of entry	1.5	1.3	0.8	0
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.8	0
ducational attainment	1.3	12	0.7	č
chool enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.9	č
	2.4	2.4	1.2	1
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	1.3	1.1	0.6	Ė
	1.2	1.1	0.6	ò
amily type		0.9		
roup quarters	0.9		0.5	9
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.1	0.6	. (
mployment status	1.3	1.1	0.6	9
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.7	
ccupation	1.2	1.1	0.6	
ass of worker	1.5	1.3	0.8	
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	(
Imber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ace of work	1.6	1.4	0.8	
eans of transportation to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	
avel time to work	1.3	1.2	0.7	
ivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.7	í
me leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.2	0.7	i
pe of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.7	i
busehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	
umlly income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1,4	0.8	
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	i
med Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.3	0.8	i
OUSING	"."	,	5.5	,
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	!
rpe of residence (urban/ rural)	1.1	1.1	0.5	
andominium status	1.2	1.1	0.6	
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	
nure	12	1.0	0.6	i
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
lue	1.2	1.1	0.6	i
oss rent	1.2	i.i	0.6	
pusehold income in 1969	1.2	1.1	0.6	ì
	1.2	1.1	0.6	
ar structure built	1			
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	
chen facilities	1.3	1.3	0.6	1
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.2	0.6	
wage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.6	
buse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	
elephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	
Phicles avaitable	1.2	1.1	D.6	
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.1	0.6	i
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	D.6	-
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	i
cusehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	ŀ			

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Idaho [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent
POPULATION	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Age	1.2	1.0		
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6 0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.0	0.9		0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1,1	0.6	0.4
Children ever born	2.5	2.3	0.7	0.5
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.2
Ancestry	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.5
Place of birth	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.8 0.8
Citizenship	1.6	1,4	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985	2,1	1.8	12	0.9
fear of entry	1.4	1.1	0.7	
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English,	l l	·	ſ	0.5
ducational attainment	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
school enrollment	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
iousehold type	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.4
amily type	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
roup quarters.	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ubfamily type and presence of children	0.9	0.9	0.8	8.0
imployment status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
dustry	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ocupation	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
lass of worker	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
lace of work	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
leans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
nvate vehicle occupancy	1.4 [1.2	0.7	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989.	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
med Forces and veteran status,	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
OUSING	į į			
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	a.o	
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
/pe of residence (urban/rura)	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
ondominium status,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
BOLTO	12	1.0	0.5	0.5
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
uius	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.1	1.0		0.5
porns, bedrooms	****	I	0.6	, 0.5
tchen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
purce of water, plumbing facilities.	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
wage disposal	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
suse heating fuel	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
lephone in housing unit	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
hicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ar householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Office states and mostly, made	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
origage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1,1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	İ		i	
as a percentage of income	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Illinois

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0		0.5
ispanic crigin (of any race)			0.6	
	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Aarital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
dousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.2
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
incestry	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.8
lace of birth	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1
ttizenship	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
esidence In 1985	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.9
ear of entry	1.5	12	0.6	0.5
		1	1	
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
chool enrollment	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
/pe of residence (urban/rural)	2.3	2.3	1.3	0.9
ousehold type				
	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.0
imily type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6
roup quarters	1.0	0.9	8.0	0.7
abfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
nployment status	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.9
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ccupation	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
ass of worker				
	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0
ımber of workers in family	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
ace of work	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
eans of transportation to work	I	i .		
	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.0
avel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.8
ivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
me leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.1
pe of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
pusehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
unily income in 1989.	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
werty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
med Forces and veteran status	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
DUSING				
ge of householder . , ,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
			,	
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
pe of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
prodominium etatus	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.5
nure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
due	1			
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
pusehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ar structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
oms, bedrooms	امه	4.1	,	
oben feelikies	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
chen facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
surce of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
wage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
use heating fuel	1,4	1,1	0.6	0.5
lephone in housing unit	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5
hicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ear householder moved into structure	1			0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	''-'			3.5
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	^-
	ا ۲.۲	1.0	0.01	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Indiana [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age,	1.2	1.0	0.6	^1
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
dispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Viarital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
lousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.1
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.6
Place of birth	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.0
Attzenship	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.5
ear of entry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7		ŀ	
ducational attainment.		1.4	0.7	0.7
ichool enrollment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
lousehold type	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.0
amily type	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Froup quarters	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
subfamily type and presence of children	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
milesment etation	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
housing	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Nass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1,1	0.6	. 0.5
lace of work	1.4	12	0.6	0.6
leans of transportation to work	1.4	12	0.6	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	12	0.6	
me leaving home to go to work	1.3	i.ī l	0.5	0.6
/pe of Income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.5
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
OUSING	```	""	0.0	0.5
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	· •	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Liue ,	1.2		0.6	0.5
ross rent.	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ear etructure built		1.0	0.5	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
coms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
tchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities.	1.3	1,1	0.6	0.5
wage disposal	1,1	1.0	0.5	0.5
ouse heating fuel	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
slephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
chicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1,1	1.0	0.5	0.5
origage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
loss ferrias a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1,1	0.5	0.5
busehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income			٠.٠	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—lowa

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percer or mor
OPULATION				
\qe.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Gex	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.
lace	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
lispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Aarital status	1,1	0.9	0.5	0.
lousehold type and relationship	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Children ever born	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	0.8	O.
Place of birth	2.3	2.2	1.1	1,
itizenship	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.
lesidence in 1985	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.
ear of entry	1.4	1.1	0.6	Ö.
-			L	
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1,4	0.7	0.
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	o.
School enrollment	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.
lousehold type	1,2	1.0	0.6	0
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.5	٠ ٥.
Broup quarters	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	0.9	0.5	0
mpiovment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	ō
Alass of worker	1.4	12	0.6	ō
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	ŏ
. ,			1	
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
lace of work	1.5	1.2	0.6	0
feans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1 j	0.6	D
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.6	0
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
ype of Income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0
lousehold income in 1989	1,2	1.0	0.5	0
amily income in 1989	1,2	1.0	0.5	0
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1,6	1.4	0.7	C
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	C
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.3	1.1	0.6	c
OUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	c
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	č
	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ö
lispanic origin of householder		1.0	0.6	Č
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.0			Č
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	C
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ç
alue	1.2	1.0	0.5	Ç
ross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	Ç
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	C
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	(
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	C
tchen facilities	1.1	1.1	0.5	ō
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.1	0.6	Ò
ewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	Č
louse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	Č
elephone in housing unit	1.2	13	0.5	Č
elephone in nousing unitehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	Č
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	9
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
fortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	Q
Pross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
lousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	ļ	1	•	
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	(

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Kansas

Cheracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
\ge	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Sex	1.2	1.0		0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hepanic origin (of any race).	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Marital etatus	1.1		0.6	0.5
lousehold type and relationship		0.9	0.6	0.0
Children ever born	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.0
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
beauty	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.0	1.7	1.0	9.0
Place of birth	1.9	1,9	1.2	1.0
Alizenship	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.9
fear of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ablity to speak English	1.6	1.4	- 1	•
ducational attainment	1.3		0.8	0.7
School enrollment		1.1	0.7	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
tomehald time	2.4	2.4	1.8	0.8
lousehold type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
roup quarters	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
ublamily type and presence of children	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
imployment status	1,2 }	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Mass of worker	1.4	12	0.7	0.5
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	12			0.5
		1.0	0.6	0.5
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
lace of work	1.4	1.3 [0.7	0.6
leans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	13	0.6	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.7	-
lime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2		0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
amily income in 1989		. 1	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0,5
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.6	1.4	8.0	0.6
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
med Forces and veteran status	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
OUSING		1	ļ	
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.0	
ace of householder	1.2	i	0.6	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	i	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ondominium status	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
nks in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
180 81 80 00 MIC	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
enure,	1.2	1.0 }	0.6	0.5
ocupancy status	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross funt.	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	
coms, bedrooms	11	***1		0.5
Hohan facilities	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
tchen facilities	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities.	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
swage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
ouse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	3.0	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.5
Phicles evallable	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0		0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1		0.0	0.5
origage status and selected monthly owner costs		1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
1080 In 1080 In amount of the second second in 1080	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	ı			
	1.1	1.0		

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Kentucky

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 perce or mo
POPULATION				
lge	1.2	1.0	0.6	C
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	ā
lace	1.2	1.0	0.6	ă
	1.2	1.0	0.6	č
lispanic origin (of any race)				Č
Aaritai status	1.1	0.9	0.5	
fourehold type and relationship	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ç
⊅hildren ever born	2.8	2.4	1.5	1
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	C
Incestry	2.2	1.9	1.0	(
lace of birth	2.5	2.2	1.1	(
漱izenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	(
lesidence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	· (
ear of entry	1.3	1.1	0.6	ō
	i			
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.8	(
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
School enrollment	1.7	1,5	0.8	. (
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	2.5	2.5	1.1	(
lousehold type	1.2	1.0	0.6	ì
	1.2	1.0	0.6	
amily type		1.0	0.8	
iroup quarters	1.0)		
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
dustry	1.2	1.1	0.6	1
ccupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	1
lass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	1
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	1
	· · - i		1	
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ace of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	
eans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	
avel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	
	1.2	1.1	0.6	
me leaving home to go to work				
/pe of Income in 1989	1.3	1.2	0.6	
ousehold income in 1969	1.2	1.0	0.6	
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	
med Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	
DUSING				
	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ge of householder	ì			
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
/pe of residence (urban/ rural)	1.1	1,0	0.6	
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
nits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	
onure,	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	3.0	
	1.2	1.0	0.6	
lue	t			
roes rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0,6	
porns, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.6	
tchen facilities	1.2	1.2	0.6	
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.2	0.7	
wage disposet	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ouse heating fue!	1.2	1.0	0.6	
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	
hicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	•
sar householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0,5	
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				
		1.0	0.5	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Louisiana

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percer or mor
POPULATION		·····		
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Bex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Marital status	1.1	1.0	0.5	
fousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.1		0.
>> likiren ever born	2.8	1	0.6	0.
		2.6	1.5	1.4
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
Ancestry	2.3	2.0	1.1	1,
Place of birth	2.7	2.5	1.4	1.3
iltizenship	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.
lesidence in 1985	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.9
ear of entry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.0
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5		
ducational attainment.	1.3		0.8	0.1
chool enrollment.		1.1	0.6	0.0
	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.1
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.2	1.3	0.
lousehold type	1.3	1.1	0.6	. 0.
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
Broup quarters	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ndustry	1.3	1.1		0.
ocupation	1.2		0.6	0.
	· ·	1.0	0.5	0.
Rass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
lace of work	1.4	12	0.6	0.
leans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2		
ravel time to work.			0.6	0.
	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.5	0.8	Ö.
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
med Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.
OUSING			0.7	Ū.
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	· 0.
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.
ondominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	Ö.
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	Ö.
BITUTE	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
alue		l l		· 0.
roas rent.	1.2	1.1	0.5	. 0.
	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	O.
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	Q.
coms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.5	
kohen facilities	1.2	1.1		0.
ource of water, plumbing facilities		1	0.5	0.
MAGO General	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
ewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ouse heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
ehicles available	. 1.2	1.1	0.5	o.
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
iross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989			4	o.
purchold income in 1000 by sole and the second in 1969	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.
lousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	<u></u>] -	_	!	
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Maine

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry	1,3	1.1	0.6	0.5
			1	
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1,4	. 0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.8
Household type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
fours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
		I	- 1	
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Weans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	. 1.5 [1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
fousehold income in 1989	1.2 j	1.0	0.5	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING		i		
•				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
dispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Jnits in structure	1,2	1.0	0.5	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Pross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0,5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
looms, bedrooms	1,2	1.0	0.5	
litchen facilities	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal				0.5
louse heating fuel	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ehicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
on boundalder moved into etwa-tur-	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
fortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Bross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs		.		
as a percentage of income	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Maryland

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percen or more
POPULATION	,		-	
Nge	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.0
Marital status	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
fousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.5	22	1.4	1.1
Nork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.3
激izenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.6
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.0
ear of entry	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.0
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7			
ducational attainment.	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.0
School enrollment	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.0
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.6
lousehold type	1.3	2.1	1.1	0.6
amily type	l l	1.0	0.6	0.6
Broup quarters	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.5
subfamily type and presence of children	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
imployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
dustry	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
lass of worker	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
umber of workers in family	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
ace of work	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
leans of transportation to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.0
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily tricome in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1959 (persons)	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
IOUSING .			ļ	
ge of householder	1.2	10		
ace of householder		1.0	0.6	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	1.2 1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)		1.0	0.6	0.5
ondominium status	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
inita in etructure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
enure	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
also	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rerit.	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
cusehold income in 1969	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ONE SECURITE CAUSE,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
coms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
tchen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
swage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4
ouse heating fue!	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ehicles evailable	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
origage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				0.0
as a percentage of income				

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Massachusetts

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	. 0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.5
Marital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.7
Place of birth	2.3	2.1	1.1	0.9
Citizenship	1.9	1.5	8.0	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5		
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
School enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.7
lousehold type	1.3	1:1	1.0 0.6	1.0
amily type	1.2	1.1		0.5
3roup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
mployment status	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.5
fours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
	!		0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.6	1.3	0.7	ð.6
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
HOUSING	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.6
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
fispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	9.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Inits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Pross rent.	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
tousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ooms, bedrooms	1,2	1.1	0.5	0.5
itchen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
ewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ouse heating fue!	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1,3	1,1	0.5	0.5
ehicles available	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
lortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross fent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs		İ		2.0
as a percentage of income	1.2			

Table C, Standard Error Design Factors—Michigan

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0		0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1 1	0.6	0.5
Marital etatus	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lousehold type and relationship		0.9	0.5	0.4
Children ever born	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.2
Nork disability and mobility fimitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2
ätizenship	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
lesidence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.9
ear of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7		1	
ducational attainment.	,	1.4	0.8	0.7
chool enrollment	1.3	[11]	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4
iousehold type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sroup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
imployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	
dass of worker	1.4	12	0.7	0.5
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0		0.6
I	1	**	0.6	0.5
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
lace of work	. 1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
leans of transportation to work	1.4	12	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.7	3.0
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ype of income in 1989	1.4	12		0.5
ousehold income in 1969	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
amlly income in 1989	1.2		0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)		1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
unier Loices min Asraigu Starte	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
ióusing -	į			
on of harrahalda.	_		1	
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
nits in structure	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
entre	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ocupancy status	12	1.0	0.6	
alue	1.2	1.0		0.5
roes rent.	1.2		0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989		1.0	0.5	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
tchen facilities	1.5	1.0	3.0	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities.	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	
ouse heating fuel	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.4
elephone in housing unit	1.2			0.5
ehicles available		1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	. 0.5
ordenes status and markly markly markly markly	1.2	1.0	0,6	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
lortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1,1	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				0.5
as a percentage of income	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
	****	1.0	0.0	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Minnesota

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
\ge	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
lousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
hildren ever born	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
incestry	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
lace of birth	2,1	1.9	1.3	1.1
Citizenship	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
esidence in 1985	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.9
ear of entry	1.5	12	8.0	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
chool enrollment	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.1
ousehold type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
roup quarters	1.0	8.0	0.8	0.8
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
lass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
	į.			
umber of workers in family	14	1.1	0.6	0.5
lace of work,,.	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
eans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6 [1.3	0.7	0.7
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
OUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
spanic origin of householder.	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
/pe of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	اقره	0.5	0.5
ondominium status	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
nits in structure	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
aiue	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent.				0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
par structure built	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
tchen facilities ,,	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
purce of water, plumbing facilities.	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
wage disposal	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
ouse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
phicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5 0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0		0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs			0.5	0.5
rose tent as a percentage of bounded learner in 1995	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income		[•
	1.1	1.0	0.5 }	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Mississippi

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percer or mor
POPULATION			 -	
Age	1,2	1.0	0.6	
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0,
Marital atatus	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.
lousehold type and relationship	1.3	12	0.7	0.
Anildren ever born	3.0	2.9		. 0.
Nork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.
Ancestry	2.4	2.3	0.5	0.
Place of birth	2.8	2.8	1.2 1.5	1.
Atzenship	1.9	1.7		1.
Residence in 1965	2.2	2.1	0.9	0.
fear of entry	1.3	1.1	1.1	D.
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English			0.6	0.
ducational attainment.	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.
chool snroilment	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.1
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.1
lousehold type	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.4
amily type	1.9]	1.2	0.7	Ö.
com and an	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.1
roup quarters.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
mployment status	1.2	1.1	3.0	
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.1
ccupation	1.2	iil	0.0	0.1
lass of worker	1.4	12	0.6	0.1
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.0
umber of workers in family	1.3		· •	0.1
ace of work		1.2	0.6	0.9
leans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
me leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
/pe of income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5 }	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
overty status in 1989 (femilies)	1.8	1.5	8.0	0.7
med Forces and veteran status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
OUSING	1			
ge of householder	أمه		ļ	
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
pe of residence (urban/rura)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ondominium status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
nure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
COSTRADIO ATRILO	1.2}	1.0	0.6	0.5
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
due	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Oss rerd.	1.2	1.1	0.5	
pusehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ar structure built	1.2	1.1	0.5	. 0.5
oms, bedrooms	1.2	1	-,-,	0.5
chen facilities		1.1	0.5	0.5
urce of water, plumbing facilities	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Wage disposal	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
ruse neating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
reprone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
nicles available	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
ar householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1.	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
origage status and selected months are	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
oss rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5 0.5
usehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs s a percentage of income		1	""	0.5
a a helicalitage of income ,	1,2	1.0	0.5	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Missouri

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percen or more
OPULATION				
ge	1.2	1.0	0.6	. 0.
ex.	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
lace				
	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.9
siapanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1,0	0.6	0.9
farital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
lousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
hildren ever born	2.6	2.4	1,4	1.3
Vork disability and mobility Ilmitation status				
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
ncestry	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.0
lace of birth	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.5
itizenship	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.
esidence in 1985	2.1			
		1.8	1.0	0.
ear of entry	1.4	1.1	0.6	. 0.3
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1,4	0.7	0.1
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
chool enrollment	1.7 (1.5	8.0	0.
/pe of residence (urban/rural)	2.4	2.4	1,2	ō.
pusehold type	1.3	1.1		
			0.6	0.
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
roup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	. 0.
mployment status				
	1.2	1.0	0.5	٥.
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ocupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	Õ.
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989				
Julia ber Maak Bisc Macks Molked III 1303	1.2	1.0	0.5	C.
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ace of work		I		
	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.
eans of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0,
avel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.
me leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	. 0.6	Q.:
pe of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.9
busehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	Ö.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
med Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.6	O.
DUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	3.0	
		i i		0.
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
pe of residence (urban/rural)	1,1	1.0	0.5	o.
andominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	-
				0.
its in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
nure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
cupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ö.
fue				
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
oss rent.,	1.2	1.0	0.5 (0.
susehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ar structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	ō.
		1.0	0.5	U.
orns, bedrooms	1,2	1.0	0.5	0.
chen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	
urce of water, plumbing facilities.		ľ	* * * *	0.
	1.3	1.1	0.6	Q.
wage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
use heating fuel	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.9
lephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.5	
biolog qualitation				0.
hicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ar householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	t t	
			0.5	0.5
	1.2	1,0	0.5	0.8
oss rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	·		0.0	***
busehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs a percentage of income	'	,,-	0.0	•

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Montana

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.1
Household type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.7	o.
Children ever born	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.3
Place of birth	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.9
lesidence in 1985	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
fear of entry	2.0	1.8	1.1	9.0
	1.2	1.0	0.6	2.0
anguage epoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1,3	8.0	0.7
ducational attainment.	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment,,,,,,	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.1
louishold type	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	0.9	8.0	0.8	0.8
implement states	1.2	9.0	0.6	0.5
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
occupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	. 0.5
Nass of worker	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
fours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
furniber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
lace of work.	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
fleans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1,3	1.1	0.7	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of Income in 1989. ousehold Income in 1989.	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	12	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
DUSING	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent.	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
itchen facilities	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
swage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
ouse heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
enicies available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	- 1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	į		1	
AR A PERCENTERS OF INCOME	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5

. Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Nebraska

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	9.0	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race,.,.	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
viarital status,	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
lousehold type and relationship	1,2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.4
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Incestry	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.8
Place of birth	2.1	2.0	1.4	. 1.1
itizenship	1.7	1,4	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.9
ear of entry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
ducational attainment.	1.3	i3	0.7	0.5
School enrollment	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.0
lousehold type	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Broup quarters	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.21	0.9	0.5	. 0.5
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5 0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
iumber of workers in family				
iace of work	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
leans of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
ravel time to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
ime leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
ype of income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
amily income in 1989.	1.2 1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.6
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
OUSING	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
ge of householder				
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	. 0.6	0.5
ispanic origin of householder/pe of residence (urban/ rurel)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ondominium status	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
enure	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent.	1.2	1.0	0.6	D.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ooms, bedrooms.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
tchen facilities	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
burce of water, plumbing facilities.	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
ewage disposal	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
ouse heating fuel	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
elephone in housing unit,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ahlcles available	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1,0	0.6	0.5
busehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	İ		1	-10
	1.2	1.0	0.5	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Nevada

	percent	percent	percent	or mor
POPULATION				
\ge	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.
iex	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ō.
tace	1.2	1.0	0.6	ō.
lispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ö.
tarital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	Ö.
ousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	Ö.
hildren ever born	2.5	22	1.3	1.
York disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.0	0.6	Ö.
incestry	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.
lace of birth	1.7	1.5	0.8	Ö.
#izenship	1.8	1.4	0.8	o.
lesidence in 1985	2.0	17	1.0	ŏ
ear of entry	1.5	12	0.6	0.
-				
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.
ducational attainment	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.
chool enrollment	1.9	1.4]	0.8	0.
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.
lousehold type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
amily type	1.3	1.0	0.6	Ŏ.
iroup quarters	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.
subfamily type and presence of children	1.3	1.0	0.6	Ö
mployment status	1.3	1.0	0.6	ŏ
idustry	1.4	1.1	8.0	ŏ
coupetion	1.3	1.6	0.6	ŏ
lass of worker	1.6	1.2	0.7	ű
curs per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	
	l			0
umber of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.6	0
ace of work	1.6	1.2	0.7	0
leans of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0
ravel time to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.
me leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	C.
ype of income in 1989	1.5	1.2	0.6	O.
ousehold income In 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	Ō
amily income in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	Ō
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	Ď
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	ō
med Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.1	0.7	. 0.
OUSING			5 .7	
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
lace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.:
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ö.
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.
ondominium status.	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
nits in structure	1.1	1.0	0.5	
Inure	1.2	1.0		0.
ccupancy status			0.6	¹ O.
ille assessment	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
roas rent.	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ousehold income in 1989		1.0	0.5	0
see structure built	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
tchen facilities	1.4	1.0	0.5	Ŏ
purce of water, plumbing facilities	1.5	1.1	0.5	ŏ
wage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	ŏ
puse heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.5	Ŏ.
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
shicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2			0.
ross tent as a percentage of household income in 1989		1.0	0.6	0.
	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs		***		Ų.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New Hampshire

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.2
Nork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Piece of birth	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Ditizenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1,0	0.9
ear of entry	1,3	. 1.1	0.6	0.5
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			I	
anguage apoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
chool enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.9
lousehold type	1.2	1.4 .	0.6	0.9
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.0
Proup quarters	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	·O.!
imployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	D.6
lass of worker	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.8
lumber of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
lace of work.	1,4	1.2	0.7	0.0
leans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.0
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.1
	i i			
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.0
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
ype of income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.5	1.3	0.7	- 0.1
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.0
HOUSING				
Age of householder ,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
dispenic origin of householder	1,1	1.0	0.5	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Jnits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0
Prose rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1
looms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.8
itchen facilities	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.1
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1,3	1.1	0.5	. 0.1
ewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
ouse heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	õ.
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	Ö.
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	a.
fortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.9
			10.01	
Pross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1-2			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New Jersey [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Cherecteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	. 45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Sex	1.2	1.0		0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.5
Marital status	1.2	e.0	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3		0.5	0.4
Children ever born	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.5
Nork disability and mobility limitation status		2.1	1.3	1.0
Ancestry	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Place of birth	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.7
Dizenship	2.0	1.7	1.0	8.0
Residence in 1985	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
fear of entry	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
_	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.5
enguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	8.0	0.7
ducational attainment	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.9	
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	1.9		0.7
lousehold type	1.3		1.4	0.8
amily type		1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.	1.2	1.1	0.5	D.5
white it has and manages of shifter	1.1	0.9	0.8	8.0
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
mployment status	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
iduetry.	1.3	1.1]	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Slass of worker	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	1	
lace of work	1.5		0.6	0.5
feans of transportation to work		1.3	0.7	0.6
revel time to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
birete unbiele easurence	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy.	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989	· 1.4 į	12	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
overty statue in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
OUSING				U .0
ge of householder				
ge of homeholder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
ondominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Priure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
ocupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
alue	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ross rent	1.3	1.1		0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	I .	0.5	0.5
ear structure built		1.1	0.5	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
coms, bedrooms.	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
itchen facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1,2	0.6	0.6
ewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
ouse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	
elephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ehicles available	1.3			0.5
ear householder moved into structure		1.1	0.6	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
TOSE PORT OF A REPORTER AS LANGE THE COSTS	12	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ousehold Income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	-	·		
EX S DELICETER AND INCOMA	1.2	1.0	0.5	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-New Mexico

Haracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	. 45 percer or mor
OPULATION				
ge	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ex	1.2	1.0	0.6	o.
ace	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	. 0.
iarital status	1.1	6.0	0.6	0.
ousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.
hildren ever born	2.9	2.5	1.7	
ork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	3.0	1.
ncestry	2.4	2.0	1.4	0. 1.
ace of birth	2.0	1.7	1.3	
tizenship	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.
esidence in 1985	2.1	1.9		0.
ART of acts		t t	1.2	. 1.
ear of entry	1.4	1.1	0.7	C.
enguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.3	0.8	Q.
Licational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.
chool enrollment	1.7	1,5	0.9	0.
/pe of residence (urban/ rural)	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.
ousehold type	1.3	1.1	0.7	. 0.
ımity type	12	1.0	0.6	0.
roup quarters	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.
Attamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
riployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0. 0.
dustry	1.3			
		1.1	0.6	0.
coupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ass of worker	1.4	12	0.7	0.
rurs per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
mber of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.7	0
ce of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.
ens of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	Ō
vel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	o.
vate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	ō.
ne leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	Ŏ.
e of income in 1989	1,4	12	0.7	Ö
usehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	ő
mily income in 1989.	1,2	1.0	0.6	0
verty status in 1989 (persons)	1,7	1.4	0.8	0
verty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0		
ned Forces and veteran status	ſ	I	0.6	0
USING	1.4	1.2	8.0	Đ
				_
e of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ce of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
penic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	· 0.
contraction of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	0.9	0.6	O.
ndominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
its in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Nure,	1,2	. 1.0	0.6	0.
cupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
Ue	1.2	1.0	0.6	٥
oss rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
usehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
ar structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	ō
orns, bedrooms	4.5	1.0		
chen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.6	D
chen facilitiesurce of water, plumbing facilities	1.2	1.2	0.8	Ď
wana disposal	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
wage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
use heating fuel	1.3	1.5	0.6	0
lephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0
hicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
ar householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	۵
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	٥
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
oss rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ď.
busehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				
s a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.6	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New York

haracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 perce or mo
OPULATION		<u> </u>		
P8	1,2	1.0	3.0	
X	1.2	1.0	0.5	
nce	1.2	1.0	0.6	
epanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.0	č
arital status	1.2	0.0	0.5	ć
pusehold type and relationship	1.4	1.1		
	2.6		0.6	9
hildren ever born		22	1.3	1
ork disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.0	0.6	. (
iceatry	2.1	1.6	0.9	(
see of birth	2.4	2.4	1.4	
izenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	
eldence in 1985	2.3	1.9	1.1	
at of entry	1.6	1.2	0.6	
nguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	
ucational attainment.	1.4	1.7		
			0.6	
hool enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.9	
pe of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.8	1.7	
usehold type	1.4	1.1	0.6	
mily type	1.3	1.1	0.6	
oup quarters	1.1	0.8	0.8	
bfamily type and presence of children	1.3	1.0	0.5	
ployment status	1.3	1.0	0.6	
lustry	1.4	1.1	0.6	
cupation	1.3	1.0	0.6	
ses of worker	1.5	12	0.7	
urs per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	
-	i			
mber of workers in family	1.4 j	1.1	0.6	
ce of work	1,5	12	0.7	
ans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	
rvel time to work	1,4	1.1	0.6	
vate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	
ne leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	
pe of income in 1989	1.5	12	0.6	
usehold income in 1989	1.3	1.0		
mily income in 1989.			. 0.5	
	1.3	1.0	0.6	
verty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.3	0.8	
verty status in 1989 (families)	1.3	1.0	0.5	
ned Forces and veteran status,	1.7	12	0.7	
HUSING				
e of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ce of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
panic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
be of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.5	
ndominium status	1.3	11	0.5	
its in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	
nure	1.2	1.0	1	
cupancy status			0.6	
	1.2	1.0	0.6	
UE	1.2	1.0	0.5	
oss rent	1.3	1.1	0.5	
usehold income in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.5	
ar structure built	1.3	1.0	0.5	
oms, bedrooms	1.3	1.1	0.5	
chen facilities	1.4	1.0	0.6	
urce of water, plumbing facilities.	1.4	1.1	0.6	
wage disposal	1.2	•	0.5	
		1.0		
use heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	
hicles available	1.3	· 1.1	0.6	
ar householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1	0.5	
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2 •	1.0	0.5	i
oss rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	
usehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs		[,
s a percentage of income	1	I .		

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—North Carolina

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION	i			
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1 1.2	1.0 1.1	0.5 0.6	0.5 0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.3	2.0	1,0	0.9
Place of birth	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.1
Citizenship	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0,6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.8
Household type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters	0.9 1.2	0.8 1.0	0.8 0.5	0.7
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5 0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.2	1.4 1.0	0.7 0.5	0.6 0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.6
HOUSING			u	0.0
Age of householder	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5 0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	. 1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1,0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989,,,,	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.2 1.2	1.1 1.1	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1	3.0 3.0	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5 0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
				5.0
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	ı			

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—North Dakota

Cheracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Nge	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Sex	12	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	12	1.0	3.0	0.5
-llapanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.0		0.5
lousehold type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.5	0.8	0.5
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.4
Ancestry	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.5
Place of birth	2.1	2.1	12	0.6
Zitzenship	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.1
Residence in 1985	2.0	1,8	1.1	0.7
ear of entry	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.9
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English			0.6	0.5
ducational attainment	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.6
	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
ichool enrollment	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.7
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	2.2	2.2	1.7	0.9
iousehold type	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.7	D.5
roup quarters	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
lass of worker	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
lumber of workers in family				0.5
lace of work	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
leans of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6
ravel time to work	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
	1,3	1.1	0.7	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6
OUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	۸	
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	i i	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.0 0.9	0.6	0.5
ondominium status	}		0.7	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
ênure	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
ocupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
FOOD PART	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent. ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
coms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.7	
tchen facilities	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5
Pwage disposal	12	1.0	0.6	0.5
Oues heating fue!!	1.2	1.0		0.4
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1,0	0.6	0.5
snicles available	1.3		0.7	0,5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs		1.0	0.6	0.5
origage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
as a percentage of income	ا ۽ ۽		[
Politicando di ((MOIIIO 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	1.2	0.9 }	0.6	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Ohio

Cherecteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 perce or mo
OPULATION				
ge	1.2	1.0	0.6	, (
ex.,,,	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ç
lace	1.2	1.0	0.6	9
lispenic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ç
larital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	(
ousehold type and relationship	1.2	1.0	0.5	(
hildren ever born	2.6	2.3	1.3	1
ork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	•
ncestry	1.9	1.7	0.9	(
ace of birth	2.3	22	1.2	
tizenship	1.8	1.5	0.8	
seidence in 1985	2.0	1.9	0.9	
nar of entry	1.3	1.1	0.6	
nguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.7	
xicational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	
phool enrollment	1.6	1,4	0.8	
pe of residence (urban/rural)	2.4	2.4	0.9	
pusehold type	1.2	1.0	0.5	
mily type	1.2	1.0	0.5	
oup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	
bfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	
nployment status	1,2	1.0	0.5	
tustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	
cupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ass of worker	1.4	12	0.6	
urs per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	
	•			
mber of workers in family		1.1	0.6	
ice of work	1.4 }	1.2	0.6	
eans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	
evel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	
vate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.6	
ne leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	
pe of income in 1989	1.3	1.2	0.6	
usehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	
mily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	
werty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	
verty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	
med Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.6	
DUSING				
e of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ce of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
pe of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	1.0	0.6	
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	
nits in structure.	1.1	1,1	0.5	
nure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
coupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
lue	12	1.0	0.5	
oss rent.	1.2	1.0	0.5	
pusehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ar structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	
		,		
oms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	
chen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	
urce of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	
wage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	
buse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	
lephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.5	
hicles available,	1.2	-1.1	0.6	
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	<u> </u>	. 1		
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Oklahoma [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percer or mor
POPULATION				
Qe:	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
9X	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Race	1.2	1.01	0.6	O.
ispenic origin (of any face)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	o.
lousehold type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.6	o.
tousanoid type and relationship	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.
Children ever born				
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
incestry	2.1	1.8	1.0	0
Place of birth	2.1	1.9	1.1	0
ätizenship	1.8	1.6	0.9	0
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8 }	1.0	0
fear of entry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1,5	0.8	0
ducational attainment.	1.3	1.1	0.6	ŏ
chool enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.8	9
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.5	2.5	1.5	1
lousehold type		1.1	0.6	C
amëy type	1.2	1.1	0.6	C
Broup quarters.	1.0	0.9	0.8	0
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	C
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	Č
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	č
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	č
			0.6	Č
Rase of worker	1.4	1.2		-
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	C
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1.2	0.6	
lace of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0
feans of transportation to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	č
	1.3	1.1	0.6	ō
ravel time to work.		I I		-
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.7	0
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.0	0
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	C
fousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0]	0.5	C
emily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
Poverty status in 1969 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	Ċ
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0
HOUSING				
· ·		انت ا		_
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
dispenic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	C
Condominium status	1.2	1,1	0.5	
Jnits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	Ċ
lenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	à
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	č
		1.0	0.5	
/alus	1.2	· •		
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	9
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	•
fear structure built :	1.2	1.0	0.5	(
Rooms, bedrooms.	1.2	1,1	0.6	
(Itchen facilities	1.1	1.0	0.5	ò
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	12	0.6	Č
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	9
House heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ċ
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	(
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	(
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	i
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	č
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	(

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Oregon

Cheracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
	1.2			0.5
dousehold type and relationship		1.1	0.6	
Children ever born	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1
Nork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.8
Place of birth	1.8	1.5	0.9	9.0
Stizenship	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2,0	1.7	1.0	3.0
fear of entry	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
·	1			
enguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	8.0	0.6
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.1
lousehold type	1,2	1.1	0.6	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.6	D.5
iroup quarters	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
imployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Decupation	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
· ·			1	
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.0
feans of transportation to work	1.4	. 1.2	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work.,	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	12	0.7	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1		0.5
			0.6	
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6]	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons),	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Inits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Decupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	
				0.5
Pross rent.	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
looms, bedrooms,	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
itchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
ewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
fouse heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
etephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ehicles available	1,3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Aortgage status and monthly mortgage costs				0.5
Aortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Fross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
dousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs		1	ı	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Pennsylvania

Cheracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	ام	
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12	1.0	0.6 0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.3	0.5
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.1 0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.5
Place of birth	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.1
Ckizenship	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4		
Educational attainment.	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.7
Bohool enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.7
Household type	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
3roup quarters	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.0
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Docupation	1.2	1.0	0.6 0.5	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.5
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
lumber of workers in family		i i		0.5
Place of work	1.3 1.5	1.1	0.6	0.5
Assets of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
vpe of income in 1989	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
iousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.2 1.0	0.6	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.5
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.8 0.5	0.7
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.5	12	0.5	0.5
OUSING			0.7	0.5
ge of householder	1.2			
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ispenic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rurah	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.1 1.0	0.5	0,5
enure	12	1.0	0.5	0.5
ecupancy status	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.5
Alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ross rent	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
coms, bedrooms		ı	0.5	0.5
itchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
ewage daposal	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
ouse heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Bisphone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
ehicles available	1,2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into atructure	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
origage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
origage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ousenoid income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs it	1.3	1.1	3.0	0.5
as a percentage of income	1.2	, .		
	121	1.0	0.5	0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Rhode Island

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 perce or mo
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	o
ex.	1.2	1.0	0.6	ō
ace	1.2	1.0	a.o	ō
lispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	ŏ
farital status	1.2	0.9	0.6	ŏ
ousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	Ö
hildren ever born	2.6	2.2	0.6	č
ork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.6	í
ncestry	2.0	1.6	0.6	č
lace of birth	2.1	1.8	0.6	č
kizenship	1.8	1.6	3.0	ò
esidence in 1985	2.1	1.9		
ear of entry			0.6	٥
·	1.5	1.2	0.6	
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.6	C
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	. 0.6	(
chool enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.6	C
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.9	0.6	(
ousehold type	1.3	1.0	0.6	
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	- (
roup quarters	0.9	0.7	0.6	
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	Č
dustry	1.3	1.71	0.6	
Occupation	1.2	1.1	0.6	Ċ
lass of worker	1.5	1.3	3.0	ć
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	Š
•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.2	0.6	(
ace of work	1.5	1.2	0.6	(
leans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.6	C
rave! time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1,3	0.6	(
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	C
Ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	•
amily Income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	(
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.3	0.6	Ċ
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.1	0.0	č
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.2	0.6	ā
OUSING				•
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
lace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ö
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	Č
	1.0	0.9	0.6	ò
ype of residence (urban/rural)ondominium status			0.6	
	1.2	1.1		9
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	Ç
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
ross rent	1.3	1.1	0.6	(
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
sar structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1,1	0.6	(
tchen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.6	
purce of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.2	0.6	Č
wage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.6	
puse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	č
		1.1	0.6	
elephone in housing unit	1.3			9
ehicles available	1.4	1.2	0.6	(
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	Ç
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	C
fortgage status and selected monthly owner costs,	1.2	1.0	0.6	C
iross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
lousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.6	C

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—South Carolina [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

POPULATION Age. Sex Race Hapanic origin (of any race)	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.3 2.7 1.2 2.4 2.4 1.9 2.1	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1 2.5 1.1 2.1	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.5 0.5 1.4	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
Rece Rece Rece Rece Rece Rece Rece Rece	1.2 1.2 1.1 1.3 2.7 1.2 2.4 2.4 1.9	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1 2.5 1.1	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.5 0.6 1.4	1.0 2.0 2.0 3.0 3.0
Rece Rece Rece Rece Rece Rece Rece Rece	1.2 1.2 1.1 1.3 2.7 1.2 2.4 2.4 1.9	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1 2.5 1.1	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.5 0.6 1.4	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.0 0.0
Race	1.2 1.2 1.1 1.3 2.7 1.2 2.4 2.4 1.9	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1 2.5 1.1	0.6 0.6 0.5 0.6 1.4	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race) Marital status Household type and relationship Phildren ever born Work disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Place of birth	1.2 1.1 1.3 2.7 1.2 2.4 2.4 1.9	1.0 1.0 1.1 2.5 1.1 2.1	0.6 0.5 0.6 1.4	0.0 0.0 3.0
Marital status	1.1 1.3 2.7 1.2 2.4 2.4 1.9	1.0 1.1 2.5 1.1 2.1	0.5 0.6 1,4	0.6 0.6
fourshold type and relationship	1.3 2.7 1.2 2.4 2.4 1.9	1.1 2.5 1.1 2.1	0.6 1.4	0.5
Phildren ever born Vork disability and mobility limitation status Ancestry Place of birth	2.7 1.2 2.4 2.4 1.9	2.5 1.1 2.1	1,4	
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2 2.4 2.4 1.9	1.1 2.1		
Ancestry	2.4 2.4 1.9	2.1	0.0	0.5
Place of birth	2.4 1.9		1.2	
	1.9		1	1.0
		1.6	1.3 0.9	1.2
esidence in 1985		1.9		
ear of entry	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
chool enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.9
ousehold type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
mily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.1
roup quarters	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.1
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.0
ocupation	1.2	i.i	3.0	0.0
lass of worker	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0		
•	i		0.5	0.0
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.1
ace of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.0
eans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.0
avel time to work	1.3	1,1	0.6	0.8
ivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.0
me leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
/pe of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
ousehold income in 1989	1,2	1.0	0.5	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
med Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
OUSING		1	•	v.
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	6.1
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0		0.5
			0.6	0.5
/pe of residence (urban/ rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.0
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
alue	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
ross rent	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1,1	0.5	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
soms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.5	•
tchen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1		0.5
wage disposal			0.5	0.9
ouse heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.5	. 0.5
deshare in hereing with	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
stephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	. 0.5
ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	. 0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				0.0
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	Q.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—South Dakota

Theracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 perce or mo:
OPULATION				•
ge	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
ex	1,2	1.0	0.6	ō
ace	1.2	1.0	0.6	ō
ispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	ŏ
larital status	1.1	0.9	0.6	ő
ousehold type and relationship	1.3	1	- 1	ŏ
		1.1	0.7	
hildren ever born	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.
ork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ncestry	1.9	1.7	1.1	0
iace of birth	2.2	2.0	1.5	1
kizenship	1.7	1.4	1.0	0
esidence in 1985	2.0	1.9	1.3	O
ear of entry	1.4	1,1	0.6	0
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.3	0.9	·o
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.7	
				0
chool enrollment	1.6	1.4	1.0	Ō
rpe of residence (urban/rural)	3.4	2.3	1.5	1
pusehold type	1.3	1.1	0.7	Ċ
mily type	1.2	1,0	0.6	
oup quarters	1.0	1.0	0.8	(
bramily type and presence of children	1.2	0.9	0.5	(
nployment status	1.2	1.0	0.0	i
dustry	1.3	1.0	0.6	ò
coupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
ass of worker	1.4	1.5	0.7	9
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	0.9	0.6	•
imber of workers in family	1.4	1.1	0.7	
sce of work	1.5	1.2	0.8	
sans of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.8	i
avel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	i
vate vehicle occupancy	1,5	1.2	0.8	i
me leaving home to go to work		1.0	0.7	
	1.3			9
pe of income in 1989	1,4	1.1	0.7	(
susehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
imily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.9	- (
verty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	0.9	0.6	
med Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.8	
DUSING		·	İ	
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ice of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
	1.2	1.0	0.6	
spanic origin of householder				9
pe of residence (urban/ rural)	1,3	0.9	0.6	9
endominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
its in structure	1.1	1,0	0.7	(
nure,	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
cupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
lue	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
oss rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	i
usehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	i
ar structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	
			ŧ	
oms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.6	
chen facilities	1.4	1.3	0.7	(
urce of water, plumbing facilities.	1.4	1.1	0.7	(
wage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
use heating fuel	1.3	1.0	0.6	č
lephone in housing unit	1.2	1.0	0.7	ì
hicies available	1,3	1.1	0.7	i
ear householder moved into structure		1,0	0.6	
	1.2			9
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	0.9	0.0	Ç
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	0.9	0.6	(
oss rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
susehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs		1	1	
s a percentage of income	1.2	0,9	0.6	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Tennessee [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1,0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lace	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.5
(Ispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	. 0.5
Asitel status	1.1	0.9		
lousehold type and relationship			0.5	0.4
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Alldren ever born	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5
Vork disability and mobility fimitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
ncestry	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.0
lace of birth	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.0
tizenehip	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.3
esidence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	. 0.9
ear of entry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
ducational attainment.	1.3			
	l l	1.1	0.6	. D.5
chool enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
/pe of residence (urban/rural)	2.5	2.5	1.3	0.8
ousehold type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
roup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
utsfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.1
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ocupation	1.2	1.01	0.6	0.5
less of worker	1.4	1.2		
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989			0.7	0.6
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1 }	0.6	0.5
lace of work	1.5	1.3 أ	0.7 {	0.6
leans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	Ö.S
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1,3	0.7	0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3			
ype of income in 1989		1.1	0.6	0.5
	1.4	12	0.7	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
med Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
OUSING	İ			
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ondominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
nits in structure	1.2	1.1		
Price			0.6	0.5
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.5∮	0.5
ross rent.	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2 }	1.0	0.5	0.5
coms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	
itchen facilities	1.2	1.0		0.5
ource of water, plumbing facilities			0.5	0.5
ewana dianosal	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
ewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ouse heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ehicles evailable	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1		0.5
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.5
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	
				0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Texas

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percen or more
POPULATION				•
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.3
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Markal status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
tousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
Children ever born	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.3
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
Ancestry	2.4	2.0	1.1	0.9
Place of birth	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.1
Atizenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	C.1
lesidence in 1985	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
ear of entry	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.0
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
school enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.5
ype of residence (urban/ rural)	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.3
iousehold type	1.3	1.1	0.6	o.
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	· 0.
Proup quarters	1.0	1.0	0.9	Ö.
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	o.
mployment status	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.
ndustry	1.3	1,1	0.6	o.
Occupation	1.2	1,1	0.6	. 0.
less of worker	1.5	1.2	0.7	Ö.
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	8.0	Ö.
· •	1			
umber of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.
lace of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.
leans of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	Q.
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	· 0.
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.
IOUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
lace of householder	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.9
tispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.1
condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.1
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.
eiue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ross rent.	1.2	1.1	0.6	O.
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	
	í			0.
coms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
itchen facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
louse heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.0	D.:
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	C.
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
fortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				*
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Utah

DFULATION je ix ix ix ix ix parital status busehold type and relationship illdren ever born ork disability and mobility limitation status ix ix ix ix ix ix ix ix ix i	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.4 2.7 1.2 2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9 1.2 2.4 1.0 1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5 1.2	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.8 1.7 0.5 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
ice ice ice ice ice ice ice ice ice ice	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.4 2.7 1.2 2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9 1.2 2.4 1.0 1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.8 1.7 0.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
spanic origin (of any race) spanic origin (of any race) strikal status susehold type and relationship sildren ever born ork disability and mobility fimitation status coestry sace of birth strenship saldence in 1985 sar of entry suguage spoken at home and ability to speak English sucational attainment shool enrollment spe of residence (urban/ rurat) susehold type milly type sup quarters stramily type and presence of children sployment status sustry suspendent sas of worker surs per week and weeks worked in 1989 smber of workers in family	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.4 2.7 1.2 2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9 1.2 2.4 1.0 1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.8 1.7 0.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
spanic origin (of any race) arital status auschold type and relationship alidren ever born ork disability and mobility limitation status ace of birth itzenship saldence in 1985 aar of entry anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English lucational attainment hool enrollment pe of residence (urban/ rurat) auschold type mily type oup quarters foramity type and presence of children apployment status fustry auschold ausch	1.2 1.1 1.4 2.7 1.2 2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	1.0 0.9 1.2 2.4 1.0 1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1	0.6 0.6 0.8 1.7 0.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
arkal status busehold type and relationship ilidren ever born ork disability and mobility limitation status cestry ace of birth titzenship saldence in 1985 ar of entry inguage spoken at home and ability to speak English lucational attainment. shool enrollment. pe of residence (urban/rurat) busehold type mily type oup quarters. folamily type and presence of children inployment status fustry buse of worker burs per week and weeks worked in 1989 imber of workers in family.	1.2 1.1 1.4 2.7 1.2 2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	1.0 0.9 1.2 2.4 1.0 1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1	0.6 0.6 0.8 1.7 0.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0
arkal status busehold type and relationship ilidren ever born ork disability and mobility limitation status cestry ace of birth titzenship saldence in 1985 ar of entry inguage spoken at home and ability to speak English lucational attainment. shool enrollment. pe of residence (urban/rurat) busehold type mily type oup quarters. folamily type and presence of children inployment status fustry buse of worker burs per week and weeks worked in 1989 imber of workers in family.	1.1 1.4 2.7 1.2 2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	0.9 1.2 2.4 1.0 1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	0.6 0.8 1.7 0.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
busehold type and relationship sildren ever born ook disability and mobility limitation status coestry ace of birth lizenship sistence in 1985 sar of entry nguage spoken at home and ability to speak English lucational attainment hool enrollment pe of residence (urban/rurat) susehold type mily type oup quarters, biramity type and presence of children nployment status fustry coupstion sas of worker ours per week and weeks worked in 1989 imber of workers in family	1.4 2.7 1.2 2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	1.2 2.4 1.0 1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	0.8 1.7 0.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7	0 1 0 1 1 0 1
sildren ever born ork disability and mobility limitation status accestry acce of birth dizenship saldence in 1985 aar of entry saldence in 1985 ducational attainment about a confirment accessing the saldence (urban/rural) susehold type mily type oup quarters foramity type and presence of children apployment status fustry susehold susehold accessing the saldence foramity type oup quarters foramity type and presence of children apployment status fustry susehold susehold susehold susehold susehold superior superio	2.7 1.2 2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	2.4 1.0 1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	1.7 0.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7 0.9	1 0 1 1 0 1
ork disability and mobility limitation status coestry ace of birth itrenship sidence in 1985 car of entry nguage spoken at home and ability to speak English lucational attainment thool enrollment pe of residence (urban/rurat) susehold type mily type coup quarters foramily type and presence of children apployment status fustry suseption ass of worker sure per week and weeks worked in 1989 imber of workers in family	1.2 2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	1.0 1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	0.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7 0.9	0 1 1 0 1 0
incestry ace of birth dizenship saldence in 1985 ar of entry inguage spoken at home and ability to speak English lucational attainment. hotel enrollment pe of residence (urban/ rurat) busehold type mily type oup quarters. busehold type and presence of children inployment status fustry buse of worker burs per week and weeks worked in 1989 imber of workers in family.	2.1 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2 1.0	1.9 2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	1.2 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7 0.9	1 1 0 1 0
ace of birth Izenship	2.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	2.1 1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	1.5 1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7 0.9	1 0 1 0
izenship sidence in 1985 sar of entry sar of entry successor at home and ability to speak English lucational attainment. shool enrollment. spe of residence (urban/ rurat) susehold type mily type oup quarters. folamily type and presence of children sployment status sustry suspendon. sas of worker surs per week and weeks worked in 1989. smber of workers in family.	1.7 2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2	1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	1.0 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7 0.9	0 1 0
at of entry nguage spoken at home and ability to speak English ucational attainment. hool enrollment. pe of residence (urban/ rurat) usehold type mily type briamily type and presence of children uployment status kastry use of worker use of worker urs per week and weeks worked in 1989 mber of workers in family	2.2 1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2 1.0	2.0 1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	1.3 0.6 0.9 0.7 0.9	1
ar of entry nguage spoken at home and ability to speak English ucational attainment hool enrollment pe of residence (urban/ rurat) usehold type mily type confirmity type and presence of children uployment status ustry user of worker urs per week and weeks worked in 1989 mber of workers in family	1.4 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2 1.0	1.2 1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	0.6 0.9 0.7 0.9	t (
nguage spoken at home and ability to speak English ucational attainment	1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2 1.0	1.4 1.1 1.4 2.5	0.9 0.7 0.9	C
ucational attainment. hool enrollment. pe of residence (urban/rurat). usehold type mily type oup quarters. bfamily type and presence of children. uployment status lustry cupation. uss of worker urs per week and weeks worked in 1989. mber of workers in family.	1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2 1.0	1.1 1.4 2.5	0.7 0.9	
ucational attainment. hool enrollment. be of residence (urban/rurat) usehold type mily type oup quarters. ofamily type and presence of children. uployment status usarry oupstion uss of worker urs per week and weeks worked in 1989 mber of workers in family.	1.3 1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2 1.0	1.1 1.4 2.5	0.7 0.9	
hool enrollment. be of residence (urban/rurat). usehold type mily type sup quarters. blamity type and presence of children. ployment status ustry cupation. us of worker urs per week and weeks worked in 1989. mber of workers in family.	1.6 2.5 1.4 1.2 1.0	1,4 2.5	0.9	
pe of residence (urban/rurat) usehold type mily type oup quarters ofamily type and presence of children uployment status ustry oupstion uss of worker urs per week and weeks worked in 1989 mber of workers in family	2.5 1.4 1.2 1.0 1.2	2.5		
usehold type mily type outp quarters blamily type and presence of children uployment status ustry cupation us of worker urs per week and weeks worked in 1989 mber of workers in family	1.4 1.2 1.0 1.2		221	•
mily type sup quarters stamply type and presence of children ployment status ustry suppation as of worker urs per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2 1.0 1.2	1.21		,
pup quarters. Intamily type and presence of children	1.0 1.2	. —	0.8	
family type and presence of children	1.2	1.1	0.6	
ployment status ustry ustry us of worker urs per week and weeke worked in 1989 wher of workers in family		8.0	0.8	
ustry		1.0	0.5	
supationss of worker	1.2	1.0	0.6	
supationss of worker	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ss of worker	1.2	1.0	0,6	
are per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.7	•
mber of workers in family	1.2	1.0	0.6	
	1	1.0		
	1.3	1.1	0.7	
ea of work	1.4	1.2	0.8	
ans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.8	
vel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	
rate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	
e leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	
e of income in 1989	1.4	12	0.7	
sehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0		
		,	0.6	
nily Income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
verty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.5	0.9	
erty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ned Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.7	
USING			j	
e of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
se of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
penic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
e of residence (urban/rurai)	1.2	0.9	0.6	
adominium status	1.2	1.1	0.6	
ts in structure	1.1	1.0	a.o	
Life.	1.2	1.0	0.6	
supancy status				
	1.2	1.0	0.6	
JB	1.2	1.0	0.6	
68 fort.	1.2	1.0	0.6	
sehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
r structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	
orna, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.6	
hen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.7	
arce of water, plumbing facilities.	1.4	1.0	0.5	
vage disposal				
	1.2	1.0	0.5	
see heating fuel	1.4	1.2	0,6	1
ephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	Q.6	1
nicles available	1.3	, 1.1	0.6	
ar householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	•
rigage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	i
rigage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	·
ses rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	U.G I	
usehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				
s a percentage of income	· 	141	8.0	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Vermont

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	3.0
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)		Ti control of the con		
	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
Children ever born	2.5	2.2	1,3	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.0
Ancestry	1.8	1.5	1.0	C.(
Place of birth	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.5
Sitizenship	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.0
Residence in 1985	1.9	1,7	1.0	0.9
feat of entry	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
- I			I	
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
School enrollment	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.8
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4
lousehold type	1.2	1.0	0.6	o.s
amilia taun	4.4	1.0		
droup quarters.			0.6	0.5
	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8
Bubfamily type and presence of children	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
mployment status	1.2 j	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0 l	0.6	0.5
Sass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
fours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.1	1.0	ŏ.6	0.5
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			0.0	0.5
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1.11	0.7	0.6
Place of work	1.4	1.2	8.0	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	
				0.6
ime leaving home to go to work	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.0
lousehold income in 1989	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily income in 1989	1.1 }	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.5	1.2	0.7 [0.7
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
OUSING			7.1	0,0
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
			0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ype of residence (urban/rural)	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Inits in structure	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Decupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue				
	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Prose rent.,,,,	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
looms, bedrooms.	1.1	1.0	0.6	
				0.5
itchen facilities	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
ource of water, plumbing facilities.	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
louse heating fue!	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ehicles available	1,3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
				0.5
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Santana and and an analysis of the san analysis of the san and an analysis of the san and an analysis of the san and an analysis of the san analysis o		0.9	0.5	
	1.1			0.5
Pross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
fortgage status and selected monthly owner costs				0.5 0.5

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Virginia [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0		0.5
Race	1.2		0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	D.5
Marital status		1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.0
Place of birth	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.0
Okizenship	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
fear of entry	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	• 4	!	
ducational attainment	,	1.4	0.8	0.7
	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.2
lousehold type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.1	0,6	0.5
Broup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0		
Nass of worker	17		0.6	0.5
form may work and works worked in 1000		1.2	0.7	0.6
fours per week and weeks worked in 1989	,1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lumber of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
leans of transportation to work	1.4	12	0.7	0.6
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2		
Ime leaving home to go to work			0.7	0.6
	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
smily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1,4	0.7	0.6
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
OUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
lispanic origin of householder				0.5
	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rura!)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0:6	0.5
Inits in structure	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Decupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Bross rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
				0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
(Itchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	. 1.1	0.6	0.5
ewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
louse heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
		· •		0.5
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Aortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
dermania del francia de de de de la contra de la contra de la contra de la contra de la contra de la contra de	}	ı	1	
tousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	•	ı		

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Washington

hsracteristic	Less then 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 perce or πκ
OPULATION		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
38	1,2	1.0	0.6	
×	1.2	1.0	0.6	i
100	1.2			
		1.0	0.6	
spanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
erital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	
ousehold type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.6	- (
nildren ever born	2.5	2.2	1.3	
ork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	(
ncestry	1.9	1.6	1.0	(
ace of birth	1.8	1.6	0.9	i
tizenship	1.7	1.4	0.8	i
esidence in 1985	2.0	1.7		
			1.0	
ar of entry	1.5	1.2	0.7	•
nguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1,6	1.4	0.8	
kucational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	į.
hool enrollment	1.6	1.4	0.8	i
pe of residence (urban/rural)				
	2.3	2.3	1.5	
usehold type	1.2	1.1	0.6	1
mily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	į
oup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.7	
bramily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	
cupation				
	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ss of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	
urs per week and weeks worked in 1989	1,2	1.0	0.6	
mber of workers in family	1.3	1,1	0.6	
ce of work	. 1			
	1.4	1.2	0.7	
ans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	
vel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	
vate vehicle occupancy	1.4	12	0.7	
se leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	
e of income in 1989	1.4	12	0.6	
usehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
			1	
nily income In 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
verty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.3	0.8	
/erty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ned Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.6	
USING				
e of householder	1.2	1,0	0.6	
ce of householder	l l			
	1.2	1.0	0.0	
panic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
e of residence (urban/ rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	
ndominium etatus	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ts in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Nuire	1.2	1.0	0.6	
supancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
UB		** 1		
	1.2	1.0	0.6	•
as rent	1.2	1.0	.0.6	
sehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
r structure bullt	1.2	1.0	0.6	
orns, bedrooms	1.2		l l	
		1.0	0.6	
hen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.8	
rce of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.1	0.6	
vage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	
use heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	
ephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	,
ricles available	1.3			
or householder mound into atmosfer-	•	1.1	0.6	
ar householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	•
rtgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	
rigage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ss rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	
usehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	''~1	···	, " "	'

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—West Virginia

	percent	percent	percent	45 percen or more
OPULATION				
ige	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
iex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lace	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.1
larital status	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
ousehold type and relationship	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
hildren ever born	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.3
/ork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ncestry	2,1	1.9	1.1	0. 0.
lace of birth	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.
itizenship	1.8	1.6	1.0	ö.
esidence in 1985	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.
ear of entry	1.3	1.0	0.6	
· 1				0.
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.
ducational attainment.	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
chool enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.
ousehold type	1.2	1.0	0.6	ō.
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
roup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5
ublamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
icketry	1.3	1.1	0.6	. 03
ccupation	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.1
tass of worker	1.4	1.1	0.7	
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
			0.6	0.9
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
ace of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.0
leans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.0
ravel time to work	1.3 {	1.1	0.6	0.9
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.0
ime leaving home to go to work	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.1
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	Õ.
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0,1
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.1
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
med Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.
DUSING			Ų.,	0.
ge of householder	1.2	1.0		•
ace of householder			0.6	0.1
epanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
/pe of residence (urban/ rural)	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.0
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
nks in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.8
mure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
cupancy status	1.2 [1.0	0.6	0.5
due	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.:
ross rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	. 0.
pusehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ear etructure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	-
ooms, bedrooms.	4.5	·	4	0.
chen facilities	1.2	1,0	• 0.6	0.
	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0
purce of water, plumbing facilities.	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.0
wage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.8
puse heating fuel	1.2	1.1 {	0.6	0.9
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1 🚶	0.6	0.2
phicles available	1,3	1.1 [0.6	0.9
ser householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
origage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	
	7 170	1.0	0.01	0.5
susehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1	l	1	

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wisconsin

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percer or more
OPULATION			-	
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	.0
Sex,	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
ace	1.2	1.0	0.6	o.i
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.3
	= 1		. 1	
Vierital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
dousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.3
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.3
Place of birth	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.
Citizenship	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.
lesidence in 1985	2:0	1.7	1.0	0.
ear of entry	1,4	1.1	0.6	0.
1	I	I		
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	O.
ichool enrollment	1.6	1.4	0.9	Q.
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.
lousehold type	1.3	1.0	0.6	O.
amily type	1.2	1.0	0.5	O.
roup quarters	0.9	0.8	0.7	Ö.
	• •			
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
mployment status,,,,	1.2	1.0	0.5	Φ.
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	Q.
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
lass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	. 0
•	·	I		
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
lace of work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0
leans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
rivate vehicle occupancy	1,4	1.2	0.7	Ď.
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	. 0.
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	Ō
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.3	0.7	0
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.5	0.7	0
OUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	o.
	1			
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.5	0
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
nits in structure	1.1	1.0	0.5	0
BNUT8,	1.2	.1.0	0.6	0
ccupancy status	1,2	1.0	0.6	ō
alue	1.1	1.0	0.5	ŏ
		I		
ross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
coms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
itchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	
				. 0
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	. 0
ewage disposal	1.1	0.9	0.5	0
ouse heating fuel	1.3∤	1,1	0.5	0
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
ehicles available	1,2	1.1	0.5	ō.
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	Ö
ortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	
	1			0.
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1,0	0.5	· 0.
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	i]		
as a percentage of income	1.1	1.0	0.5	. 0

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wyoming [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION			-	
Age	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	
	1.1	 		0.5
Marital status		1.0	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.2
Nork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7
Offizenship	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.9
Year of entry	1,3	1.1	I	
		I	0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.0	1.9	1.7	
•••			•	0.7
fousehold type	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Subtamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Imployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	3.0	0.5
Decupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.3	0.8	
Viens of transportation to work"				0.5
	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1,1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family Income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0		
		 	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING			<u> </u>	
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Hispanic origin of householder.	1.2	1.0	I	0.5
	I	 	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.5
Gross rent.	1.2	1.0	I	
		 	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.2		0.5
Common of market allowed and desired			0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.1	8.0	0.6
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
douse heating fuel	1.3	1.0]	0.6	0.5
Selephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
/ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
fear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2			0.5
		1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Bross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
the de a partition of the secti				
tousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs		1	.	

APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other

Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

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

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

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/ mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/ leave/ mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some highrise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method

was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsety-settled areas. The United States Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—in the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

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

- Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
- Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

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

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

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

 All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).

- Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.
- The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

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

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

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

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the

number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

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

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

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOS-DIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filing out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the sweetloanaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpeyer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age l	. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1	1949	019	1981
00 00 00	10 8000 00	00000	1000000
10101	901010	101010	901010
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	i 🕳 3 O 3 O
[4 ⊕ 40]	4 0 40	4040	! = [4040]
5050	5050	5050	5050
16060	60 60	16060	60.60
7070	7070	7070	7070
8080	80 80	18080	8 ● 8 ○
9090	909●	909	90 90

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become evailable to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

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

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

- if everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fil the Other API circle [under Aslan or Pactific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotien, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro,
Eakimo or Alent, fill one circle only, Please do not print the race in
the boxes.

The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haltion, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

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

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annualed, mark Never married
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

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

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

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

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

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

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

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

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

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

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, spartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, draing rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, toyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, belconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

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

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

- H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

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

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

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column I refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member for one of the members; in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented, if there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot wrater even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars finctuding police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain that information from the owner, manager, or janitor.
 Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.
- H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for individual well.

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

- H16. A public newer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A neptile tank or composition is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

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

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

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

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

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

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

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost. Report amounts even if your bils are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bils include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis.

 Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 mounts.
- H23a. The word mongage is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in \$424h.

- H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - D. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for F17a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity bans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes aheady reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Ouestion 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

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

For persons born outside the United States:

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

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same bouse or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1

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

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

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

Part (2)

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

Part (3)

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

Part (4)

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

15. Mark Yes If the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly
 after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarniages or
 stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- · Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- E. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a. Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock moon, fill the a.m. circle.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
 - b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 - Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 - Mark No. other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, inclustry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like

Metal furniture manufacturing Retail grocery store De not enter Furniture company
Gracery store

Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

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

Enter a description like the following —

Do not exter -Clerk

Production clerk Carpenter's helper Auto engine mechanic

Helper Mechanic Nurse

Registered nurse

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

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

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

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989

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

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- **b.** Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government honds

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unamployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

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

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



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

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

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

How to get started-and get help.

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

Please answer and return your form promptly.

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

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

Para personas de habla hispana --(For Spanish-speaking persons)

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

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

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

Page 1

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

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

Include

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

Do NOT include

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page 2 PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 -PERSON 1 PERSON 2 Piease fill one column 👄 for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1. If a RELATIVE of Person 1: 2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? O Husband/wife C Brother/sister START in this column with the household O Natural-born O Father/mother Fill ONE circle for each person. member for one of the members) in whose name O Grandchild or adopted # Other relative of nerson in column 1 the home is owned, being bought, or fented. son/daughter Other relative -- p 0 fill circle and print exact relationship, such O Stenson/ as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, if there is no such person, start in this column with stepdaughter niece, cousin, and so on. any adult household member. If NOT RELATED to Person 1: O Roomer, boarder, O or foster child pariner O Housemate, nontelative O Male Female O Male O Female FIL ONE circle for each person. 4. Race O White O White Fill ONE circle for the race that the person O Black or Negro O Black or Negro considers himself/herself to be. O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the If Indian (Amer.), print the name of enrolled or principal tribe.) the enrolled or principal tribe. .. O Eskimo O Eskimo Algut Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) Asian or Pacific Islander (API) O Chinese O Japanese \circ Chinese O Japanese O Filipino Asian Indian 0 Filipino Asian Indian If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API). O Hawatian Samoan O Hawaian O Samoan print one group, for example: Himong, 0 Korean O Guamanian O Korean Guamanian Other API 7 Other API 7 Pijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Vietnamese Vietnamese Cambodian, and so on... if Other race, print race. . Other race (Print race) Other race (Print race) b. Year of birth b. Year of birth 5. Age and year of birth a. Age a. Age a. Prist each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. 000000 1 . 8 0 0 0 0 0 000000 1 . 800000 101010 901010 101010 901010 2020 2020 2020 2020 b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the 3030 3030 3030 3030 matching circle below each box. 4040 4040 4040 4040 5050 5050 5050 5050 6060 6060 6060 6060 7070 7070 7070 7070 8080 8080 8080 8080 9090 9090 9090 9090 6. Marital status O Separated O Now married O Separated Now married Widowed O Never married O Widowed O Never married Fill ONE circle for each person. O. O Divorced O Divorced 7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? No (not Spanish/Hispanic) No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Fill ONE circle for each person. 0 Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Puerto Rican Ω Ω O Yes, Cuban O Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) Salvadoran, Spaniard, and sn on.) If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. 0 O FOR CENSUS USE

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Tar SELATIVE of Person 1:	of name Middle tests	HIa. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question Ia on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — HISh. Is this house on ten or more acres?
A SELATIVE of Person			O Yes O No
O Harbard-Note or adopted of controlled and process of the control	RELATIVE of Person 1:		
O Note marked O Note O No	O Husband/wile O Brother/sister		•
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Suppose		and reason(s).	O Yes O Na
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O Vietnamese O Other API		C A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apertment -
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Age	//	11	O Less then \$80 O \$375 to \$399
Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. O \$125 to \$149 O \$475 to \$499		O Other	
Age	O Other race (Print race)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or anextment?	0 \$100 to \$124 0 \$425 to \$449
	Age b. Year of birth		
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Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? O was the monthly rent sociated any meals?			
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Salvadoran, Speniard, and so on.] 7 S	Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	For sale only sec/occ	
O P1 0 P4 0 1A JC2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Selvedoran, Speniard, and so on.)	5 O Kented or O Formigrant O PO O P3	
0 P2 O P5 O SM O 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	i i	S Workers O D O 194	to ni
9 CZ. Is this work boarded up? F. Cov. 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9			O SM 0 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
- - - - - - - - - -	0		7
O Yes O No C Ib O Ia O 7 O HI		1 7 1	1
	0	O Yes O No C 1b O 1a	0 7 O H1

aye a	<u> </u>		PLEASE ALSO ANSWER II
LIG	U/L-m skd the acress Betad to aslow 1	U14 Which FIEL to seed MOST for benting this	M20 Ulber are the marks are admilliter and
ПФ.	When did the person listed in column 1 on	H14. Which FUEL is used NOST for heating this	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and
	page 2 move into this house or apartment?	house or apartment?	fuels for this house or apartment?
	·		If you have lived here less than I year,
	O 1989 or 1990	Ges: from underground pipes	
			estimate the yearly cost.
	⊃ 1985 to 1988	serving the neighborhood	
	O 1980 to 1984	O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP	
	O 1970 to 1979	O Electricity	a. Electricity
		•	
	O 1960 to 1969	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	
	O 1969 or earlier 🚃	O Coal or coke	
	- 2.07 5.122	○ Wood •	۱ ۲
		· ·	i !
		○ Solar energy	s .00
WO	How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	O Other fuel	L
117.		O No fuei used	Yearly cost — Dollars
	many bedrooms would you list if this house or	O INCIDIO GRAL	
	apartment were on the market for sale or rest?		OR
	-		\ ******************\
	O No bedroom	H15. Do you get water from -	1
		1 ' '	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O 1 bedroom	O A public system such as a city water	O No charge or electricity not used
	○ 2 bedrooms		5 740 diage in entitlety (its institu
	O 3 bedrooms	department, or private company?	
		An individual deflect well?	· .
	O 4 bedrooms	O An individual dug well?	
	O 5 or more bedrooms	· ·	b. Gas
		 Some other source such as a spring, 	
		creek, river, cistum; etc.?	1
		」	! =
H10	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities		-
		H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	[
	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and		
	cold piped water, 2) a flush tollet, and 3) a	O Yes, connected to public sewer	1 0
	bathain or shower?		5 .00
	Vedicio di Mareni	O No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	Yearly cost — Dollars
		C No, use other means	l '
	O Yes, have all three facilities		
			or or
	O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	
		•	O Included in rent or in condominism fee
		O 1989 or 1990	
		■ ○ 1965 to 1968	O No charge or gas not used
			
H11.	Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;	O 1980 to 1984	!
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range	O 1970 to 1979	
		O 1960 to 1969	c. Water
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?	· ·	
		O 1950 to 1959	
	0.14	O 1940 to 1949	1
	O Yes	O 1939 or station	{
	O No		ţ
	-	O Don't know	† 1
			s .00
		H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Yearly cost — Dollars
H19	Do you have a telephone in this house or	condominium?	OR
			I
	apartment?	O Yes	0.1.1.1.
		O No	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		1 0 100	○ No charge
	O Yes	1	1
		 	{
	○ No	4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
		If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
		H19a, is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Off, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
		***** ** *** *** *** **** * *** * **** *	
H13.	How many automobiles, wass, and trucks of	O Yes Step to H20	
	one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	_ O No	
	use by members of your household?	!	
	mer of merunes or loss months.] ; ;
		h la 1000 mbar man the natural salas of all and a desired	1 ie aai
		b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	.00
	O None	products from this property?	Yearly cost — Dollars .
	—		į .
	01 .	1	
	C 2	O None	on.
	0 3	O \$1 to \$999	OR
		1	ĺ
	0 4	O \$1,000 to \$2,499	1 .
	0.5	O \$2,500 to \$4,999	O Included in rent or in condominary fee
	0 6		No charge or these fuels not used
		O \$5,000 to \$9,999	O UND CONSIDER OF CONSIDER MORE BOOK TASSES
	O 7 or more	O \$10,000 or more	ĺ
			ĺ
			,
		1	Ī

	H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?	H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?
INSTRUCTION: Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.	O Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt O Yes, contract to purchase O No — Ship to H24a	○ Yes ○ No Skep to H2S
H21. What were the real extate taxes on THIS	b. How much to your regular monthly mortgage payment on THS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.	b. How much to your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?
s	Monthly amount — Dollars OR O No regular payasent required — Ship to H24a	\$.00 Mortify amount — Dollars OR C No regular payment required
○ None	c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment buckede payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?	Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM — FIZS. What is the mosthly condominium fee?
H22. What was the annual payment for fire, basard, and flood insurance on THIS property?	Yes, taxes included in payment No, taxes paid expectely or taxes not required	\$00
	d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment	
\$.00 Yearly arcount — Dollars	include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?	Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME — H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees and license fees on this mobile home and
OR ·	O Yes, insurance included in payment O No, insurance paid separately or no insurance	its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.
O None		\$.00 Yearly arrount — Dollars
		Please turn to page 6.
	-	

Page 6	•	PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTION
PERSON 1 Let name Pet same Middle name 8. In whart U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guzm, etc.) 9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guzm, the U.S. Vergin blands, or Northern Meximus O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization O No, not a citizen by naturalization No, not a citizen of the United States	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for O Yes — Ship to 15a the next person No No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (i) Name of U.S. State or foreign amountry— If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Unsits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? O Yes O No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? O Yes O No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or snow amounts, does this person have any allicity — a. Going outside the house alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's effice? O Yes O No
10. When did this person cause to the United States to stay? 0 1987 to 1990 0 1986 or 1986 0 1982 to 1984 0 1980 or 1981 0 1950 to 1959 0 1975 to 1979 0 Before 1950	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 7 (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? ○ Yes ○ No, lived outside the city/town limits	b. Taking care of his or her own personal seeds, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the isome? O Yes O No Hths person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursely school, landergaten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diplores or a college degree. No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private school, private college	15e. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? O Yes O No — Skip to 16 b. What in this language? For example: Chanese, Indian, Spenish, Vietnamese; c. How well does this person speak English?	she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked hull time or part time. (Court part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active
12. How much echool has this person COMPLETED Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. It currently encoled, mark the level of previous grade estimated or highest degree received. No school completed Nursery school Kindergarten 1st. 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade		duty in the Armed Forces.) O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, achool work, or wokeness work. — Step to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. Hours
5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade 9th grade 10th grade 10th grade 11th grade 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA MIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program Associate degree if college - Associate degree in college - Backetmic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see trafraction guide. O Yes, now on active duty O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 D. No — Skip to 18 B. Was active-duty military service during —	Lj
Mester's degree [For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, NSW, MRA] Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) 13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. September 1980 or later May 1975 to August 1980 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) February 1955—July 1964 Korean condict (June 1960—January 1955) World War II (September 1940—July 1947) World War I (April 1917—November 1918) Any other time	b. Name of city, town, or post office— c. is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? O Yes O No, outside the city/town limits d. County—
For example: German, kalten, Afro-Amer., Croation, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Hattian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaich, Korsen, Leanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Inick, Polik, Stovak, Taiwanese, Thai,	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military nervice has this person had?	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST	28. Industry or Employer	32. INCOME IN 1989
WEEK? If this person usually used more than one	a. For whose did this person work?	Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source.
method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle	If now on active duty in the Armed	necessed during 1989, Otherwise, \$2 the "No" circle.
of the one used for most of the distance.		If "Yes," gater the total amount received during 1989.
	Forces, II dis circle	For income reached jointly, see leadwarfon guide.
O Car, truck, or ven C Motorcycle	branch of the Armed Forces.	For income received jointy, see instruction guest. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate
O Bus or trolley bus C Bicycle		
O Structur or trolley car C Walked	i :	Englincome was a loss, write "Loss" above
C Subway or elevated C Worked at home	(Name of company, business, or other employer)	the dollar amount.
O Ratiroad Skip to 28	b. What kind of business or industry was this? y	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bostoses, or tip
O Ferryboat _ C Other method	Describe the activity at location where, employed.	from all jobs — Report amount before deducte
O Texticals		for taxes, bonds, dues, or other terms.
If "car, truck, or van" is marked to 23a, go to 23h. Otherwise	l i	O Yes——
skip to 24s.	(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing,	■ O No S
b. How many people, including this person,	med order house, suits engine manufacturing,	Answell amount — Dollers
munity rode to work in the car, truck, or wan	retad beharyi	b. Self-employment income from own nominates
LAST WEEK?	c. Is this mainly — Fil ONE circle	business, including proprietorship and
O Drove sione O 5 people		partnerskip Report NET income after
O 2 people C 6 people	O Merodacturing O Other Jagriculture,	human operate.
O 3 people O 7 to 9 people	O Wholesale trade construction, service,	
	O Retail trade government, etc.)	O Yes
O 4 people C 10 or more people	En Consultan	O No Annual amount Dollars
24a. What time did this person usually leave home	29. Occupation	c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET
to go to work LAST WEEK?	a. What kind of work was this person doing?	income after operating expenses. Include earnings
·		as a tenant farmer of sharecropper.
C a.m.	<u> </u>	
() p.m.	(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager,	O Yes is ,00
b. How many minutes did it mustly take this person	supervisor of order department, gusoline engine	O No Annual amount — Dollars
to get from home to work LAST WEEK?	assembler, calet icer	
	b. What were this person's most important activities	income, or income from existe and trusts —
	or delia?	Report even small amounts credited to an account
Minutes Skip to 28	,	
	4	O Ym
25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on	(For example: patient care, directing laining policies,	O No Annual amount — Dollars
layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?	supervising order cledes, assembling engines,	
	king cakes)	e. Social Security or Rathroad Retirement
O Yes, on legati	30. Was this person — FILONE circle	O Yes ——
O Yes, on vacation, temporary linear,		O No 15
labor dispute, etc.	Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or	Annual amount — Dollars
O No	business or of an individual, for weges, salary, or	1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to
	commissions.	Families with Dependent Children (AFDC),
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Easployee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT,	other public audatance or public
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the	tex-exercipt, or charitable organization	welfare payments.
last 4 weeks?	O Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)	O Yes—
r O Yes	O State GOVERNMENT employee	O No 5
O No - Skip to 27	Federal GOVERNMENT employee	Annual amount — Dollars
	SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN NOT INCORPORATED	g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions
b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK	business, professional practice, or farm.	Do NOT include Social Security.
If one had been offered?	O SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED	0 Ya
O No, already has a job	business, professional practice, or term	O No 8 .00
O No. temporarily (i	O Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or family	Annual amount — Dollars
No, other remons (in school, etc.)		h. Any other nources of income received regula
O Yes, could have taken a tob	31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a	such as Veterans' (VA) payments,
> 144 from rate men a los	few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?	memployment compensation, child support
27. When did this person last work, even for a few	O Yes	ter alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum paym
days?	O No - Ship to 32	such as money from an inheritance or the sale
0 1000 0 1000 to 1004 \	2 14 - my 2 44	of a home.
O 1990 Go O 1980 to 1984 Skip	\$ 11	O Yes —
0 1989 (to 0 1979 or warried) to 32	b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?	O No \$.00
0 1985 to 1987	Court paid vacation, paid sick	Annual amount — Dollars
0 1950 W 1761 / /	ferm, and solitary service.	33. What was this person's total income in 198
	Weeks	Add entries in questions 32s through 32h; subtra
NO DA CHIMPENT OR MACTREAPHY MAC	- Hoteks	any issues. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss
28-30, CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB		above amount.
ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief	c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many	
job activity or business last week. If this person had	hours did this person usually work each work?	
		O None OR
more than one job, describe the one at which this	1 i i	Anneual agrount — Dollars
person worked the most hours. If this person had	1 , 4	
person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for	Hours	Autor English Double
person worked the most hours. If this person had	Hours	Alina ands – buss
person worked the most hours. If this pesson had, no job or business last week, give information for its/her last job or business since 1985.	rson 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed is	

APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Date Products	F-'
Geographic Products	F⊸
Other Census Bureau Resources	
Reference Materials	
Sources of Assistance	

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

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

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

DATA PRODUCTS

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

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–8. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F–9), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

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

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F–12 through F–14.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CEN-DATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

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

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

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

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

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

There also is a special 3-percent "elderly" file with the same geography as the 5-percent sample. Included are households with at least one person age 60 or more and all members of those households.

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

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

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. The Census Bureau also offers on CD-ROM: PUMS Files, SSTF's, Census EEO File, and County-to-County Migration File. Also, other files available on tape can be transferred to CD-ROM by special arrangement with Customer Services (301-457-4100). The cost for such CD's is the same as the cost for the tape files. The files do not include software. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3. CENDATATM also offers the entire Census EEO File.

Special Tabulations

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

The cost of preparing special tabulations must be paid by the users who request them. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this Statebased series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/ Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/ BNA's. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Urbanized Area Outline/Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for American Indian and Alaska Native areas (AIANA's), States, counties, county subdivisions (MCD's/CCD's), places (incorporated and census designated), the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, 1990 CPH-S-1-2, Urbanized Areas of the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/ GICSTM tape file (which also is available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-457-4100.

The Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; \$42).

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

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

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990

census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/ Line TM files. TIGER/ Line TM files (released on tape and CD-ROM) contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/ longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/ Line $^{\mathsf{TM}}$ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments that have city-style (house number/street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/ GICSTM file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places). This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/LineTM, TIGER/SDTSTM and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water-Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/GICSTM also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to

the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/ GICSTM may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/ Census Tract ComparabilityTM file and TIGER/ UA Limit file, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, \$11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, \$5.50.)
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Maps and More. A free, tabloid-size booklet that
 describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides
 information on the types of geographic entities, how
 their boundaries are established, and how they relate
 to each other. It also covers how these entities differ
 among the censuses and surveys and describes the
 geographic products available from the Census Bureau,
 Request from Customer Services.

- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts.
 Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/ Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-457-4100 (fax number, 301-457-4714).

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-457-2408; Housing—Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553. Microdata—Carmen Campbell, Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-457-1139.

Regional Office Contacts-

Atlanta, GA	404-730-3833
Boston, MA	617-424-0510
Charlotte, NC	704-344-6144
Chicago, IL	708-562-1740
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-259-1875
Kansas City, KS	913-551-6711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-512-1800.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the Census Catalog and Guide or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/ Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based non-profit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights,

educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-457-1305.

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

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

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

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

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

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1992 Economic Census includes the censuses of retail trade; wholesale trade; service industries; manufactures; mineral industries; construction industries; financial, insurance, and real estate industries; and transportation, communications, and utilities. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

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

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication or online series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

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

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—were published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

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

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

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

\$ex Race Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure Number of rooms in unit Tenure—owned or rented Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989 Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built Condominium status Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	1990	CENSUS OF POPULAT	TION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)
		100-Pe	rcent Data	•
1990 CPH-1	Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county sub- divisions, places, State com- ponent parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percent	and Sample Data	
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	in MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/ BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sam	ple Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1990 CENSUS OF F	POPULATION (1990 CP)	
		100-Pe	rcent Data	
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house-hold relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POP	ULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Percei	nt Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house-hold relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off- reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, surnmaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
	-	Samı	ole Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population sub- jects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	u.s.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1 C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on selected population census subjects	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places
			·	<u></u>

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		HOUSING (1990 CH)	·
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Okiahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	u.s.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	u.s.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
	<u> </u>	Sam	ple Data	<u></u>
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 СН-2-1А	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	Ų,S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on selected hous- ing census subjects	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape (STF 1A, 1B, etc and data type (100 percent or	;.)		
sample)1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Geographic areas	Description
	A ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C²	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/ items of 100- percent population and hous- ing counts and characteris- tics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and cen- sus tracts/ BNA's	
			Over 2,100 cells/ items of
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county sub- divisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	100-percent population and housing counts and charac- teristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population
·	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	A ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B²	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C²	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and hous- ing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape Fi (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	ie	Geographic areas	Description
	Α	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and cen- sus tracts/ BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate pre-
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	sentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each county or county equivalent, minor civil division, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. Data are also provided for each major race and for workers of Hispanic origin cross-classified by race. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, county, balance of county, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

¹Similar STF's are prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolita areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and diskettes	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupa- tions and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race. Also supplemental files with additional tabulations are available	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual tong-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—County Based		County groups, counties, county subdivi- sions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geo- graphic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G. Record Layout of Machine-Readable Data Dictionary

CONTENTS

Geographic Description	G-1
Table (Matrix) Description	G-2

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

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

record segment)

Geographic Record 1—Field Mnemonic, Size, and Type

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

Geographic Record 1-Con.

31	Blank
32	Number of Implied decimals
22.00	Dionk

Geographic Record 2—Field Description

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

Geographic Record 3—Code Identification

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

Geographic Description Examples¹

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

Example 1

G1 FILEID 8 A/N 1 1	0	
G2 1 File Identification		<u></u>

Example 2

¹Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this STF.

TABLE (MATRIX) DESCRIPTION

Table Record 1—Table Number and Characteristics

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "T1" (Table Record 1)
3	Blank
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-17	= -9 p (g) 100
	(Begin position in relation to the entire record)
18	Blank
19-25	Relative begin position (right justified) ²
	(Begin position in relation to the record
	segment)
26	Blank
27-28	Cell size for this table (matrix) (right justified)
29	Blank
30	Number of implied decimals for cells in this
	table (matrix)
31	Blank
32-38	Number of cells in this table (matrix) (right
	justified) ²
39	Blank
40-42	Number of variables (right justified)
43-80	Blank

Table Record 2—Table Title

Description
Identifier "T2" (Table Record 2)
Blank
Table (matrix) number (left justified)
Blank
Table (matrix) title (left justified)

Table Record 3—Universe Description

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

Example 3. Matrix Example

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

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

¹Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this STF.

²These positions have been increased to accommodate all record sizes. Previous products had less characters; future products (STF 3 PR, STF 4, etc.) will have the above structure.

Table Record 3-Con.

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

Table Record 4-N-Table Variable Descriptions

Description
Identifier "Tn" n= sequence number of variable
in the table being described.
Blank
Table (matrix) number (left justified)
Blank
Variable name (left justified)
Blank
Number of categories for this variable (right justified)
Note: Subsequent "T" records with the same
"n" will have the variable categories described
In positions 11-80.

Filler Record

Position	Description
1-2	Identifier "F1" (Filler Record)
3	Blank
4-7	"FILL"
8-10	Blank
11-17	Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record) ²
18	Blank
19-25	Relative Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment) ²
26	Blank
27-30 31-80	Total number of "FILL" blanks Blank

Matrix Example¹

See example 3 below.

APPENDIX H. **Code Lists**

These code lists apply to subject characteristics that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. However, not all code lists may be applicable for this file.

CONTENTS

	H-1
Ancestry	H-17
Group Quarters —	H-22
Hispanic Origin —	H-24
Industry	H-30
Language	H-37
Occupation ————————————————————————————————————	H-50
Place of Birth	H-54
Race	•

ANCESTRY

This section contains the code list for ancestry categories. Each person enumerated in the census had the opportunity to enter two distinct ancestry identities which indicated his or her ethnic origin. Each entry received one of the unique three-digit codes listed below. All codes are listed below. However, not all ancestry entries are listed. The ancestry codes can be aggregated to create commonly recognized national groupings. For example, the code for Walloon can be collapsed with other "Belgian" entries to form a national grouping representative of an area in Europe. National groupings can also be collapsed to represent continental areas. For example, Belgium can be added to France and other European clusters to form a representation of that continent. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified. elsewhere classified.

000-099	WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)	000-099	WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)—Con.
000-001	ALSATIAN	011-014	BRITISH
000-001	Alsace Lorraine	011	BRITISH
000.001	, 1000 = 1110000	011	Great Britain
002	ANDORRAN	011	United Kingdom
002	Andorra	012	BRITISH ISLES
002	, a 1,2 3 1 64	013	CHANNEL ISLANDER
003-004	AUSTRIAN	013	Guernsey Islander
003	AUSTRIAN	013	Jersey Islander
003	Austria	014	GIBRALTAR
004	TIROL		•
004	Tirol	015	CORNISH
004	1110	015	Cornwall
005-007	BASQUE		
005-007	BASQUE	016	CORSICAN
005	Euskalduna	016	Corsica
005	Euzkadi		
005	FRENCH BASQUE	017-019	CYPRIOT
007	SPANISH BASQUE	017	CYPRIOT
007	Vasco	017	Cyprus
007	*43500	018	GREEK CYPRIOTE
008-010	BELGIAN	019	TURKISH CYPRIOTE
008-010	BELGIAN		
800	Belgium	020	DANISH
009	FLEMISH	020	Denmark
009	Flanders		
009	Fleming	021	DUTCH
009	Viamand	021	Holland
•	WALLOON	021	Netherlands
010	MULLOOM		

000-099	WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)—Con.	000-099	WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)—Con.
022	ENGLISH	046-048	GREEK
022	Anglican	046	GREEK
022	England	046	
022	Mayflower	047	Greece
	maynore		CRETAN
023	FAEROE ISLANDER	048	CYCLADES
023	Faeroe Islands	048	Dodecanese Islander
023	Faeroe Islands	048	Peloponnesian
024-025	FINNISH	049	ICELANDER
024	FINNISH	049	iceland
024	Finland		
025	KARELIAN	050	IRISH
		050	Black Irish
026-027	FRENCH	050	Clare
026	FRENCH	050	Cork
026	France	0 50	
026	Gascon		Donegal
026	Hugenot	0 50	Dubliner
026	•	05 0	Eire
	Normandy	050	Galway
027	LORRAINE	050	Ireland
		050	Irish Free State
028	BRETON	050	Kerry
028	Breizh	050	Kildare
028	Bretagne	050	Kilkenny
028	Brittany	050	Laoighis
		050	Leitrim
029	FRISIAN	050	Leix
029	Friesian Islands	050	Limerick
		050	Longford
030-031	FRIULIAN	0 50	Louth
030	FRIULIAN	050	Mayo
030	Friuli	050	Meath
030	Furlan	050	
031	LADIN		Monaghan Off-t-
551		050	Offaly
032-045	GERMAN	050	Roscommon
032-043	GERMAN	050	Sligo
		050	Tipperary
032	Germany	0 50	Waterford
033	BAVARIA	0 50	Westmeath
034	BERLIN	050	Wexford
035	HAMBURG	050	Wicklow
036	HANNOVER		
037	HESSIAN	051-074	ITALIAN
038	LUBECKER	051	ITALIAN
039	POMERANIAN	051	Istria
040	PRUSSIAN	051	Italy
041	SAXON	052	TRIESTE
042	SUDETENLANDER	053	ABRUZZI
043	WESTPHALIAN	054	
044	EAST GERMAN		APULIAN
045	WEST GERMAN	054	Apulia
045	Palatinate	055	BASILICATA
		055	Lucania
045	Rhineland	056	CALABRIAN
	•	057	AMALFIN
		057	Campania

000-099	WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)—Con	000-099	WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)—Con.
	EMILIA ROMAGNA	082	NORWEGIAN
058	ROME	082	Jan Meyen Islander
059 059	Lazio	082	Norway
	Vatican City	082	Spitsbergen
059 060	LIGURIAN	082	Svalbard Islander
061	LOMBARDIAN		
062	MARCHE	083	OCCITAN
063	MOLISE	083	Provence
064	NEAPOLITAN		
065	PIEDMONTESE	084-086	PORTUGUESE
066	PUGLIA	084	PORTUGUESE
067	SARDINIAN	084	Lusitania
068	SICILIAN	084	Luso
068	Sicily	084	Portugal
069	TOSCANA	085	AZORES ISLANDER
069	Tuscany	086	MADEIRA ISLANDER
070	TRENTÍNO		
071	UMBRIAN	087	SCOTCH-IRISH
072	VALLE DAOST	087	Scot-Irish
073	VENETIAN		
073	Venezia Giulia	088	SCOTTISH
074	SAN MARINO	880	Orkney Islander
	•	088	Pict
075	LAPP	088	Scot
075	Lapland	088	Scotland
075	Samelat	088	Shetland Islander
076	LIECHTENSTEINER	089-090	SWEDISH
076	Liechtenstein	089	SWEDISH
070		089	Sweden
077	LUXEMBURGER	090	ALAND ISLANDER
077	Luxemburg		
011	24.14	0 91-096	SWISS
078	MALTESE	091	SWISS
078	Gozo	091	Switzerland
078	Malta	092	SUISSE
		093	SWITZER
079	MANX	093-094	Schweiz
079	Isle of Man	095	ROMANSCH
0.0		096	SUISSE ROMANE
080	MONEGASQUE	096	Ticino
080	Monaco		WELSH
		097	Wales
081	NORTH IRISH	097	TTAIC3
081	Antrim	600	SCANDINAVIAN
081	Armagh	098 098	Nordic
081	Derry	098	Scandinavia
081	Down	090	Open to more
081	Fermanagh	099	CELTIC
081	Londonderry	099	Celtic
081	Northern Ireland	033	
081	Orangeman		•
081	Tyrone		
081	Ulster		

	•		•
100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION	100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION—Con.
100	ALBANIAN	115-116	ESTONIAN
100	Albania	115	ESTONIAN
100	Arberesh	115	Estonia
100	Gheg	116	
100	Italo Albanian	110	LIVONIAN
100	Kossovo	447.440	-
100	Tosc	117-119	FINNO UGRIAN
.00	1030	117	FINNO UGRIAN
101	AZEBBALIANI	117	Komi
101	AZERBAIJANI	117	Mari
101	Adjerbaljani	117	Udmurt
101	Azerbaldzhan	118	MORDOVIAN
101	Azeri	119	VOYTAK
102	BELORUSSIAN	120-121	GRUZIIA
102	Byelorussian	120-121	Gruzinets
103	BULGARIAN	100 100	
103		122-123	GERMAN FROM RUSSIA
103	Bulgaria	122	GERMAN FROM RUSSIA
	Bulgaro Macedonian	123	VOLGA
103	Eastern Rumelian	123	Black Sea German
104-105	CARPATHO RUSYN	123	Volhynian German
104	CARPATHO RUSYN		
104		124	ROM
104	Carpatho Rus	124	Boyash
	Carpatho Russian	124	Cali
104	Carpatho Ruthenian	124	Dom
105	CARPATHIAN	124	Gitanos
		124	Gypsy
106	RUSYN	124	Kalderash
106	Rus	124	Luri
106	Rusin	124	Manouche
106	Rusnak	124	Nat
		124	• •
107	RUTHENIAN	124	Romnichal
107	Ruthenia		Senti *
,	Tutinging	124	Xoraxaya
108	COSSACK	125-126	HUNGARIAN
108	Don Cossack	125	HUNGARIAN
108	Orenburg Cossack	125	Hungary
108	Terek Cossack	125	Szekler
108	Ural Cossack		
	oral costation	126	MAGYAR
109-110	CROATIAN	127	KALMYK
109	Croatia	127	Kalmuck
109	Dalmatian	, _ ,	1 mail 13 de Cel
109-110	Zadar	128	LATVIAN
		128	Latvia
111-113	CZECH	128	Lettish
111	CZECH		
112	BOHEMIAN	129	LITHUANIAN
113	MORAVIAN	129	Jmoud
		129	Lithuania
114	CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	120	WITHQTHQ
114	Czechoslovakia	. 120	MACEDONIAN
114	Tczechoslovakia	130	MACEDONIAN
	. Ozboli Oslovanja	130	Macedonia

100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION—Con.	100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION—Con.
130	Slavophone	152	SERBIAN
		152	Serb
131	MONTENEGRIN		
131	Orna Gora	153	SLOVAK
		153	Slovakian
132-141	NORTH CAUCASIAN	153	Slovjak
132 132	NORTH CAUCASIAN	154-155	SLOVENE
132	Abkhazian Adyge	154	SLOVENE
132	Avar	154	Slovenc
132	Caucasus Mountains	154	Slovenian
132	Chechen	154	Slovenski
132	Daghestan	155	SORBIAN/WEND
132	Darghinian	155	Lusatian Serb
132	Gortsy	155	Sorb
132	Ingush	155	Wend
132	Kabardinian	155	Wendish
132	Lezghian	450 400	COLUET TUDIZIO
132	Tavlintsy	156-163	SOVIET TURKIC
133	NORTH CAUCASIAN TURKIC Adzharian	156 156	SOVIET TURKIC Soviet Turk
133	Adznanan Balkar	157	BASHKIR
133 133	Cherkess	158	CHUVASH
133	Circassian	159	GAGAUZ
133	Karachay	160	MESKNETIAN
133-139	Kumyk	161-162	TUVINIAN
140-141	OSSETIAN	163	YAKUT
142-143	POLISH	164	SOVIET UNION
142	POLISH	164	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
142	Gorali		· '
142	Masurian	165-167	TATAR
142	Poland	165	TATAR
142	Polonia	165	Crimean Tatar
142	Polska	165	Kazan Tatar
143	KASHUBIAN	165	Nogay Tatar
444 447	DOMANIANI :	·165 165-166	Polish Tatar
144-147 144	ROMANIAN ROMANIAN	167	Volga Tatar SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA
144	Romania	167	Kurile Islander
144	Transylvania	167	Sakhalin Islander
145	BESSARABIAN	167	Siberian
145	Dobruja		
146	MOLDÁVIAN	168-170	TURKÉSTANI
147	WALLACHIAN	168	TURKESTANI
147	Vlach	168	Karakalpak
		168	Kazak
148-151	RUSSIAN	168	Kirghiz
148	RUSSIAN Block Puncing	168	Tadzhik Turcoman
148 148	Black Russian Great Russian	168 168	Turkestani
148 148	Red Russian	168	Turkmen
148	Rossiya	168	Turkoman
148-149	Russia	168	Uiger
150-151	MUSCOVITE	169-170	UZBEG

100-180	EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION—Con.	200-299	HISPANIC CATEGORIES (INCLUDING SPAIN)—Cor
171-174	UKRAINIAN	201	ANDALUSIAN
171	UKRANIAN	202	ASTURIAN
171	Little Russian	203	CASTILLIAN
171	Malo Russian		
171	Ukraine	204-209	CATALONIAN
172	LEMKO	204	CATALONIAN
172	Lemkian	204	Catalonia
173	BIOKO	205	BALEARIC ISLANDER
174	HUSEL	205	Mallorca
174	HOOLE	206	GALLEGO
175	WINDISH	207	VALENCIAN
175	Prekmurje	208-209	CANARY ISLANDER
175	Windisch	200-209	CANARTISDANDER
175	Wildisch	210-218	MEXICAN
170 177	YUGOSLAVIAN		
176-177		210	MEXICAN
176	YUGOSLAVIAN	211	MEXICAN AMERICAN
176	Jugoslavia	212	MEXICANO
177	HERZEGOVINIAN	213	CHICANO
177	Bosanci	214-217	LA RAZA
177	Bosnian Muslim	218	MEXICAN STATE
177	Bosnjaci	218	Aguascalientes
		218	Baja California
178-180	SLAVIC	218	Campeche
178	SLAVIC	218	Chiapas
178	Slav	218	Chihuahua
179-180	SLAVONIAN	218	Coahuila
		218	Colima
181-199	EUROPE, N.E.C.	218	Distrito Federal
181	EUROPE, N.E.C.	218	Durango
181	Central European	218	Guanajuato
181-182	Middle European	218	Guerrero
183	NORTHERN EUROPEAN	218	Hidalgo
183-184	North Europe	218	Jalisco
185	SOUTHERN EUROPEAN	218	Mexico
185-186	South Europe	218	Michoacan
187	WESTERN EUROPEAN	218	Morelos
187-189	West Europe	218	Nayarit
190	EASTERN EUROPEAN	218	Nuevo Leon
190	Byzantine	218	Oaxaca
190	East Europe	218	Puebla
191-192	BUKOVINA	218	Queretaro
193-194	SILESIAN	218	Quintana Roo
195	EUROPEAN	218	San Luis Potosi
196	GALICIAN	218	Sinaloa
196-199	Galicia	218	Sonora
		218	Tabasco
200-299	HISPANIC CATEGORIES	218	Tamaulipas
	(INCLUDING SPAIN)	218	Tlaxcala
000 000	CDANIADO	218	Vera Cruz
200-203	SPANIARD	218	Yucatan
200	SPANIARD	218	Zacatecas
200	Espanola		•
200	Iberian	219-221	COSTA RICAN
200	Spain	219	Costa Rica
		219-221	Costarricense

H-6 CODE LISTS

200-299	HISPANIC CATEGORIES (INCLUDING SPAIN)-Con.	200-299	HISPANIC CATEGORIES (INCLUDING SPAIN)—Con.
222	GUATEMALAN	249	Sudamerica
222	Guatemala		
222	Guatemala	250-260	LATIN AMERICAN
	LIGNISHIDAN	•	LATIN AMERICAN
223	HONDURAN	250	
223	Honduras	250	America Latina
		250	Latinoamericana
224	NICARAGUAN	251	LATIN
224	Nicaragua	252-260	LATINO
	· ··		
225	PANAMANIAN	261-270	PUERTO RICAN
		261	Boricua
225	Panama		-, -···-
	•	2 61	Borinquena
226	SALVADORAN	261	New York Puerto Rican
226	El Salvador	261	Puerto Rico
226	Salvadorian	261-270	Puertorriqueno
		•	·
227-228	CENTRAL AMERICAN	271-274	CUBAN
227-228	Central America	271	Cuba
221-220	Gential America	271	Cubana
	04444 7045		
229-230	CANAL ZONE	271-274	Guajiro
•			
231	ARGENTINEAN	275	DOMINICAN
231	Argentine	275	Dominican Republic
		275	Dominicana
232	BOLIVIAN	275	Santo Domingo
232	Bolivia		, 3
FOE	Donna	276-290	HISPANIC
000	CHILEAN	276-290	
233	CHILEAN	270-290	Hispano
233	Chile	201.000	OBANIO! I
		291-299	SPANISH
234	COLOMBIAN	292	CALIFORNIO
234	Antiochio	293	TEJANO
234	Colombia	293	Tejana
		294	NÚEVO MEXICANO
235	ECUADORIAN	295-299	SPANISH AMERICAN
235	Ecuador	230-200	Of Fation Francisco
		300-359	WEST INDIES (EXCEPT
235	Galapagos Islander	000-000	HISPANIC)
		•	·
23 6	PARAGUAYAN	300	BAHAMIAN
236	Paraguay	300	Bahamas
237	PERUVIAN	301	BARBADIAN
237	Peru	301	Barbados
238	URUGUAYAN	302	BELIZEAN
238	Uruguay	302	Belize
		302 302	British Honduran
239	VENEZUELAN	302	Bridsii Horidulari
	Venezuela		DEDLUIDAN
239	A GLIGYORIQ	303	BERMUDAN
		303	Bermuda
240-248	CRIOLLO		
240-248	Criolla	304-307	CAYMAN ISLANDER
249	SOUTH AMERICAN	308-309	JAMA!CAN
249	America Del Sur	308-309	Jamaica
		000 000	An rest to broad property

300-359	WEST INDIES (EXCEPT	300-359	WEST INDIES (EXCEPT
300-355	HISPANIC)—Con.	300-339	HISPANIC)—Con.
310-313	DUTCH WEST INDIES	332-334	FRENCH WEST INDIES
310	DUTCH WEST INDIES	332	FRENCH WEST INDIES
310	Black Dutch	332	French West Indian
310	Netherlands Antilles	333	GUADELOUPE ISLANDER
311	ARUBA ISLANDER	333	Martinicois
311	Bonaire Islander	333	Martinique Islander
311	Curacao Islander	334	CAYENNE
312-313	\$T. MAARTEN ISLANDER	334	French Guiana
312	Saba Islander	334	French Guianese
312-313	St. Eustatius Islander	334	Guyane
314-316	TRINIDADIAN TOBAGONIAN	335	WEST INDIAN
314	TRINIDADIAN TOBAGONIAN	335	West Indies
315	TRINIDADIAN	335	Arawak
316	TOBAGONIAN	335	Caribs
310	TOBAGONIAN	335 335	Caribbean
047 000	H.C. VIDCINICIANDED		Garifuna
317-320	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDER	335	Gamuna
317	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDER	000.000	l tattiani
318	ST. CROIX ISLANDER	336-359	HAITIAN
318	Crucian Santa Cruz	336-359	Haiti
318	ST. JOHN ISLANDER	360-399	CENTRAL AND SOUTH
319 320	ST. THOMAS ISLANDER	000-055	AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)
		360-364	BRAZILIAN
321-331	BRITISH WEST INDIES	360-364	Brazil
321	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDER		
321	Tortolan	365-369	SAN ANDRES
321	Virgin Gorda	555 555	
321	Anegada	370-374	GUYANESE
321	Jost Van Dyke	370	British Guiana
321	Peter and Norman	370-374	Guyana
322	BRITISH WEST INDIAN	0.00.	
322	British West Indies	375-379	PROVIDENCIA
323	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDER		
324	ANGUILLA ISLANDER	380-399	SURINAM
325	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	380	Dutch Guiana
325	Antigua	380-399	Netherlands Gulana
325	Barbuda		
325	Redonda Islander	400-499	NORTH AFRICA AND
326	MONTSERRAT ISLANDER		SOUTHWEST ASIA
327	KITTS-NEVIS ISLANDER	400 404	ALGERIAN
327	St. Christopoher Islander	400-401	
327	Sombrero Islander	400-401	Algeria
327	St. Kitts	400 400	ECVETIAN
327	Nevis	402-403 402	EGYPTIAN
328	DOMINICA ISLANDER		Copt
329	GRENADIAN	402	Egypt
329	Grenada Islander	402-403	Fellahin
3 30	VINCENT-GRENADINE ISLANDER	404-405	LIBYAN
330	St. Vincent Island		
330	Vincentian	404-405	Libya
330	Grenadines Islander	400 407	MOROCCANI
331	ST. LUCIA ISLANDER	406-407	MOROCCAN
	·	406	MOROCCAN
		406	Moor
	,	407	IFNI

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400-499	NORTH AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA—Con.	400-499	NORTH AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA—Con.
408-410	TUNISIAN	435	YEMENI
408-410	Tunisia	435	Yemen Arab Republic
400-410	·	400	Tomeri Twas Hoposiio
411	NORTH AFRICAN	436-441	OMANI
411	(40)((())	436	OMANI
412	ALHUCEMAS	437	MUSCAT
412	Ceuta	438	TRUCIAL STATES
	Chafarinas	438	Trucial Oman
412	• · · • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		QATAR
412	Melilla	439-440	BEDOUIN
444	DECREE	441	BEDOUIN
413	BERBER	440.404	KIEDIOLI
		442-464	KURDISH
414	RIO DE ORO	442-443	KURDÍSH
414	Saguia El Hamra	444-464	KURIA MURIA ISLANDER
•			
415	BAHRAINI	465-469	PALESTINIAN
415	Bahrain	465	PALESTINIAN
		466	GAZA STRIP
416	IRANIAN	467-469	WEST BANK
416	Iran		•
416	Parsi	470-479	SOUTH YEMEN
416	Persia	470	SOUTH YEMEN
		470	Democratic Republic of Yemen
417-418	IRAQI	471-479	ADEN
417-418	Iraq		
		480-481	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
419-420	ISRAELI	480	Abu Dhabi
419-420	Israel	480	Ajman
172 120		480	Dubai
421-422	JORDANIAN	480	Fujalrah
421	JORDANIAN	480	Ras Al Kaimah
421	Hashemite	480	Sharjah
421	Jordan	480-481	Umm Al Qaiwain
422	TRANSJORDAN	400-401	Omm A Gawan
422	INAIVOJORDAIV	482-489	ASSYRIAN
423-424	KUWAITI	482	Aramean
	_	482	
423-424	Kuwait		Assyria
	I PRINTED	482	Chaldean
425-426	LEBANESE	482	Chaldo
425	Lebanon	482	Jacobite
425-426	Maronite	482	Kaldany
		482	Kaldu
4 27-428	SAUDI ARABIAN	482	Kasddem
427-428	Saudi Arabia	482	Kasdu
		482	Nestorian
429-430	SYRIAN	482-489	Telkeffee
429	Djebel Druze		
429	Latakia	490-494	MIDEAST
429-430	Syria	490-494	Middle Eastern
431-433	ARMENIAN	495-499	ARAB
431-433	Armenia	495	ARAB
		495	Arabia
434	TURKISH	496-499	ARABIC
434	Turkey		·
	,		

500-599	SUBSAHARAN AFRICA	500-599	SUBSAHARAN AFRICA—Con.
500-501	ANGOLAN	529	GHANIAN
500	Angola	529	Ashanti
500-501	Cabinda	529	Ghana
300-301	Capitida	529	Gold Coast
E00 E00	BENIN	529	TWI
502-503		529	1 441
502	Dahomey	E00	CHINEAN
502-503	Fon	530	GUINEAN
	P.O.TONIAL IA	530	Guinea
504-505	BOTSWANA		******
504-505	Bechuana	531	GUINEA BISSAU
506-507	BURUNDIAN	532-533	IVORY COAST
506-507	Urundi	•	
		534-537	KENYAN
508-509	CAMEROONIAN	534-537	Kenya
508	Cameroon		
508-509	Fako	538-540	LESOTHO
	•	538-540	Basuto
510-511	CAPE VERDEAN		
510	Brava	541-542	LIBERIAN
510-511	Cape Verde Islander	541-542	Liberia
		. • •	
512	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	543-544	MADAGASCAN
512	Ubangi Shari	543-544	Madagascar
V.L	Obarigi Griair	0.70.01.1	······································
513-514	CHADIAN	545	MALAWIAN
513-514	Chad	545	Malawi
010014	Ondo	0-10	
515-518	CONGOLESE	546	MALIAN
515-516	CONGOLESE	546	Mali
516-518	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	340	. IVIGII
310-310	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	E47 E40	MAURITANIAN
610	DJIBOUTI	547-548	
519	Afars And Issas	547-548	Mauritania
519		540	MACTASADICASI
519	Jibuti	549	MOZAMBICAN
T00 T04	EQUATORIAL CURVEA	549	Mozambique
520-521	EQUATORIAL GUINEA		
520	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	550	NAMIBIAN
520	Rio Muni	550	Namibia
521	CORSICO ISLANDER		
521	Annobon Islander	551-552	NIGER
521	Bioko Islander		•
521	Elobeis Islander	553-560	NIGERIAN
521	Fernando Po Islander	553	NIGERIAN
		553	Nigeria
522-524	ETHIOPIAN	554	FULAH
522	ETHIOPIAN	554	Fulani
522	Abyssinia	555	HAUSA
522	Ethiopia	556	IBO
523-524	ERITREAN	557	TIV
		558-560	YORUBA
525-526	GABONESE		
525-526	Gabon	561-563	RWANDAN
		561-563	Rwanda
527-528	GAMBIAN	35.1-300	·
527-528	Gambia		
Q2, Q20	special to the total	•	

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500-599	SUBSAHARAN AFRICA—Con.	500-599	SUBSAHARAN AFRICA—Con.
564-565	SENEGALESE	591	Zaire
564	Dakar		
564-565	Senegal	592	ZAMBIAN
		592	Zambia
566-567	SIERRA LEONEAN		
566-567	Sierra Leone	593	ZIMBABWEAN
		593	Rhodesia
568	SOMALIAN	593	Zimbabwe
568	Somali Republic Somalia	594-595	AFRICA ISLANDS (EXCEPT
568	Somalia	554-555	MADAGASCAR)
E00	SWAZILAND	594	AFRICA ISLANDS
569	SVAZIDAND	59 4	Comoros Islander
570-573	SOUTH AFRICAN	594	Principe Islander
570	SOUTH AFRICAN	594	Reunion Islander
571	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	594	Sao Tome Islander
571	Orange Free State	594	Seychelles Islander
571	Pretoria	594	St. Helena Islander
571	Transkei	594	St. Pierre Islander
571	Transvaal	594	Tristan De Cunha Islander
572	AFRIKANER	595	MAURITIAN
572	Boer	595	Mauritius Islander
573	NATALIAN		
		596-599	SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN, N.E.C.
574-575	ZULU	596	CENTRAL AFRICAN
574-575	Zululand	596	Central Africa
	OUDANIEGE	596 507	Middle Congo EAST AFRICAN
576-581	SUDANESE	597 597	East Africa
576	SUDANESE Sudan	597	Galla
576 577	DINKA	597	Kikuyu
577 578	NUER	5 97	Masai
579	FUR	598	WEST AFRICAN
579	Darfur	598	West Africa
580-581	BAGGARA	599	AFRICAN
		599	Africa
582-585	TANZANIAN		
582	TANZANIAN	600-699	SOUTH ASIA
582	Tanzania -	600-602	AFGHANISTAN
583	TANGANYIKAN	600	AFGHANISTAN
584-585	ZANZIBAR ISLANDER	601	BALUCHISTAN
		602	PATHAN
586-587	TOGO		•
586-587	Togoland	603-606	BANGLADESHI
	LICANIDANI	603	Bangladesh
588	UGANDAN	603-606	East Pakistan
588	Lugbara Uganda		
588	Oyanua	607-608	BHUTANESE
589-590	UPPER VOLTAN	607-608	Bhotan
589	UPPER VOLTAN		NEDALI
590	VOLTA	609-614	NEPALI Nepal
000		609-614	Nepal
591	ZAIRIAN	615-679	ASIAN INDIAN
591	Belglan Congo	615-679	ASIAN INDIAN
591	Congo Kinshasa	615	Behar
	-	010	

600-699	SOUTH ASIA-Con.	700-799	OTHER ASIA—Con.
615	Dravidian	703-705	CAMBODIAN
615	Hindu	703	CAMBODIAN
615	Indo Aryan	703	Cambodia
615	Sikh	703	Kampuchea
616-617	KASHMIR	704-705	KHMER
618-619	BENGALI		
620-621	EAST INDIAN	706-711	CHINESE
622	ANDAMAN ISLANDER	706	CHINESE
622-623	Nocobar Islander	706	China
624-625	ANDHRA PRADESH	706	Jehol
626-627	ASSAMESE	706	Sino Chinese
628-629	GOANESE	706	Yao
630-631	GUJARATI	707	CANTONESE
632-633	KARNATAKAN	708	MANCHURIA
634-635	KERALAN	709-711	MANDARIN
636-637	MADHYA PRADESH		•
638-639	MAHARASHTRAN	712-713	MONGOLIAN
640-641	MADRAS	712	Buriat
642-643	MYSORE	712-713	Mongolia
644-645	NAGALAND		3
646-647	ORISSA	714-715	TIBETAN
648-649	PONDICHERRY	714-715	Tibet
650-651	PUNJAB		
652-653	RAJASTHAN	716-717	HONG KONG
654-655	SIKKIM	716	Hong Kong Chinese
656-657	TAMIL NADU	716	Eastern Archipelago
658-674	UTTAR PRADESH	716-717	Riau Islander
675-679	EAST INDIES		
		718-719	MACAO
680-689	PAKISTANI		
68 0	Jammu	720-729	FILIPINO
680	Pakistan	7 20	Cebuanos
68 0	Sind	720	Philippines
680-689	West Pakistan	720-729	Tagalog
69 0- 6 94	SRI LANKAN	730-739	INDONESIAN
690	SRI LANKAN	7 30	INDONESIAN
690	Ceylon	730	Ascension Islander
690	Sri Lanka	730	Bangka
691	SINGHALESE	7 30	Billiton
692-694	VEDDAH	73 0	Celebes Islander
		730	Dutch East Indian
695-699	MALDIVIAN	730	Indonesia
6 95	Kampuchean	7 30	Molucca Islander
695-699	Maldive Islander	7 30	Portuguese Timor
	OTHER AGE	730	Spice Islander
700-799	OTHER ASIA	730-731	Sulawesi Islander
700-702	BURMESE	732-733	BORNEO
700	BURMESE	734-735	JAVA
700	Cachin	736-7 39	SUMATRA
700	Karen		
700	Mon	740-745	JAPANESE
700-701	Palaung	740	JAPANESE
702	SHAN	740	Japan
	· · · · ·	740	Nipponese
•		741	ISSEI

700-799	OTHER ASIA—Con.	700-799	OTHER ASIA—Con.
742	NISE	785-7 89	VIETNAMESE
743	SANSEI	785	VIETNAMESE
744	YONSEI	785	Anam
745	GONSEI	785	Vietnam
	G0110E1	786	KATU
746-747	RYUKYU ISLANDER	787	MA
746-747	Northern Ryukyu Islander	788-789	MNONG
140 141	140, a lott i lyaky a lotalisor		
748-749	OKINAWAN	790-791	MONTAGNARD
748-749	Okinawa	790-791	Cham
		4	
750-764	KOREAN	792	INDO CHINESE
750	Chosen	792	Indochina
750-764	Korea		
		793	EURASIAN
765-767	LAOTIAN	79 3	indoeuropean
765	LAOTIAN		
765	Lao	794	AMERASIAN
765	Laos		
766-767	MEO	795-799	ASIAN
		795	Asia
768-769	HMONG	795-799	Orient
768	Hmongtana	800 800	DACIEIC
768	Laohmong	800-899	PACIFIC
768-769	Mong	800-802	AUSTRALIAN
		800	AUSTRALIAN
770	MALAYSIAN	800	Australia
770	Malaysia	800	New South Wales
770	Sakai	800	Northern Territory
770 	Semang	800	Queensland
770	Senoi	800	Victoria
	MORTHROPAICO	801	TASMANIAN
771-773	NORTH BORNEO	802	AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINE
771	Brunei		
771	Sabah	803-807	NEW ZEALANDER
771-773	Sarawak	803-807	New Zealand
774 775	SINGAPOREAN		
774-775		808-810	POLYNESIAN
774-775	Singapore	808	POLYNESIAN
776 701	THAI	808	Norfolk Islander
776-781	· ·	809	KAPINGAMARANGAN
776 776	THAI	809	Nukuoroan
776	Siam Thailand	810	MAORI
776			
777 777	BLACK THAI Thai Dam	811-813	HAWAIIAN
778-781	WESTERN LAO	811	HAWAIIAN
110-101	THO LINE DIO	811	Mixed Hawaiian
782	TAIWANESE	811-812	Native Hawaiian
782 782	Taiwan	813	PART HAWAIIAN
102	· GIAGII		BANGANI
783-784	FORMOSAN	814, 861	SAMOAN
783-784	Formosa	814	SAMOAN
100 107		814	Samoa
		861	PART-SAMOAN

800-899	PACIFIC—Con.	800-899	PACIFIC—Con.
815	TONGAN	830	Satawalese
815	Tonga	830	Ulithian
	, <u></u>	830	Wolealan
816	TOKELAUAN		
816	Tokelau Islander	8 31	KIRIBATESE
		831	Gilbertese
817	COOK ISLANDER		
-		832-833	NAURUAN
818	TAHITIAN	832	NAURUAN
818	French Polynesia	833	TARAWA ISLANDER
818	Society Islander		
		834-839	TINIAN
819	NIUEAN		
		840	MELANESIAN
820 .	MICRONESIAN		
820	Micronesia Islander	841-842	FIJIAN
820	U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific	841-842	Fiji
	•		
821-822	GUAMANIAN	843-844	NEW GUINEAN
821	GUAMANIAN	843	NEW GUINEAN
821	Guam	844	PAPUAN
822	CHAMORRO ISLANDER		
		845	SOLOMON ISLANDER
823	SAIPANESE	845	British Solomons
823	Northern Marianas Islander		
823	Salpan Islander	846	NEW CALEDONIAN
	-		
824	PALAUAN	847-849	VANUATUAN
	144501414505	847	New Hebrides Islander
825	MARSHALLESE	847-849	Ni Vanuatu
825	Marshall Islander	050 050	DACIFIC ICLANDED
***	KOODIENI	850-859	PACIFIC ISLANDER
826	KOSRAEAN	850	Campbell Islander
	DOMADEAN (DOMADEMAS)	850	Christmas Islander
827	PONAPEAN (POHNPEIAN)	850	Kermadec Islander
827	Mokilese	8 50	Midway Islander
827	Ngatikese	850	Phoenix Islander
827	Pingelapese	850-859	Wake Islander
828	TRUMENE (CHIMINENE)	860	PACIFIC
828	TRUKESE (CHUUKESE) Hall Islander	8 60	Oceania
828	Mortlockese	800	Oceania
828	Namanouito	851	See SAMOAN (code 814)
8 28	Pulapese	0.51	000 07/1107/14 (Code 014)
828	Pulasukese	862	CHAMOLINIAN
828	Pulawatese	4 02	or minopitus it
828	Tamatamian	863-899	RESERVE CODE
828	Ulul	864	RESERVE CODE 1
J-0	कर का -	865	RESERVE CODE 2
829	YAPESE	866	RESERVE CODE 3
		867	RESERVE CODE 4
830	CAROLINIAN	868	RESERVE CODE 5
830	Eauripikese	869	RESERVE CODE 6
830	Faisian	870	RESERVE CODE 7
830	Ifalukese	871	RESERVE CODE 8
830	Lamotrekese	872	RESERVE CODE 9

H-14 CODE LISTS

800-899	PACIFIC—Con.	900-994	NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT
873	RESERVE CODE 10		HISPANIC)—Con.
874	RESERVE CODE 11	925	ANGLO
875	RESERVE CODE 12	925	Swamp Yankee
876	RESERVE CODE 13	925-926	Wasp
877	RESERVE CODE 14	927	APPALACHIAN
878	RESERVE CODE 15	927	Hillbilly
879	RESERVE CODE 16	928	ARYAN
880	RESERVE CODE 17		
881	RESERVE CODE 18	929	PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN
882	RESERVE CODE 19	9 29	Amish
883	RESERVE CODE 20	929	Pennsylvania Dutch
884	RESERVE CODE 21	929	Mennonite
885	RESERVE CODE 22	929	Hutterite
886	RESERVE CODE 23		
887	RESERVE CODE 24	930	GREENLANDER
888	RESERVE CODE 25		
889	RESERVE CODE 26	931-934	CANADIAN
890	RESERVE CODE 27	931	CANADIAN
8 91	RESERVE CODE 28	931	Albertan
892	RESERVE CODE 29	931	British Columbia
893	RESERVE CODE 30	931	Canada
894	RESERVE CODE 31	931	Labrador
89 5	RESERVE CODE 32	931	Manitoba
896	RESERVE CODE 33	931	New Brunswick
897	RESERVE CODE 34	931	Ontario
898	RESERVE CODE 35	931	Prince Edward Islander
899	RESERVE CODE 36	931	Saskatchewan
033	RESERVE CODE 30	931-932	Yukon
900-994	NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT	933	NEWFOUNDLAND
300-33-	HISPANIC)	934	NOVA SCOTIA
900-912	AFRICAN AMERICAN		
300-312	ALTIOAN AMERICAN		FRENCH CANADIAN
ดกก	AFRO AMERICAN	935	***************************************
900	AFRO AMERICAN	935 935	Canadien
901	AFRO		
901 902	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN	935	Canadien
901 902 903	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK	935 935	Canadien Franco American
901 902 903 904	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO	935 935 935	Canadien Franco American Quebec
901 902 903 904 905	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE	935 935 935	Canadien Franco American Quebec
901 902 903 904 905 906	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED	935 935 935 935	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois
901 902 903 904 905 906 906	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian	935 935 935 935 936-938	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN
901 902 903 904 905 906 906	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian	935 935 935 935 936-938 936	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 906 907	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia
901 902 903 904 905 906 906	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 906 907 908-912	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938 939	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918 919	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHEROKEE	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938 939 940-992 940	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES UNITED STATES ALABAMA ALASKA
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918 919 920	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHEROKEE AMERICAN INDIAN	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938 939 940-992 940	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES UNITED STATES ALABAMA
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918 919 920 921	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHEROKEE AMERICAN INDIAN ALEUT	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938 939 940-992 940 941 942	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES UNITED STATES ALABAMA ALASKA
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918 919 920 921 922	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHEROKEE AMERICAN INDIAN ALEUT ESKIMO	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938 939 940-992 940 941 942 943	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES UNITED STATES ALABAMA ALASKA ARIZONA
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918 919 920 921	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHEROKEE AMERICAN INDIAN ALEUT	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938 939 940-992 940 941 942 943 944	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES UNITED STATES ALABAMA ALASKA ARIZONA ARKANSAS
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918 919 920 921 922 923	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHEROKEE AMERICAN INDIAN ALEUT ESKIMO INUIT	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938 939 940-992 940 941 942 943 944 945	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES UNITED STATES ALABAMA ALASKA ARIZONA ARKANSAS CALIFORNIA
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918 919 920 921 922 923	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHEROKEE AMERICAN INDIAN ALEUT ESKIMO INUIT	935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938 939 940-992 940 941 942 943 944 945 946	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES UNITED STATES ALABAMA ALASKA ARIZONA ARKANSAS CALIFORNIA COLORADO
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918 919 920 921 922 923 924-928 924	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHEROKEE AMERICAN INDIAN ALEUT ESKIMO INUIT WHITE	935 935 935 935 936 936 936 937 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES UNITED STATES UNITED STATES ALABAMA ALASKA ARIZONA ARKANSAS CALIFORNIA COLORADO CONNECTICUT
901 902 903 904 905 906 906 907 908-912 913-923 913 914-918 919 920 921 922 923	AFRO AFRICAN AMERICAN BLACK NEGRO NONWHITE COLORED Bilalian Nigritian CREOLE MULATTO NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHEROKEE AMERICAN INDIAN ALEUT ESKIMO INUIT	935 935 935 935 935 936-938 936 936 937-938 939 940-992 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948	Canadien Franco American Quebec Quebecois ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN Acadia CAJUN AMERICAN UNITED STATES UNITED STATES ALABAMA ALASKA ARIZONA ARKANSAS CALIFORNIA COLORADO CONNECTICUT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

900-994	NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)—Con.	995-999	RESIDUAL AND NO RESPONSE
	•	995	MIXTURE
951	IDAHO	996-997	UNCODABLE ENTRIES
952	ILLINOIS	998	OTHER RESPONSES
953	INDIANA	998	Adventist
954	IOWA	998	Agnostic
955	KANSAS	998	Apostolic
956	KENTUCKY	998	Ashkenazim Jew
957	LOUISIANA	998	Atheist
958	MAINE	998	Bahai
959	MARYLAND	9 98	Baptist
960	MASSACHUSETTS	998	Brethren
961	MICHIGAN	998	Buddhist
962	MINNESOTA	998	Catholic
963	MISSISSIPPI	9 98	Christian
9 64	MISSOURI	998	Christian Scientist
965	MONTANA	998	Congregationalist
966	NEBRASKA	998	Episcopal
967	NEVADA	998	Evangelist
96 8	NEW HAMPSHIRE	998	Hebrew
9 69	NEW JERSEY	998	Holiness
97 0	NEW MEXICO	998	Islam
971	NEW YORK	998	Jain
972	NORTH CAROLINA	998	Jehovahs Witnesses
973	NORTH DAKOTA	998	Jewish
974-975	OHIO	998	Latter Day Saints
976	OKLAHOMA	998	Lutheran
977	OREGON	998	Methodist:
978	PENNSYLVANIA	998	Mormon
979	RHODE ISLAND	998	Muslim
980	SOUTH CAROLINA	998	Orthodox
981	SOUTH DAKOTA	998	Pentecostal
982	TENNESSEE	998	Presbyterian
983	TEXAS	998	Protestant
984	UTAH	998	Quaker
985	VERMONT	998	Roman Catholic
986	VIRGINIA	998	Salvation Army
987	WASHINGTON	998	Sephardic
988	WEST VIRGINIA	998	Seventh Day Adventist
989	WISCONSIN	998	Shiite
990	WYOMING	998	Unitarian
991-992	GEORGIA	998	Yiddish
		998	Zoroastrian
993	SOUTHERNER	999	NOT REPORTED
994	NORTH AMERICAN		
994	North America		
00 7	140/11/7 WHO FOOD		

H-16 CODE LISTS

GROUP QUARTERS

This section contains the alphabetical code list for group quarters. The group quarters code list was used by special place prelist enumerators to classify each type of group quarters. Each group quarters code is a two-digit number followed by either an "I" (institutional) or "N" (noninstitutional) suffix. The group quarters codes listed in the second column are for staff residing in group quarters.

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes		
87-N	-	College Quarters Off Campus Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)	
		B. Correctional Institutions	
22-I	22-N	 Federal Detention Centers: Including Park Police, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) centers, INS detention centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons. INS detention centers also include INS Federal Alien Detention Facilities, INS Service Processing Centers, and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings and aliens who require custodial departures. 	
21-i	21-N	Federal Prisons: Including criminally insane wards operated by a Federal prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to para- graph H4. For detention centers within Federal prisons, see B1 above.	
2 3-l	23-N	Halfway Houses: Operated for correctional purposes, including probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential treatment centers.	
27-1	27-N	 Local (County/City) Jails and Other Local Confinement Facilities: Including work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences (usually of a year or less), and jails run by private businesses under contract. 	
9 5-l	95-N	5. Military Stockades, Jails	
28-1	28-N	Police Lockups: Temporary-holding facilities or other facilities that hold persons only if they have not been formally charged in court (usually detained less than 48 hours).	
24-1	24-N	State Prisons: Prisons run by private businesses (under contract); including criminally insane wards operated by a State prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4.	
20-1	20-N	 Other Types of Correctional Institutions: Including private correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) 	
91-N		C. Crews of Civilian Vessels	
		D. Dormitories	
92-N	-	 Agriculture Workers' Dormitories on Farms: Including migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms including those on "tree farms." 	
87-N		College Student Dormitories, and Fraternity and Sorority Houses (on campus): Including residential quarters for those in religious orders.	
86-N		3. Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals	
97-N	••	4. Military Quarters on Base: Including barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel.	
93-N		Other Workers' Dormitories: Including logging camps, construction workers' camps, fire- house dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclave (Alaska only), Alaskan pipeline camps, nonfarm migratory workers' camps, such as workers who lay oil and gas pipelines.	
		 Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2. 	

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
codes	GG codes	E. Elderly: Skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing, convalescent, and rest homes including soldiers', sallors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care.
		NOTE: Do not include dormitories for nurses' and interns'; see paragraph D3.
		1. Public Ownership
62- l	62-N	 Federal ownership: Including Veterans' Administration, domiciliary homes, and U.S. Naval homes.
63-l	63-N	b. State ownership
64-l	64-N	c. County or city ownership
65-l	65-N	 d. Don't know if Federal, State, or county-city ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		2. Private Ownership
66 -l	66-N	a. Private not-for-profit
67 - l	67-N	b. Private for profit
60-1	60-N	c. Don't know if for profit or not (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
61-l	61-N	3. Don't Know if Federal, State, Local, or Private Ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		F. Emergency Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-NIGHT")
82-N	<u></u> ·	1. Shelters for the Homeless with Sleeping Facilities: Including emergency housing, missions and flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, hotels and motels charging \$12 or less a night (excluding taxes), hotels and motels used entirely for homeless persons, the group of rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless, and similar places known to have persons with no usual home elsewhere who stay overnight.
83-N		 Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.
		3. Street Enumeration Predesignated Sites
84-N	-	 Nonstructure locations, other than commerce places: Including street corners, parks, bridges, abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites ("tent citles"), and similar sites.
85-N	-	 b. Commerce places: Including railroad stations, airports, bus depots, subway stations, all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, and other similar predesignated sites.
75-N		4. Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters against domestic violence)
		G. Group Homes: Including those providing community-based care and supportive services such as halfway houses for the groups listed below. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
76-N	-	1. Drug/Alcohol Abuse: Including group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses such as residential treatment facilities that work closely with an accredited hospital, halfway houses, recovery homes for ambulatory, and mentally competent recovering alcoholics who may be re-entering the work force. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)
29-N		Maternity (Homes for unwed mothers) (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)
		3. Mentally III
16-N	•-	a. Federal
17-N		b. State
18-N		c. Private
19-N		 d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

H-18

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
***************************************	54 1000	G. Group Homes—Con.
		4. Mentally Retarded
56-N	_ '	a. Federal
57-N	••	b. State
58-N	-	c. Private
59-N	-	 d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		5. Physically Handicapped
72-N		a. Public ownership
73-N	 .	b. Private ownership
74-N		 c. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		 Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.
79-N		7. Other Group Homes: Including communes, foster care homes and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated children. Do not include emergency housing for persons with no other home. See paragraph F1. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped
86-N		1. Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals
70-1	70-N	2. Drug/Alcohol Abuse: Including hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities/wards are in a medical setting equipped and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. For group homes, see paragraph G.
		3. Hospitals for Chronically III
54-l	86-N	Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill
55-l	8 6-N	b. Other hospitals or wards for chronically III: Including tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically III, neurological wards, hospices; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically III. Do not include mental or alcohol/drug abuse hospitals or wards.
		4. Mentally III (Psychiatric): Hospitals or wards, including wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. This is a medical setting designed for the treatment of mental illness. Patients receive supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. Code wards for the mentally retarded according to paragraph H5. Do not include hospitals or wards for alcohol/drug abuse; see paragraph H2.
4 6-1	46-N	a. Federal ownership
47-	47-N	b. State or local ownership
4 8-l	48-N	c. Private ownership
45-1	45-N	 d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		 Mentally Retarded: Schools, hospitals, wards, including wards in hospitals for the mentally ill, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. This is in a suitably- equipped setting and with supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.
41-	41-N	a. Federal ownership
4 3-l	43-N	b. State or local ownership

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	·		
	•	H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped—Con.		
42 -l	42-N	c. Private ownership		
4 0-l	40-N	d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)		
		Physically Handicapped: Including schools, hospitals, or wards in a suitably-equipped medical setting and designed primarily for the physically handicapped who receive supervised care and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.		
•		a. Institutions for the deaf		
38-1	38-N	(1) Public ownership		
3 9-l	39-N	(2) Private ownership		
37-l	37-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)		
		b. Institutions for the blind		
35-i	35-N	(1) Public ownership		
3 6-l	36-N	(2) Private ownership		
34-l	34-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)		
		 Orthopedic wards and institutions for physically handicapped: Including accident vic- tims, and persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. 		
32 -l	32-N	(1) Public ownership		
3 3-l	33-N	(2) Private ownership		
31-l	31-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)		
53-1	86-N	 Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere: Including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, surgical wards, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases. 		
		Note: Do not include long-term care rooms for the elderly in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, see paragraph E.		
		I. Hotels/Motels: "S-Night" locations, see paragraph F.		
		J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals.		
		1. Long-Term Care (length of stay usually more than 30 days)		
		 a. Neglected, abused, and dependent children: Including orphanages, homes, or residential care. 		
0 3-l	03-N	(1) Public ownership		
04-1	04-N	(2) Private ownership		
02-	02-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)		
05-1	05-N	 Emotionally disturbed children: Including residential treatment centers (psychiatric care provided). 		
		 Delinquent children: Placed by court, parents, or social service agency, in residential training school or home, including industrial schools, camps, or farms. 		
12-1	12-N	(1) Public ownership: Committed by courts.		
1 5-l	15-N	(2) Private ownership: Some are committed by courts, others are referred by parents or social service agencies because of delinquent behavior.		
11-	11-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)		

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
00003	GG \$000\$	J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals—Con.
		2. Short-term (length of stay usually 30 days or less)
10-l	10-N	 a. Delinquent children: Including those receiving temporary care in detention or diagnostic centers pending court disposition of case.
		 Bunaway, neglected, and homeless children: including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.
01-1	01-N	Don't Know Type of Juvenile Institution: Including homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for children. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		K. Military Quarters
		1. On Base
97-N		 Barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, un- accompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel
96-N		b. Translent quarters (noninstitutional) for temporary residents (military or civilian)
86-N	••	c. Dormitories for nurses and interns in general military hospitals
54-1	86-N	d. Hospitals or wards for chronically ill
95-I	95-N	e. Stockades and jails
98-N	-	2. Military Ships
90-N		L. Natural Disaster: including those temporarily displaced by a natural disaster, such as "Hurricane Hugo."
89-N		M. Religious Group Quarters: Including convents, monasteries, and rectorles. Members of religious orders who live in a dormitory at a hospital or college were classified according to the type of place where they live, such as 86-N if at a general hospital, or 87-N if at a college. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
80-N		N. Rooming and Boarding Houses (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
		O. Schools for the Handicapped: See paragraphs H5 and H6.
		P. Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-Night"): See paragraph F.
94-N	- 	Q. Other Nonhousehold Living Situations: Including places not covered by other GQ codes shown herein, such as commercial or public campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, hostels, and similar transient sites. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)
		R. Staff of Institutions: Including staff personnel residing in group quarters. Code according to the appropriate type of group quarters shown under the column "Staff residents GQ codes." Staff residents are coded with an "N" suffix.
		Dr. B. A. I. CO. I. A. A. Wardeller to annual annua

Note: Do not assign GQ codes to staff residents in group quarters where a " $\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\!-$ is shown.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

This section contains the code list used to code write-in entries for the Hispanic origin question. A set of three-digit numerical codes was used to identify FOSDIC circles for the Hispanic origin categories listed in the Hispanic origin item on the questionnaire. These codes and their respective Hispanic origin categories are: Not Spanish/Hispanic-001, Mexican-002, Puerto Rican-003, Cuban-004, and Other Spanish/Hispanic-005. For sample (long-form) questionnaires, a separate set of three-digit numerical codes was used to code write-in entries provided by respondents to the "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic" category of the Hispanic origin item. The list of origins with their associated three-digit codes is shown below. "n.e.c." Is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

000-001,	NOT SPANISH/HISPANIC	231-249	SOUTH AMERICANCon.
006-199		234	Colombian
000-001	Not Spanish/Hispanic (FOSDIC circle)	235	Ecuadorian
006-199	Not Spanish/Hispanic	236	Paraguayan
		237	Peruvian
200-209	SPANIARD	238	Uruguayan
000	Onsertand	239	Venezuelan
200	Spaniard Andalusian	240	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 6
201	Asturian	241	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 7
202	Castillian	242	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 8
203 204	Catalonian	243	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 9
	Balearic Islander	244	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 10
205	Gallego	245	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 11
206		246	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 12
207	Valencian	247	South American Indian
208	Canarian	248	Criolio
209	Spanish Basque	249	South American
002, 210-220	MEYICAN		
002, 210-220	MEXICAN	250-260	LATIN AMERICAN
002	Mexican (FOSDIC circle)		4 4 4
210	Mexican	250	Latin American
211	Mexican American	251	Latin
212	Mexicano	252	Latino
213	Chicano	253	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 13
214	La Raza	254	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 14
215	Mexican American Indian	255	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 15
216	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 1	25 6	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 16
217	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 2	257	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 17
218	Mexico	258	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 18
219	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 3	259	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 19
220	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 4	260	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 20
221-230	CENTRAL AMERICAN	003, 261-270	PUERTO RICAN
221	Costa Rican	003	Puerto Rican (FOSDIC circle)
222	Guatemalan	261	Puerto Rican
223	Honduran	262	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 21
224	Nicaraguan	263	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 22
225	Panamanian	264	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 23
226	Salvadoran	265	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 24
227	Central American	266	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 25
228	Central American Indian	267	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 26
229	Canal Zone	268	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 27
230	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 5	269	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 28
200	rieserve opariistry mapariic o	270	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 29
231-249	SOUTH AMERICAN		
231	Argentinean		
232	Bolivian		
233	Chilean		

004, 271-27	4 CUBAN	275-289	DOMINICAN—Con.
004	Cuban (FOSDIC circle)	286	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 43
271	Cuban	287	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 44
272	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 30	288	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 45
273	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 31	289	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 46
274	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 32		
	. , .	005, 290-999	OTHER SPANISH/HISPANIC
275-289	DOMINICAN	005	Other Spanish/Hispanic (FOSDIC
275	Dominican		circle)
276	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 33	290	Hispanic
277	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 34	291	Spanish
278	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 35	292	Californio
279	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 36	293	Tejano
280	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 37	294	Nuevo Mexicano
281	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 38	295	Spanish American
282	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 39	296	Spanish American Indian
283	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 40	297	Meso American Indian
284	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 41	298	Mestizo
285	Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 42	299-999	Other Spanish/Hispanic, n.e.c.

INDUSTRY

The list presents the industrial classification developed for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. There are 235 categories for the employed, with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed, and 7 additional categories for the Armed Forces. These categories are aggregated into 13 major groups. The classification is developed from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

000-039	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
000-010 011 012 013-020 021-030 031 032-039	Agricultural production, crops (01) Agricultural production, livestock (02) Veterinary services (074) Landscape and horticultural services (078) Agricultural services, n.e.c. (071, 072, 075, 076) Forestry (08) Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
040-059	MINING
040 041 042 043-059	Metal mining (10) Coal mining (12) Oil and gas extraction (13) Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
060-099	CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)
100-399	MANUFACTURING
100-229	Nondurable Goods
100-129 100 101 102-109 110 111 112-119 120 121 122-129	Food and kindred products Meat products (201) Dairy products (202) Canned, frozen and preserved fruits and vegetables (203) Grain mill products (204) Bakery products (205) Sugar and confectionery products (206) Beverage industries (208) Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209) Not specified food industries
130-131	Tobacco manufactures (21)
132-150 132-139 140 141 142-149 150	Textile mill products Knitting mills (225) Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226) Carpets and rugs (227) Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228) Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
151-159 151 152-159	Apparel and other finished textile products Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238) Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
160-170 160 161 162-170	Paper and altied products Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263) Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (267) Paperboard containers and boxes (265)

100-399	MANUFACTURING—Con.
171-179	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
171	Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
172-179	Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
180-199	Chemicals and allied products
180	Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
181 182-189	Drugs (283) Soaps and cosmetics (284)
190	Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
191	Agricultural chemicals (287)
192-199	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
200-209	Petroleum and coal products
200	Petroleum refining (291)
201-209	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
210-219	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
210-213	Tires and inner tubes (301)
211	Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-306)
212-219	Miscellaneous plastics products (308)
220-229	Leather and leather products
220	Leather tanning and finishing (311)
221	Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
222-229	Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319)
230-399	Durable Goods
230-241	Lumber and wood products, except furniture
230	Logging (241)
231	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
232-240	Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
241	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
242-249	Furniture and fixtures (25)
250-269	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
250	Glass and glass products (321-323)
251	Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
252-260	Structural clay products (325)
261	Pottery and related products (326)
262-269	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
270-309	Metal industries
270	Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
271	Iron and steel foundries (332)
272-279	Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363, 3365)
280	Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339)
281	Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware (342)
282-289	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
290	Screw machine products (345)
291	Metal forgings and stampings (346)
292-299	Ordnance (348) Miscellengous febricated metal products (241, 243, 247, 240)
300 301-309	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349) Not specified metal industries
G01-003	Hot appointed metal industries

100-399	MANUFACTURING—Con.	
310-339	Machinery and computing equipment	
310	Engines and turbines (351)	
311	Farm machinery and equipment (352)	
312-319	Construction and material handling machines (353)	
320	Metalworking machinery (354)	
321	Office and accounting machines (3578, 3579)	
322-330 331	Computers and related equipment (3571-3577) Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)	
332-339	Not specified machinery	
002-000	Test appointed materials	
340-350	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	
340	Household appliances (363)	
341	Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)	
342-349	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)	•
350	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	
351-370	Transportation equipment	
351	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)	
352-359	Aircraft and parts (372)	
360	Ship and boat building and repairing (373)	
361	Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)	
362-369	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)	
370	Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)	
371-389	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches	
371	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382 except 3827)	
372-379	Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384, 385)	
380	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)	
381-389	Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)	
390	Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)	
391	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)	
392-39 9	Not specified manufacturing industries	
400-499	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	3
400-439	Transportation	
400	Railroads (40)	
401	Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)	
402-409 410	Taxicab şervice (412) Trucking service (421, 423)	
411	Warehousing and storage (422)	
412-419	U.S. Postal Service (43)	
420	Water transportation (44)	
421	Air transportation (45)	
422-431	Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)	
432-439	Services incidental to transportation (47)	
440-449	Communications	
440	Radio and television broadcasting and cable (483, 484)	
441	Telephone communications (481)	
442-449	Telegraph and miscellaneous communications services (482, 489)	
450-499	Utilities and sanitary services	
450	Electric light and power (491)	
		CODELLETE
H-26		CODE LISTS

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TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.
400-499
                   Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
451
                   Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
452-469
                   Water supply and Irrigation (494, 497)
470
                   Sanitary services (495)
471
472-499
                   Not specified utilities
               WHOLESALE TRADE
500-579
500-539
               Durable Goods
                   Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
500
                   Furniture and home furnishings (502)
501
502-509
                   Lumber and construction materials (503)
                   Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504)
510
                   Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
511
                   Electrical goods (506)
512-520
                   Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
521-529
                   Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
530
                   Scrap and waste materials (5093)
531
532-539
                   Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (509 except 5093)
540-579
               Nondurable Goods
                   Paper and paper products (511)
540
                   Drugs, chemicals and allied products (512, 516)
541
                   Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
542-549
                   Groceries and related products (514)
550
551
                   Farm-product raw materials (515)
552-559
                   Petroleum products (517)
                   Alcoholic beverages (518)
560
                   Farm supplies (5191)
561
                   Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199)
562-570
                   Not specified wholesale trade
571-579
                RETAIL TRADE
580-699
                Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
580
                Hardware stores (525)
581
                Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
582-589
590
                Mobile home dealers (527)
                Department stores (531)
591
                Variety stores (533)
592-599
                Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
600
                Grocery stores (541)
601
602-609
                Dairy products stores (545)
                Retail bakeries (546)
610
611
                Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
612-619
                Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
                Auto and home supply stores (553)
620
                Gasoline service stations (554)
621
                Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
622
                Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
623-629
                Shoe stores (566)
630
631
                Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
                Household appliance stores (572)
632
                Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)
633-639
                Music stores (5735, 5736)
640
                Eating and drinking places (58)
641
642-649
                Drug stores (591)
                Liquor stores (592)
650
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580-699 RETAIL TRADE—Con. Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946) 651 Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943) 652-659 Jewelry stores (5944) 660 661 Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947) 662 Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949) Catalog and mail order houses (5961) 663-669 Vending machine operators (5962) 670 Direct selling establishments (5963) 671 Fuel dealers (598) 672-680 Retail florists (5992) 681 Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5948, 5993-5995, 5999) 682-690 691-699 Not specified retail trade 700-720 FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE 700 Banking (60 except 603 and 606) 701 Savings institutions, including credit unions (603, 606) 702-709 Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61) Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67) 710 711 Insurance (63, 64) 712-720 Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65) 721-760 **BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES** 721 Advertising (731) Services to dwellings and other buildings (734) 722-730 Personnel supply services (736) 731 732-739 Computer and data processing services (737) Detective and protective services (7381, 7382) 740 Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7383-7389) 741 742-749 Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751) 750 Automotive parking and carwashes (752, 7542) Automotive repair and related services (753, 7549) 751 752-759 Electrical repair shops (762, 7694) 760 Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699) PERSONAL SERVICES 761-799 Private households (88) 761 762-769 Hotels and motels (701) 770 Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704) Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 except part 7219) 771 772-779 Beauty shops (723) 780 Barber shops (724) Funeral service and crematories (726) 781 782-789 Shoe repair shops (725) 790 Dressmaking shops (part 7219) Miscellaneous personal services (722, 729) 791-799 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES 800-811 800 Theaters and motion pictures (781-783, 792) 801 Video tape rental (784) 802-809 Bowling centers (793) 810-811 Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)

812-899	PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
812-899 812-819 820 821 822-829 830 831 832-839 840 841 842-849 850 851 852-859 860 861 862 863-869 870 871 872 873-879 880 881 882-889	Offices and clinics of physicians (801, 803) Offices and clinics of dentists (802) Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041) Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042) Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8043, 8049) Hospitals (806) Nursing and personal care facilities (805) Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809) Legal services (81) Elementary and secondary schools (821) Colleges and universities (822) Vocational schools (824) Libraries (823) Educational services, n.e.c. (829) Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833) Child day care services (part 835) Family child care homes (part 835) Residential care facilities, without nursing (836) Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839) Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84) Labor unions (863) Religious organizations (866) Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869) Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (871) Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (872)
891 892 893-899	Research, development, and testing services (873) Management and public relations services (874) Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)
900-939 900 901-909 910-920 921 922-929 930 931 932-939	Executive and legislative offices (911-913) General government, n.e.c. (919) Justice, public order, and safety (92) Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93) Administration of human resources programs (94) Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95) Administration of economic programs (96) National security and international affairs (97)
940-991	ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY
940-959 940 941 942-949 950 951 952-959 960-991	Armed Forces Army Air Force Navy Marines Coast Guard Armed Forces, Branch not specified Military Reserves or National Guard
992-999	EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY
992-999	Unemployed, last worked 1984 or earlier

CODE LISTS H-29

LANGUAGE

This section contains the code list of languages other than English spoken at home. Each entry was given a three-digit code. If more than one language was reported, only the first language reported was coded. The languages were coded originally into nearly 400 different language categories. The following list contains the principal name for each code. Since many languages and language groups are known by several names, additional illustrative names are shown for some languages. A complete list of all reported language names and categories into which they were coded may be obtained from the Census Bureau at the cost of reproduction.

000-600	NOT IN UNIVERSE	633	WELSH
601	JAMAICAN CREOLE	634	BRETON
602	KRIO	635	IRISH GAELIC
603	HAWAIIAN PIDGIN	636	SCOTTIC GAELIC
604	PIDGIN	637	GREEK
605	GULLAH	638	ALBANIAN
606	SARAMACCA	639	RUSSIAN
000	ON VIIINOON	640	BIELORUSSIAN
607	GERMAN	641	UKRAINIAN
607	Austrian	642	CZECH
607	Swiss	643	KASHUBIAN
007	CHISS	040	·
608	PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH	644	LUSATIAN
609	YIDDISH	644	Sorbian
003	TIDDIGIT	644	Wendish
610	DUTCH	VIII	Wellaisit
610	Flemish	645	POLISH
0.0	i lettisti	646	SLOVAK
611	AFRIKAANS	647	BULGARIAN
612	FRISIAN	648	MACEDONIAN
613	LUXEMBOURGIAN	04 0	WACEDONIAN
614	SWEDISH	649	SERBOCROATIAN
615	DANISH	649	Slavic
	NORWEGIAN	. 649	Yugoslav
616	ICELANDIC	. 649	rugosiav
617		ero ·	CROATIAN
618	FAROESE	650 651	
619	ITALIAN	651	SERBIAN
	EDEMON	652	SLOVENE
620	FRENCH	653	LITHUANIAN
620	Walloon	654	LETTISH
	PROVENICAL	655	ARMENIAN
621	PROVENCAL		DEDOLANI
622	PATOIS	6 56	PERSIAN
	EDENOU ADEOLE	656	Farsi
623	FRENCH CREOLE	656	Pushto
623	Haitian Creole		DARLITO
	04 11 15 1	657	PASHTO
624	CAJUN	657	Afghan
625	SPANISH		I A I B B I O I I
6 26	CATALONIAN	658	KURDISH
627	LADINO	659	BALOCHI
628	PACHUCO	66 0	TADZHIK
629	PORTUGUESE	661	OSSETE
630	PAPIA MENTAE	662	SANSKRIT
631	RUMANIAN		
		663	HINDI AND RELATED
632	RHAETO-ROMANIC	663	Hindi
6 32	Romansch	663	India
		6 63	Urdu
	•		

H-30 CODE LISTS

664	BENGALI	706	MUNDA
665	PANJABI	7 07	BURUSHASKI
666	MARATHI		20,104
		700	CHINECE
667	GUJARATHI	708	CHINESE
66 8	BIHARI	708	Cantonese
669	RAJASTHANI	708	Yueh
670	ORIYA	708	Min
671	BHILI	, 00	******
			1121414
672	ASSAMESE	709	HAKKA
673	KASHMIRI	70 9	Fukien
674	NEPALI	709	K'echia
675	SINDHI		
676	MALDIVIAN	710	KAN
The second secon	····	. –	
677	SINHALESE	710	Nan Chang
678	ROMANY		
679	FINNISH	711	HSIANG
680	ESTONIAN	711	Hunan
681	LAPP	• • • •	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	-	- 40	SEASID ADIS
682	HUNGARIAN	712	MANDARIN
	•.	712	Honan
683	OTHER URALIC LANGUAGES	712	Hopei
683	Cheremis	712	Pei
683	Mordvin		
		740	FUCHOW
683	Samoyed	713	FUCHOW
68 3	Ugric	713	Min Pei
68 3	Yenisei		
	•	714	FORMOSAN
684	CHUVASH	714	Min Nan
		714	miii i i i i i
68 5	KARAKALPAK		
68 6	KAZAKH	715	WU
- 687	KIRGHIZ	716	TIBETAN
688	KARACHAY	717	BURMESE
		717	Tonkin
6 88	Tatar	/1/	TOTIKITI
689	UIGHUR	718	KAREN
689	Uzbek	719	KACHIN
-			
000	AZEDDALIANI	700	THAI
690	AZERBAIJANI	720	
6 91	TURKISH	720	Kam
692	TURKMEN	720	Lao
693	YAKUT	720	Laotian
694	MONGOLIAN	720	Tung
•		,20	, ang
695	TUNGUS		
		7 21	MIAQ-YAO
69 6	CAUCASIAN		
6 96	Avar	722	MIAO
696	Georgian	722	Hmong
030	Ceorgian	, LL	Timong
697	BASQUE	723	JAPANESE
698	DRAVIDIAN	724	KOREAN
699	BRAHUI	725	AINU
700	GONDI		
	TELUGU	726	MON-KHMER
701			=
702	KANNADA	726	Cambodian
703	MALAYALAM	726	Khmer
704	TARAU	726	Mon
	IAMIL	120	191011
705	TAMIL KURUKH	720	141011

727	SIBERIAN LANGUAGES,	76 8	TONGAN
	not elsewhere classified	769	NIUEAN
728	VIETNAMESE	770	TOKELAUAN
729	MUONG	771	FIJIAN
730	BUGINESE	772	MARQUESAN
731	MOLUCCAN	773	RAROTONGAN
732	INDONESIAN	774	MAORI
733	ACHINESE	775	NUKUORO
734	BALINESE	776	HAWAIIAN
735	CHAM	777	ARABIC
736	JAVANESE	778	HEBREW
737	MADURESE		
738	MALAGASY	779	SYRIAC
739	MALAY	779	Aramalc
740	MINANGKABAU	779	Assyrian
741	SUNDANESE	779	Chaldean
7-7-1	001107111202		oraldour.
742	TAGALOG	780	AMHARIC
742	Filipino	780	Tigre
172	(inpino	, 00	rigic
743	BISAYAN	7 81	BERBER
743	llongo /	701	DENDEN
740	liongo	782	CHADIC
744	SEBUANO	782 782	Hamitic
745	PANGASINAN	782 782	Hausa
745	PANGAGINAN	102	mausa.
746	ILOCANO	783	CUSHITE
746		783	Beja
746	igorot		Somali
747	BIKOL	783	SUMAII
	PAMPANGAN	784	SUDANIC
748		764 ·784	Dinka
749	GORONTALO	=	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
750	MICRONESIAN	784 784	Gambai
751 750	CAROLINIAN	784	Sudanese
752	CHAMORRO	=0.5	NU OTIO
753	GILBERTESE	785 	NILOTIC
754	KUSAIEAN	785	Acholi
7 55	MARSHALLESE	78 5	Luo
756	MOKILESE	785	Nuer
757	MORTLOCKESE		
758	NAURUAN	786	NILO-HAMITIC
759	PALAU	786	Bari
760	PONAPEAN	786	Masai
761	TRUKESE		
762	ULITHEAN	7 87	NUBIAN
		788	SAHARAN
763	WOLEAI-ULITHI		
763	Eauripik	789	NILO-SAHARAN
763	Ifaluk	789	Fur
		789	Songhai
764	YAPESE		
		790	KHOISAN
765	INDO-PACIFIC LANGUAGES,	790	Bushman
	not elsewhere classified		
765	Melanesian	791	SWAHILI
766	POLYNESIAN	792	BANTU
7 67	SAMOAN	792	Bembe
		•	
H-32			•

	•		
792	Botswana	814	KICKAPOO
792	Chaga	815	MENOMINI
792	Fan		
792	Kikuyu	816	FRENCH CREE
	Kongo	816	Metis
792		010	MELIS
792	Luganda	04.	****
792	Naebele	817	MIAMI
792	Xhosa	818	MICMAC
792	Zulu	•	
		819	OJIBWA
793	MANDE	819	Chippewa
793	Kpelle		
793	Mandingo	820	OTTAWA
190	Markingo	Q2 0	OTTANIA
704		821	PASSAMAQUODDY
79 4	FULANI		
		821	Malecite
795	GUR		
795	Dagomba	822	PENOBSCOT
		823	ABNAKI
796	KRU	824	POTAWATOMI
796	Damomeen	825	SHAWNEE
796	Egbo	826	WIYOT
	Ibo	827	YUROK
796			KUTENAI
796	Nigerian	828	
796	Yoruba	829	MAKAH
797	EFIK	830	KWAKIUTL
797	Ibibio	83 0	Quileute
798	MBUM AND RELATED	831-832	NOOTKA
799	AFRICAN, not further specified	833	LOWER CHEHALIS
800	ALEUT	3 00	2017211 01121 111210
000	ALEU1 .	834	UPPER CHEHALIS
801	PACIFIC GULF YUPIK	834	Chehalis
801	Pacific Eskimo	834	Satsop
802	ESKIMO	835	CLALLAM
•			
803	INUPIK	836	COEUR D'ALENE
803	Inuit	8 36	Skitsamish
000	,		
004	SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND YUPIK	837	COLUMBIA
804			Chelan
805	YUPIK	837	=
806	ALGONQUIAN	837	Wenatchee
807	ARAPAHO ,		
		83 8	COWLITZ
808	ATSINA		
808	Gros Ventre	839	SALISH
		839	Flathead
809	BLACKFOOT		
810	CHEYENNE	840	NOOTSACK
811	CREE	841	OKANOGAN
		1	BURET ACCIDED ON 1011
812	DELAWARE	842	PUGET SOUND SALISH
812	Lenni-Lenape	842	Duwamish
		842	Nisqualli
813	FOX	842	Puyallup
813	Sac	842	Skagit
3. 2		= **	-

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842	Snohomish	869	SOUTHERN MAIDU
842	Suquamish	8 69	Nisenan
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040	CHAIALIT	070	COACT MUMOIC
843	QUINAULT	870	COAST MIWOK
843	Queets	870	Bodega
		870	Marin
844	TILLAMOOK		
845	TWANA	871	PLAINS MIWOK
846	HAIDA	U , ,	
		070	OFFIDA MINION
847	ATHAPASCAN	872	SIERRA MIWOK
848	AHTENA	872	Miwok
849	HAN		
850	INGALIT	873	NOMLAKI
8 51	KOYUKON	873	Tehama
852	KUCHIN		· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
853	UPPER KUSKOKWIM	074	PATWIN
		874	
854	TANAINA .	874	Colouse
		874	Sulsun
855	TANANA		
855	Minto	875	WINTUN
•••		876	FOOTHILL NORTH YOKUTS
050	TANACDODO		
856	TANACROSS	877	TACHI
857	UPPER TANANA	878	SANTIAM
857	Nabesna	878	Calapooya
857	Tetlin	878	Wapatu
•••		0.0	
050	TITOLICIE	470	011101 4147
85 8	TUTCHONE	879	SIUSLAW
		879	Coos
859	CHASTA COSTA	879	Lower Umpqua
8 59	Chetco		• •
859	Coquille	880	KLAMATH
	Smith River Athapascan	8 80	Modoc
859	Smilli Niver Alhapascan	000	MOGOC
	•		•
860	HUPA	8 81	NEZ PERCE
861	OTHER ATHAPASCAN-EYAK	882	SAHAPTIAN
	LANGUAGES	882	Celilo
004	Cahto		Klikitat
861		882	·
861	Mattole	882	Palouse
8 61	Wailaki	882	Tenino
		882	Umatilla
862	APACHE	882	Warm Springs
863	KIOWA	882	Yakima
·		902	I GNIIIG
864	NAVAHO		LIBBER OF BUILDING
865	EYAK	883	UPPER CHINOOK
	•	883	Chinook
866	TLINGIT	88 3	Clackamas
866	Chlikat	883	Multnomah
866	Sitka	8 83	Wasco
866	Tongass	883	Wishram
86 6	Yakutat		
		884	TSIMSHIAN
867	MOUNTAIN MAIDU	885	ACHUMAWI
867	Maidu	886	ATSUGEWI
	**************************************	887	KAROK
	ALONT NATIONAL AND A		
868	NORTHWEST MAIDU	888	РОМО
868	Concow	8 89	SHASTAN
H-34			CODE LISTS

890	WASHO	924	KERES
891	UP RIVER YUMAN	925	IROQUOIS
892	COCOMARICOPA	926	MOHAWK -
893	MOHAVE	927	ONEIDA
894	YUMA	928	ONONDAGA
895	DIEGUENO	929	CAYUGA
896	DELTA RIVER YUMAN	930	SENECA
897	UPLAND YUMAN	931	TUSCARORA
898	HAVASUPAI		
899	WALAPAI	932	WYANDOT
900	YAVAPAI	932	Huron
901	CHUMASH		- 1-1-1
902	TONKAWA	933	CHEROKEE
903	YUCHI	934	ARIKARA
303	1 BOTH	935	CADDO
004	CROW	936	PAWNEE
904		937	WICHITA
904	Absaroke	938	COMANCHE
	LUDATOA	830	COMANOPIE
905	HIDATSA	600	MONO
906	MANDAN	939	MONO
		939	Owens Valley Paiute
907	DAKOTA		. DAULTE
907	Brule	940	PAIUTE
907	Lakota		· NOOTHERN DAILE
907	Oglala	941	NORTHERN PAIUTE
907	Sioux	941	Bannock
	• •	941	Num
908	CHIWERE	941	Snake
909	WINNEBAGO		
		942	SOUTHERN PAIUTE
910	KANSA	943	CHEMEHUEVI
910	Kaw	944	KAWAIISU
		945	UTE
911	OMAHA	946	SHOSHONI
912	OSAGE	947	PANAMINT
913	PONCA	948	HOPI
		949	CAHUILLA
914	QUAPAW	950	CUPENO
914	Arkansas	951	LUISENO
017	in product address.	952	SERRANO
915	ALABAMA	953	TUBATULABAL
310			
916	CHOCTAW	954	PIMA
916	Chickasaw	954	Papago
310	Offichasaw	4 04	Lapago
917	MIKASUKI	955	YAQUI
917	MITOGOTA	9 00	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
918	HICHITA ·	956	AZTECAN
918	Apalachicola	956	Mexicano
910	Apaiacilicola	956	Nahua
040	KOACATI	330	1901100
919	KOASATI	057 059	SONORAN, not elsewhere classified
	MUNICOCEE	957-958	
920	MUSKOGEE	957	Cahita
920	Creek	957	Guasave
920	Seminole	957	Huichole
921	CHETEMACHA	957	Nayit
922	YUKI	957-958	Tarahumara
923	WAPPO		

959	PICURIS	971	Mixtec
959	Northern Tiwa	971	Otomi
959	Taos	971	Popoloc
	•	971	Zapoteca
960	TIWA		
960	Isleta	972	QUECHUA
960	Ysleta	973	AYMARA
500	·	0.0	
961	SANDIA	974	ARAWAKIAN
301	0741001	974	Araua
962	TEWA	974	Carib
962	Hano	974	Guajiro
962	Hopl-Tewa	974	Kitemoca
962 962	San Ildefonso	974	Tatu
		914	tatu
962	Şan Juan		OLUBOLIANI
962	Santa Clara	975	CHIBCHAN
		975	Boruca
963	TOWA	975	Cuna
964	ZUNI	975	Guaymi
965	CHINOOK JARGON	975	Ica
966	AMERICAN INDIAN		
		976	TUPI-GUARANI
967	MISUMALPAN	976	Guajibo
967	Matagalpa	976	Guarani
967	Miskito	976	Siriono
967	Sumu		
		977	JICARILLA
968	MAYAN LANGUAGES	977	Lipan
968	Cakchiquel	•	• .
968	Chol	978	CHIRICAHUA
968	Guastec	978	Mescalero
968	Guatemala		
968	lxil	979	SAN CARLOS
968	Kechi	979	Cibecue
968	Mam	979	San Carlos
968	Maya	979	San Carlos Apache
968	Queche	979	White Mountain
968	Yucateca	3.3	Filme Hountain
900	lucateca	980	KIOWA-APACHE
	TARACCANI	981	KALISPEL
9 69	TARASCAN		
סלס	MARIICUE	982	SPOKANE
970	MAPUCHE	983-998	LANGUAGE SPECIFIED, NOT LISTED
970	Araucanian	999	NOT REPORTED
970	Chilote		
971	OTO-MANGUEN		
971	Ixatec		

OCCUPATION

The list presents the occupational classification developed for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. There are 500 categories for the employed with 1 additional category for the experienced unemployed and 3 additional categories for the Armed Forces. These categories are grouped into 6 summary groups and 13 major groups. The classification is developed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

000-202	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
000-042	Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations
000-003 004 005 006 007 008 009-012 013	Legislators (111) Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112) Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139) Administrators, protective services (1131) Financial managers (122) Personnel and labor relations managers (123) Purchasing managers (124) Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
014	Administrators, education and related fields (128)
015 016	Managers, medicine and health (131) Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
017 018	Managers, food serving and lodging establishments (1351) Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
019-020 021	Funeral directors (part 1359) Managers, service organizations, n.e.c. (127, 1352, 1354, part 1359)
022	Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 132-1343, 136-139)
023-042 023	Management Related Occupations Accountants and auditors (1412)
024	Underwriters (1414)
025	Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
026	Management analysts (142)
027	Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
028	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
029-032	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
033	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
034	Business and promotion agents (145)
035	Construction inspectors (1472)
036	Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)
037-042	Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)
043-202	Professional Specialty Occupations
043-063	Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
043	Architects (161)
044-062	Engineers
044	Aerospace (1622)
045	Metallurgical and materials (1623)
0 46	Mining (1624)
047	Petroleum (1625)
048	Chemical (1626)
049-052	Nuclear (1627)
053	Civil (1628)
054	Agricultural (1632)
055	Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636)
056	Industrial (1634)
057	Mechanical (1635)

CODE LISTS H-37

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000-202
                MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS—Con.
                         Marine and naval architects (1637)
058
059-062
                         Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
                      Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
063
                   Mathematical and Computer Scientists
064-068
                      Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
064
                      Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
065
                      Actuaries (1732)
066
067
                      Statisticians (1733)
                      Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
068
069-083
                   Natural Scientists
                      Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
069-072
                      Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
073
                      Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
074
075
                      Geologists and geodesists (1847)
                      Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
076
                      Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
077
                      Biological and life scientists (1854)
078
                      Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
079-082
                      Medical scientists (1855)
083
084-094
                   Health Diagnosing Occupations
                      Physicians (261)
084
085
                      Dentists (262)
                      Veterinarians (27)
086
                      Optometrists (281)
087
                      Podiatrists (283)
DBR
                      Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
089-094
095-112
                   Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
                       Registered nurses (29)
095
                      Pharmacists (301)
096
                      Dietitians (302)
097
                      Therapists
098-105
                          Respiratory therapists (3031)
098
099-102
                          Occupational therapists (3032)
                          Physical therapists (3033)
103
                          Speech therapists (3034)
104
                          Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
105
                       Physicians' assistants (304)
106-112
                   Teachers, Postsecondary
1 13-154
113
                       Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
                       Biological science teachers (2213)
114
                       Chemistry teachers (2214)
115
                       Physics teachers (2215)
116
                       Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
117
                       Psychology teachers (2217)
118
                       Economics teachers (2218)
119-122
123
                       History teachers (2222)
124
                       Political science teachers (2223)
125
                       Sociology teachers (2224)
                       Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
126
                       Engineering teachers (2226)
127
                       Mathematical science teachers (2227)
128
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000-202	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS—Con.
129-132	Computer science teachers (2228)
133	Medical science teachers (2231)
134	Health specialties teachers (2232)
135	Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
136	Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137	Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
138	Physical education teachers (2236)
139-142	Education teachers (2237)
143	English teachers (2238)
144	Foreign language teachers (2242)
145	Law teachers (2243)
146	Social work teachers (2244)
147	Theology teachers (2245)
148	Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149-152	Home economics teachers (2247)
153	Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154	Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
155-162	Teachers, Except Postsecondary
155	Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156	Teachers, elementary school (232)
157	Teachers, secondary school (233)
158	Teachers, special education (235)
159-162	Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)
163	Counselors, Educational and Vocational (24)
164-165	Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
164	Librarians (251)
165	Archivists and curators (252)
166-173	Social Scientists and Urban Planners
166	Economists (1912)
167	Psychologists (1915)
168	Sociologists (1916)
169-172	Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
173	Urban planners (192)
174-177	Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
174	Social workers (2032)
175	Recreation workers (2033)
176	Clergy (2042)
177	Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)
178-182	Lawyers and Judges
178	Lawyers (211)
179-182	Judges (212)
183-202	Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
183	Authors (321)
184	Technical writers (398)
185	Designers (322)
186	Musicians and composers (323)
187	Actors and directors (324)
188	Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers (325)
189-192	Photographers (326)

000-202	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS—Con.
193 194	Dancers (327) Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)
195-196	Editors and reporters (331)
197	Public relations specialists (332)
198	Announcers (333) Athletes (34)
199-202	Affiletes (34)
203-402	TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS
203-242	Technicians and Related Support Occupations
203-212	Health Technologists and Technicians
203	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
204	Dental hygienists (363)
205	Health record technologists and technicians (364)
206	Radiologic technicians (365)
207	Licensed practical nurses (366)
208-212	Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)
213-242	Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
213-222	Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
213	Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
214	Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
215	Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
216	Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
217	Drafting occupations (372)
218-222	Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
223-225	Science Technicians
223	Biological technicians (382)
224	Chemical technicians (3831)
225	Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
226-242	Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, and Science
226	Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
227	Air traffic controllers (392)
228	Broadcast equipment operators (393)
229-232	Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
233	Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
234	Legal assistants (396)
235-242	Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
243-302	Sales Occupations
243-252	Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations (40)
253-257	Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
253	Insurance sales occupations (4122)
254	Real estate sales occupations (4123)
255	Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
256	Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
257	Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
258-262	Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail
258	Sales engineers (421)
259-262	Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)
233-202	oales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and mioresale (******, ******)

203-402	TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS—Con.
263-282	Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
263	Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
264	Sales workers, apparel (4346)
265	Sales workers, shoes (4351)
266	Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
267	Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
268	Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
269-273	Sales workers, parts (4367)
274	Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
275	Sales counter clerks (4363)
276	Cashiers (4364)
277	Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
278-282	News vendors (4365)
210-202	(1642 4610012 (4200)
283-302	Sales Related Occupations
283	Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
284	Auctioneers (447)
285-302	Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)
-00 00-	
303-402	Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical
303-307	Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
303	Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304	Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305	Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306	Chief communications operators (4523)
307	Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
407	oupervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting cloths (4022, 4024-1020)
308-312	Computer Equipment Operators
308	Computer operators (4612)
309-312	Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
212 215	Considering Standaraphore and Tunista
313-315	Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
313	Secretaries (4622)
314	Stenographers (4623)
315	Typists (4624)
316-324	Information Clerks
316	Interviewers (4642)
317	Hotel clerks (4643)
318	Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319-322	Receptionists (4645)
323-324	Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)
020 02 1	The state of the s
325-336	Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial
325	Classified-ad clerks (4662)
326	Correspondence clerks (4663)
327	Order clerks (4664)
328	Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
329-334	Library clerks (4694)
335	File clerks (4696)
336	Records clerks (4699)
337-344	Financial Records Processing Occupations
337	Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
338	Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)

203-402	TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONSCon.
339-342	Billing clerks (4715)
343	Cost and rate clerks (4716)
344	Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
345-347	Duplicating, Mall and Other Office Machine Operators
345	Duplicating machine operators (4722)
346	Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
347	Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
348-353	Communications Equipment Operators
348-352	`Telephone operators (4732)
353	Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4733, 4739)
354-358	Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
354	Postal cierks, except mail carriers (4742)
355	Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356	Mail clerks, except postal service (4744)
357-358	Messengers (4745)
050 074	Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks
359-374 359-362	Dispatchers (4751)
363	Production coordinators (4752)
364	Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
365	Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
366	Meter readers (4755)
368-372	Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers (4756, 4757)
373	Expediters (4758)
374	Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
375-378	Adjusters and Investigators
375	Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
376	Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783) Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
377 378	Bill and account collectors (4786)
	Bill and account conectors (4700)
379-402	Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
379-382	General office clerks (463)
38 3	Bank tellers (4791)
384	Proofreaders (4792)
385	Data-entry keyers (4793)
386	Statistical clerks (4794)
387-388	Teachers' aides (4795)
389-402	Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)
403-472	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
403-412	Private Household Occupations
403	Launderers and ironers (503)
404	Cooks, private household (504)
405	Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406	Child care workers, private household (506)
407-412	Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)
413-432	Protective Service Occupations
413-415	Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
413	Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
710	Ankar stocket management and bear among accompanies ()

403-472	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS—Con.
414	Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
415	Supervisors, guards (5113)
416-417	Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
416	Fire Inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
417	Firefighting occupations (5123)
418-424	Police and Detectives
418-422	Police and detectives, public service (5132)
423	Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424	Correctional institution officers (5133)
425-432	Guards
425	Crossing guards (5142)
426	Guards and police, except public service (5144)
427-432	Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
433-472	Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household
433-444	Food Preparation and Service Occupations
433	Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
434	Bartenders (5212)
435	Waiters and waitresses (5213)
436-437	Cooks (5214, 5215)
438	Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439-442	Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
443	Walters'/waltresses' assistants (5218)
444	Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
445-447	Health Service Occupations
445	Dental assistants (5232)
446	Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
448-455	Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, Except Household
448	Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449-452	Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
453	Janitors and cleaners (5244)
454	Elevator operators (5245)
455	Pest control occupations (5246)
456-472	Personal Service Occupations
456	Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
457	Barbers (5252)
458	Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
459-460	Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
461	Guides (5255)
462	Ushers (5256)
463	Public transportation attendants (5257)
464	Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
465	Welfare service aides (5263)
466	Family child care providers (part 5264)
467	Early childhood teacher's assistants (part 5264)
468	Child care workers, n.e.c. (part 5264)
469-472	Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)

473-502	FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS
473-476	Farm Operators and Managers
473	Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
474	Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
475	Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
476	Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
477-493	Other Agricultural and Related Occupations
477-484	Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
477-478	Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
47 9-48 2	Farm workers (5612-5617)
483	Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
484 485-493	Nursery workers (5619) Related Agricultural Occupations
485 485	Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
486	Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
487	Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
488	Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
489-493	Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)
494-496	Forestry and Logging Occupations
494	Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
495	Forestry workers, except logging (572)
496	Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)
497-502	Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
497	Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)
498	Fishers (583)
499-502	Hunters and trappers (584)
503-702	PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
503-552	Mechanics and Repairers
503-504	Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
505-552	Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
505-517	Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
505-506	Automobile mechanics (part 6111)
506	Automobile mechanic apprentices (part 6111) Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
507 508	Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
509-513	Small engine repairers (6114)
514	Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
515	Aircraft mechanics, except engine (6116)
516	Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
517	Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
518	Industrial machinery repairers (613)
519-522	Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
523-533	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
523-524	Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
525	Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
526 527 529	Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156) Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
527-528 529-532	Telephone installers and repairers (6157) Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
533	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)
534	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
H-44	CODE LISTS

503-702	PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS—Con.
535-552	Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
535	Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
536-537	Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
538	Office machine repairers (6174)
539-542	Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
543	Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
544-546	Millwrights (6178)
547-548	Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
549-552	Not specified mechanics and repairers
553-612	Construction Trades
553-562	Supervisors, Construction Occupations
553	Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
554	Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
555	Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
556	Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
557	Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
558-562	Supervisors, construction, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
563-612	Construction Trades, Except Supervisors
563-564	Brickmasons and stonemasons (part 6412, part 6413)
564	Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (part 6412, part 6413)
565	Tile setters, hard and soft (part 6414, part 6462)
566	Carpet installers (part 6462)
567-572	Carpenters (part 6422)
569-572	Carpenter apprentices (part 6422)
573-574	Drywali installers (6424)
575-576	Electricians (part 6432)
576	Electrician apprentices (part 6432)
577-578	Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
579-582	Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
583	Paperhangers (6443)
584	Plasterers (6444)
585-587	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (part 645)
587	Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (part 645)
588	Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589-592	Glaziers (6464)
593	Insulation workers (6465)
594	Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
595	
596	Roofers (6468) Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
	, ,
597	Structural metal workers (6473)
598	Drillers, earth (6474)
599-612	Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)
613-627	Extractive Occupations
613	Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
614	Drillers, oil well (652)
615	Explosives workers (653)
616	Mining machine operators (654)
617-627	
117021	Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)
628-702	Precision Production Occupations
628-633	Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
634-655	Precision Metal Working Occupations
W-WJ	Freedom regular reginning Occupations

503-702	PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS—Con.	
634-635	Tool and die makers (part 6811)	
635	Tool and die maker apprentices (part 6811)	
6 36	Precision assemblers, metal (6812)	
637-642	Machinists (part 6813)	
639-642	Machinist apprentices (part 6813)	
643	Boilermakers (6814)	
644	Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)	
645	Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)	
646	Lay-out workers (6821)	
647-648	Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) (6822, 6866)	
	Engravers, metal (6823)	
649-652 653-654	Sheet metal workers (part 6824)	
	Sheet metal worker apprentices (part 6824)	
6 54	Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)	
6 55	Precision Woodworking Occupations	
656-665	Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)	
656		
657	Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)	
658	Furniture and wood finishers (6835)	
659-665	Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)	
666-674	Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers	
666	Dressmakers (part 6852, part 7752)	
667	Tailors (part 6852)	
66 8	Upholsterers (6853)	
669-673	Shoe repairers (6854)	
674	Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6856, 6859, part 7752)	
675-685	Precision Workers, Assorted Materials	
675	Hand molders and shapers, except lewelers (6861)	
676	Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)	
677	Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)	
678	Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)	
679-682	Bookbinders (6844)	
683	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)	
684-685	Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)	
686-688	Precision Food Production Occupations	
686	Butchers and meat cutters (6871)	
687	Bakers (6872)	
688	Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)	
689-693	Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers	
689-692	Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)	
69 3	Adjusters and calibrators (6882)	
694-702	Plant and System Operators	
694	Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)	
695	Power plant operators (part 693)	
696-698	Stationary engineers (part 693, 7668)	
699-702	Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)	
703-902	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	
703-802	Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	
100 002		
703-782	Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision	
702 740	Metal Working and Plastic Working Machine Operators	
703-716	Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)	
703		
704	Lathe and turning machine operators (7512) Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)	
705	Punching and stamping press machine operators (7313, 7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)	
706	Functing and statisping press flactime operators (1314, 7317, 7314, 1317)	
H-46		CODE LISTS
H-46	·	

703-902	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS—Con.
707	Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
707	Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
709-712	Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
713	Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
714	Numerical control machine operators (7326)
715-716	Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
717-718	Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)
719-725	Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
719-722	Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
72 3	Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
724	Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
725	Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)
726-733	Woodworking Machine Operators
726	Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
7 27	Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728	Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
729-732	Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
733	Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
734-737	Printing Machine Operators
734	Printing press operators (7443, 7643)
735	Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
736	Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
737	Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)
738-752	Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
738	Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
739-742	Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
743	Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
744	Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
745-746	Shoe machine operators (7656)
747	Pressing machine operators (7657)
748	Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
749-752	Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
753-782	Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
753	Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
754	Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
755	Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
756	Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
7 57	Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
758	Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
759-762	Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
763	Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
764	Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
765 766 767	Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
7 66-767	Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food (7675)
768	Crushing and grinding machine operators (part 7477, part 7677)
769-772 773	Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
773 774-776	Motion picture projectionists (part 7479) Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
777-778	Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (part 7479, 7665, 7679)
779-782	Machine operators, not specified
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CODE USTS

703-902	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS—Con.
783-795	Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
783	Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
784	Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
785	Assemblers (772, 774)
786	Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
787-788	Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
789-792	Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
793-794	Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
795	Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7758, 7759)
796-802	Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
796	Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
7 97	Production testers (783)
798	Production samplers and weighers (784)
799-802	Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785)
803-863	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
803-822	Motor Vehicle Operators
803	Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
804-805	Truck drivers (8212-8214)
806-807	Driver-sales workers (8218)
808	Bus drivers (8215)
809-812	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
813 814-822	Parking lot attendants (874) Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
014-022	Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (0215)
823-842	Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
823-827	Rall Transportation Occupations
823	Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824	Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825	Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
826-827	Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
828-842	Water Transportation Occupations
828	Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (part 8241, 8242)
829-832	Sailors and deckhands (8243)
833	Marine engineers (8244)
834-842	Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)
843-863	Material Moving Equipment Operators
843	Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844	Operating engineers (8312)
845-847	Longshore equipment operators (8313)
848	Hoist and winch operators (8314)
849-8 52	Crane and tower operators (8315)
853-854	Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
8 55	Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
856-858	Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
859-863	Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
864-902	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
864	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
865	Helpers, mechanics, and repairers (863)
866-868	Helpers, Construction, and Extractive Occupations
866	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
867	Helpers, surveyor (8646)

OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS-Con. 703-902 Helpers, extractive occupations (865) 868 Construction laborers (871) 869-873 Production helpers (861, 862) 874 875-884 Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers Garbage collectors (8722) 875 876 Stevedores (8723) Stock handlers and baggers (8724) 877 Machine feeders and offbearers (8725) 878-882 Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726) 883-884 Garage and service station related occupations (873) 885-886 Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875) 887 Hand packers and packagers (8761) 888 Laborers, except construction (8769) 889-902 MILITARY OCCUPATIONS (includes only uniquely military occupations. Other Armed Forces members are coded to civilian occupations.) 903-908 Commissioned officers and warrant officers 903 904 Non-commissioned officers and other enlisted personnel 905-908 Military occupation, rank not specified

Unemployed, last worked 1984 or earlier

EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION

909-999 909-999

PLACE OF BIRTH

This section contains the code list for place of birth. An alphabetical list of U.S. States and territories, foreign countries, and other areas was used to assign a three-digit code to the birthplace reported by each person. The alphabetical list used in coding included abbreviations and alternate names, including some historical names for countries and names of States, provinces, countries, or other subdivisions of countries.

The following list does not include any of these alternate names, but does include continent and area names used as defaults if a specific country was not named but a broader region or area of birth was reported. The names for foreign countries shown on this list and in the publications reflect the most commonly used names in this country,

not their official or legal names. Each entry shown on the following list has a unique code.

The U.S. States and territories were assigned their Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code preceded by a zero. For foreign countries, codes were generally assigned by listing the countries or areas in alphabetical order (followed by default codes) within eight broad continent or regional areas: (1) Europe, (2) Asla, (3) North America, (4) Central America, (5) Caribbean, (6) South America, (7) Africa, and (8) Oceania. The entries for the USSR and the Baltic States are listed following the other entries for Europe for convenience in combining with either Europe or Asia. The entries for Germany also do not follow strict alphabetical order; codes 110-114 can be combined to tabulate an overall figure including Germany (not specified), East Germany, West Germany, and Berlin. The entries for the United Kingdom also do not follow strict alphabetical order; codes 138-145 can be combined to tabulate an overall figure including United Kingdom (not specified), England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man. The codes for Asia also include a code for Korea (not specified) since it is often reported in that fashion.

001-059	United States	001-059	United States—Con.
001	Alabama	041	Oregon
002-003	Alaska	042-043	Pennsylvania
004	Arizona	044	Rhode Island
005	Arkansas	045	South Carolina
006-007	California	046	South Dakota
008 .	Colorado	047	Tennessee
009	Connecticut	048	Texas
010	Delaware	049	Utah
011	District of Columbia	050	Vermont
012	Florida	051-052	Virginia
013-014	Georgia	053	Washington
015	Hawaii	054	West Virginia
016	Idaho	055	Wisconsin
017	Illinois	056-059	Wyoming
018	Indiana		
019	Iowa	060-099	U.S. Outlying Areas and
020	Kansas		Puerto Rico
021	Kentucky	060-065	American Samoa
022	Louisiana	066	Guam
023	Maine	067-068	Johnston Atoll
024	Maryland	069-070	Northern Mariana Islands
025	Massachusetts	071	Midway Islands
026	Mlchigan	072-075	Puerto Rico
027	Minnesota	076-077	Navassa Island
028	Mississippi	078	U.S. Virgin Islands
029	Missouri	079-080	Wake Island
030	Montana	081-083	Baker Island
031	Nebraska	084-085	Howland Island
032	Nevada	086-088	Jarvis Island
033	New Hampshire	089-094	Kingman Reef
034	New Jersey	095	Palmyra Atoll
035	New Mexico	096-099	U.S. territory, not specified
036	New York		
037	North Carolina	100-199	Europe
038	North Dakota		•
039	Ohio	100	Albania Andonia
040	Oklahoma	101	Andorra
	·	102	Austria

100-199	Europe—Con.	100-199	Europe—Con.
103	Belgium	183	Latvia
104	Bulgaria	184-199	Lithuania
105	Czechoslovakia		
106	Denmark	200-299	Asia
107	Faroe Islands	200	Afghanistan
108	Finland	201	Bahrain
109	France	202	Bangladesh
110	Germany, not specified	203	Bhutan
111	West Germany	204	Brunei
112	West Berlin	205	Burma
113	East Berlin	206	Cambodia
114	East Germany	207	China
115	Gibraltar	208	Cyprus
116	Greece	209	Hong Kong
117	Hungary	210	India
118	Iceland	211	Indonesia
119	Ireland	212	Iran
120	Italy	213	Iraq
121	Jan Mayen	214	Israel
122	Liechtenstein	215	Japan
123	Luxembourg	216	Jordan
124	Malta	217	Korea, not specified
125	Monaco	218	South Korea
126	Netherlands	219	North Korea
127	Norway	220	Kuwait
128	Poland	221	Laos
129	Portugal	222	Lebanon
130	Azores Islands	223	Macau
131	Madeira Islands	224	Malaysia
132	Romania Con Marina	225	Maldives
133	San Marino	226	Mongolia
134 135	Spain Svalbard	227	Nepal
136	Sweden	228	Oman
137	Switzerland	229	Pakistan
138	United Kingdom, not specified	230	Paracel Islands
139	England	231	Philippines
140	Scotland	232	Qatar
141	Wales	233	Saudi Arabia
142	Northern Ireland	234	Singapore
143	Guernsey	235	Spratiey Islands
144	Jersey	236	Sri Lanka
145	Isle of Man	237	Syria
146	Vatican City	238	Taiwan
147	Yugoslavia	239	Thailand
148	Europe, not specified	240	Turkey United Arab Emirates
149	Central Europe, not specified	241	
150	Eastern Europe, not specified	242	Vietnam Yemen, People's Democratic Republic
151	Lapland, not specified	243	
152	Northern Europe, not specified	24 4	Yemen Arab Republic Asia, not specified
153	Southern Europe, not specified	245	
154-179	Western Europe, not specified	246	Asia Minor, not specified
180	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	247	East Asia, not specified Gaza Strip
	(USSR)	248	Indochina, not specified
181	Baltic States, not specified	249	Iraq-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone
182	Estonia _	250 251	Mesopotamia, not specified
		251	mesopotama, not specified

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200-299	Asia—Con.	330-374	Caribbean—Con.
252	Middle East, not specified	3 57	Leeward Islands, not specified
253	Palestine, not specified	358	West Indies, not specified
254	Persian Gulf States, not specified	359-374	Windward Islands, not specified
255	Southeast Asia, not specified	000 077	
256-299	West Bank	375-399	South America
200 200	America	375	Argentina
300-399	America	37 6	Bolivia
300-309	North America	377	Brazil
300	Bermuda	378	Chile
301	Canada	379	Colombia
301	Greenland	380	Ecuador
7,1		381	Falkland Islands
303	St. Pierre and Miquelon	382	French Guiana
304-309	North America, not specified	383	Guyana
310-329	Central America	384	Paraguay
310-325	Central America	385	Peru
310	Belize	386	Suriname
311	Costa Rica	387	Uruguay
312	El Salvador	388	Venezuela
313	Guatemala	389-399	South America, not specified
314	Honduras	000-000	Code America, not specified
315	Mexico	400-499	Africa
316	Nicaragua		
317	Panama	400	Algeria
318-329	Central America, not specified	401	Angola
0.000		402	Bassas da India
330-374	Carlbbean	403	Benin
		404	Botswana
330	Anguilla	405	British Indian Ocean Territory
331	Antigua and Barbuda	406	Burkina Faso
332	Aruba	407	Burundi
333	Bahamas	408	Cameroon
334	Barbados	409	Cape Verde
3 35	British Virgin Islands	410	Central African Republic
336	Cayman Islands	411	Chad
337	Cuba	412	Comoros
338	Dominica	413	Congo
3 39	Dominican Republic	414	Djibouti
340	Grenada	415	Egypt
341	Guadeloupe	416	Equatorial Guinea
342	Halti	417	Ethiopia
343	Jamaica	418	Europa Island
344	Martinique	419	Gabon
345	Montserrat	420	Gambia
346	Netherlands Antilles	421	Ghana
347	St. Barthelemy	422	Glorioso Islands
348	St. Kitts-Nevis	423	Guinea
349	St. Lucia	424	Guinea-Bissau
350	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	425	Ivory Coast
351	Trinidad and Tobago	426	Juan de Nova Island
352	Turks and Caicos Islands	427	Kenya
3 53	Caribbean, not specified	428	Lesotho
354	Antilles, not specified	429	Liberia
355	British West Indies, not specified	430	Libya
356	Latin America, not specified	431	Madagascar
		432	Malawi
-		433	Mali
		700	1716415

400-499	Africa—Con.	500-553	Oceania
434	Mauritania	500	Ashmore and Cartier Islands
435	Mayotte	501	Australia
436	Morocco	502	Christmas Island, Indian Ocean
437	Mozambique	503	Clipperton Island
438	Namibia	504	Cocos Islands
439	Niger	505	Cook Islands
440	Nigeria	506	Coral Sea Islands
441	Reunion	507	Fiji
442	Rwanda	508	French Polynesia
443	Sao Tome and Principe	509	Kiribati
444	Senegal	510	Marshall Islands
445	Mauritius	511	Micronesia
446	Seychelies	512	Nauru
447	Sierra Leone	513	New Caledonia
448	Somalla	514	New Zealand
449	South Africa	515	Niue
450	St. Helena	516	Norfolk Island
451	Sudan	517	Palau
452	Swaziland	518	Papua New Guinea
453	Tanzania	519	Pitcairn Islands
454	Togo	520	Solomon Islands
455	Tromelin Island	521	Tokelau
456	Tunisia	522	Tonga
457	Uganda	523	Tuvalu
458	Western Sahara	524	Vanuatu
459	Zaire	525	Wallis and Futuna Islands
460	Zambia	526	Western Samoa
461	Zimbabwe	527	Oceania, not specified
462	Africa, not specified	528	Polynesia, not specified
463	Central Africa, not specified	529-549	Melanesia, not specified
46 4	Eastern Africa, not specified	5 50	Antarctica
465	Equatorial Africa, not specified	551	Bouvet Island
466	French Equatorial Africa, not specified	552	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
467	French West Africa, not specified	553	Heard and McDonald Islands
468	North Africa, not specified		
469	Western Africa, not specified	554-999	At Sea/Abroad, Not Specified
470-499	Southern Africa, not specified	554	At sea
		555-999	Abroad, not specified
		3	

RACE

This section contains the alphabetical code list for race and American Indian tribes. The list of race groups and American Indian tribes with their associated 3-digit numerical code was used to code the Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, and the Other race write-in entries. A separate set of 3-digit numerical codes were used to identify FOSDIC circles for the race categories listed in the race item on the questionnaire. These codes and their respective race categories are: White-971, Black or Negro-972, Indian (Amer.)-973, Eskimo-974, Aleut-975, Chinese-976, Filipino-977, Hawalian-978, Korean-979, Vietnamese-980, Japanese-981, Asian Indian-982, Samoan-983, Guamanian-984, Other Asian or Pacific Islander-985, and Other race-986.

000-599, 973	American Indian	000-599, 973	American Indian—Cor
000-001	Ahtna	049	Port Madison
002	Biorka	050	Quinault
003	Reserve American Indian 1	051	Quileute
004-005	Bristol Bay	052	Hoh
006	Chaneliak	053	Makah
007	Chugach	054	Talakamish
008	Tanaina	055	Chinook
009	Doyon	056 057	Clatsop
010	Kodiak	057 058	Kathlamet Columbia River Chinook
011	Reserve American Indian 2	059	Upper Chinook
012	Sealaska	060	Wakiakum Chinook
013	Umpqua	061	Willapa Chinook
014	Alaskan Athabaskan	062	Alsea
015	Alaska Native	063	Cayuse
016	Haida	064	Celilo
017	Tlingit	065	Coos
018	Tsimshian	06 6	Kalapuya
019	Alaska Indian	067	Klamath
020	Chehalis	068	Molala
021	Chemakum	069	Oregon Athabaskan
022	Klallam	070	Siuslaw
023	Jamestown	071	Takelma
024	Lower Elwha	072	Tenino
025	Port Gamble Klallam	073	Tillamook
026	Coquilles	074	Tygh
027	Cowlitz	075	Umatilla
028	Lummi	076	Walla-Walla
029	Nooksack	077	Yahooskin
030	Puget Sound Salish	078	Yakima
031	Duwamish	079	Skokomish
032	Kiklallus	080	Agua Caliente Cahuilla
033	Lower Skagit	081	Augustine
034	Muckleshoot	082	Cabazon
035	Nisqually	083	Cahto
036	Puyallup	084	Cahuilla
037	Samish	085	Campo _
038	Sauk-Sulattie	086	Capitan Grande
039	Upper Skagit	087 088	Chemehuevi Chimariko
0.40	Skykomish	089	Chumash
041	Snohomish	090	Costanoan
042	Snoqualmie	091	Cupeno
043	Squaxin Island	092	Cuyapaipe
044	Steilacoom	093	Diegueno
045	Stillaguamish	093 094	Digger
046	Suquamish	095	Gabrieleno
047	Swinomish	096	Hoopa
048	Tulatip	096	Inaja Cosmit
	•	097	maja Oosiiiii

000-599, 973	American Indian—Con.	000-599, 973	American Indian—Con.
098	Karok	154	Reserve American Indian 3
099	Kawaiisu	155	Columbia
100	La Jolla	156	Kalispel
101	Lassik	157	Salish
102	La Posta	158	Coeur D'Alene
103	Luiseno	159	Colville
104	Maidu	160	Spokane
105	Manzanita	161	Nez Perce
106	Mesa Grande	162	Washo
107	Mountain Maidu	163	Alpine
		164	Carson
108	Nishinam	165	Dresslerville
109	Konkow	166	Stewart
110	Mattole	167	Wishram
111	Miwok	168	Hoopa Extension
112	Coast Miwok	169	Trinity
113	Modoc	170	Ute
114	Mono	171	Allen Canyon
115	Nomalaki	172	Uintah Ute
116	Pala	172	Ute Mountain Ute
117	Pechanga	173	Shoshone Paiute
118	Pauma	17 4 175	Paiute
119	Pit River	175 176	Northern Paiute
120	Pomo	177	Cedarville
121	Dry Creek	178	Pyramid Lake
122	Northern Pomo	179	Fort Bidwell
123	Kashaya	180	Las Vegas
124	Central Pomo	181	Lovelock
125	Stonyford	182	Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute
126	Eastern Pomo	183	Fort Independence
127	Sulphur Bank	184	Bridgeport
128	Salinan	185	Burns Paiute
129	San Manual	186	Yerington Paiute
130	San Pascual	187	Walker River
131	Santa Rosa Cahuilla	188	Southern Paiute
132	Santa Ynez		Kaibab
133	Santa Ysabel	189	
134	Serrano	190	Moapa
135	Shasta	191	Owens Valley
136	Soboba	192	Summit Lake
137	Sycuan	193	Aroostook
138	Tolowa	194	Reserve American Indian 5
		195	Shoshone
139	Torres-Martinez	196	Battle Mountain
140	Kern River	197	Duck Water
141	Tule River	198	Elko
142	Twenty-Nine Palms	199	Ely
143	Wailaki	200	Goshute
144	Wappo	201	Panamint
145	Whilkut	202	Ruby Valley
146	Wintu	203	South Fork Shoshone
147	Wiyot	204	Washakie
148	Yana	205	Yomba
149	Yokuts	206	Te-Moak Western Shoshone
150	Tachi	207	Bannock
151	Chukchansi	208	Kootenai
152	Yuki		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
153	Yurok	209-210	Havasupai
		211	Hualapai

000-599, 973	American Indian—Con.	000-599, 973	American Indian—Con.
212	Yavapai	268	Reserve American Indian 10
213	Maricopa	269	Reserve American Indian 11
214	Quechan	270	Reserve American Indian 12
215	Cocopah	271	Reserve American Indian 13
216	Mohave	272	Reserve American Indian 14
217	Pima	273	Reserve American Indian 15
218	Tohono O'Odham	274	Reserve American Indian 16
219	Gila Bend	275	Navajo
220	Ak-Chin	276	Kiowa
221	San Xavier	277	Tonkawa
222	Sells	278	Oklahoma Caddo
223	Yaqui	279	Arikara
224	Pascua Yagui	280	Oklahoma Pawnee
225	Barrio Libre	281	Wichita
226	Mississippi Choctaw	282	Sioux
226 227	Reserve American Indian 6	283	Cheyenne River Sloux
	Jena Choctaw	284	Crow Creek Sloux
228	Pueblo	285	Devils Lake Sioux
229		286	Flandreau Santee
230	Tigua	287	Fort Peck
231	Taos	288	Standing Rock Sioux
232	Picuris	289	Lake Traverse Sioux
233	Sandia	290	Lower Sioux
234	Isleta	291	Pine Ridge Sioux
235	Keres	292	Pipestone Sioux
236	Acoma	293	Prairle Island Sloux
237	Cochiti	294	Prior Lake
238	Laguna ·	295	Rosebud Sioux
239	San Felipe	296	Upper Sioux
240	Santa Ana	297	Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux
241	Santo Domingo	298	Teton Sioux
242	Zia	299	Brule Sioux
243	Tewa	300	Lower Brule Sloux
244	Nambe	301	Sans Arc Sioux
245	Pojoaque	302	Two Kettle Sioux
246	San Ildefonso	303	Biackfoot Sioux
247	San Juan Pueblo	304	Oglala Sioux
248	Santa Clara	305	Miniconjou
249	Tesuque	306	Yanktonai Sioux
250	Arizona Tewa	307	Yankton Sioux
251	Jemez	308	Santee Sioux
252	Hopi	309	Sisseton Sioux
253	Zuni	310	Mdewakanton Sioux
254	San Juan de	311	Wahpekute Sioux.
255	Apache	312	Wahpeton Sioux
256	Oklahoma Apache	313	Assiniboine
257	Jicarilia Apache	314	Iowa
258	Lipan Apache	315	Otoe-Missouria
259	Mescalero Apache	316	Winnebago
26 0	Chiricahua	317	Kaw
261	Fort Sill Apache	318	Omaha
262	San Carlos Apache	319	Ponca
263	Payson Apache	320	Osage
264	White Mountain Apache	321	Quapaw
265	Reserve American Indian 7	322	Crow
266	Reserve American Indian 8	323	Hidatsa
267	Reserve American Indian 9	324	Mandan
		JL T	
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H-56 CODE LISTS

000-599, 973	American Indian—Con.	000-599, 973	American Indian—Con.
325	Comanche	381	Shawnee
326	Dakota Sloux	382	Algonquian
327	Wazhaza Sioux	383	Micmac
328	Nebraska Winnebago	384	Mailseet
329	Wisconsin Winnebago	385	Passamaquoddy
330	Chippewa	386	Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy
331	Bay Mills Chippewa	387	Indian Township
332	Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa	388	Penobscot
333	Saginaw Chippewa	389	Abenaki
334	Keweenaw	390	Wampanoag
335	Lac Vieux Desert Chippewa	391	Nipmuc
336	Ontonagon	392	Narragansett
337	Leelanau	393	Pequot
		394	Mohegan
338	Minnesota Chippewa Boise Forte	395	Paugussett
339		396	Schaghticoke
340	Grand Portage	397	Brotherton
341	Fond Du Lac	398	Shinnecock
342	Leech Lake	399	Stockbridge
343	Mille Lac	400	Munsee
344	White Earth	401	Delaware
345	Red Lake Chippewa	402	Sand Hill
346	Lake Superior	403	Absentee Shawnee
347	Bad River	404	Clifton Choctaw
348	Lac Courte Oreilles	405	Iroquois
349	Lac Du Flambeau	406	Seneca
350	Red Cliff Chippewa	407	Seneca Nation
351	St. Croix Chippewa	408	Tonawanda Seneca
3 52	Sokoagon Chippewa	409	Seneca-Cayuga
353	Turtie Mountain	410	Cayuga
354	Rocky Boy's Cree	411	Onondaga
355	Burt Lake Chippewa	412	Oneida
356	Burt Lake Band	413	Mohawk
357	Reserve American Indian 19	414	Tuscarora
358	Reserve American Indian 20	415	Wyandotte
359	Burt Lake Ottawa	416	Cherokee
360	Blackfoot	417	Eastern Cherokee
361	Cheyenne	418	Western Cherokee
362	Northern Cheyenne	419	Etowah Cherokee
363	Southern Cheyenne	420	United Keetoowah Band
364	Arapaho	421	Tuscola
365	Atsina	422	Northern Cherokee
366	Menominee	423	Eastern Muskogee
367	Potawatomie	424	Agua Callente
368	Citizen Band Potawatomi	425	Creek
369	Forest County	426	Thiopthiocco
370	Hannahville	427	Yuchi
371	Huron Potawatomi	428	Hitchiti
372	Pogagon Potawatomi	429	Eastern Creek
373	Prairie Band	430	Principal Creek Indian Nation
374	Wisconsin Potawatomi	431	Poarch Band
375	Ottawa	432	Lower Muskogee
376	Miami	433	Alabama Coushatta
377	Sac and Fox	434	Choctaw
378	Peoria	435	Houma
379	Sac and Fox-Mesquakie	436	Chickasaw
380		437	Miccosukee
380	Kickapoo	431	WILCOSUREE

000-599, 973	American Indian—Con.	000-599, 973	American Indian—Con.
438 ·	Seminole	495	Susanville
439	Oklahoma Seminole	496	Table Bluff
440	Florida Seminole	497	Wascopum
441	Big Cypress	498	Wind River
442	Brighton Hollywood Seminole	499	Winnemucca
443	•	500	Yavapal Apache
444	Natchez	501	Reserve American Indian 27
445	Matinecock	502	Gros Ventres
446	Montauk	503	Scott Valley
447	Poospatuck Setanket	504	Warm Springs
448	Setauket	505	Santa Rosa
449	Tuckabachee	506	San Juan
450	Nanticoke	507	Red Wood
451	Piscataway	508	Salish and Kootenai
452	Nansemond Chickahominy	509	Georgetown
453 454	<u>-</u>	510	Clear Lake
454	Pamunkey	511	Yakima Cowiitz
455 455	Mattaponi	512	Scotts Valley
456 457	Rappahannock	513	Cheyenne-Arapaho
457 450	Attacapa Biloxi	514	Northern Arapaho
458 450	- · · · · ·	515	Southern Arapaho
459	Catawba	516	Mashpee Wampanoag
46 0	Chitimacha	517	Gay Head Wampanoag
461	Coharie	518	Timbi-Sha Shoshone
462	Croatan	519	Juaneno
463	Haliwa	520	Oklahoma Choctaw
464 465	Lumbee Moor	521	Oklahoma Modoc
	Powhatan	522	Oklahoma Kiowa
466		523	Oklahoma Comanche
467	Tunica	524	Oklahoma Iowa
468	Wesort	525	Canadian Indian
469	Southeastern Indians	526	Oklahoma Ponca
470	Cajun	527	Oklahoma Ottawa
471	Coushatta	528	Oklahoma Miami
472	Reserve American Indian 23	529	Oklahoma Peoria
473	Reserve American Indian 24	530	Oklahoma Sac and Fox
474	Reserve American Indian 25	531	Oklahoma Kickapoo
475	Reserve American Indian 26	532	Oklahoma Delaware
476	Colorado River	533	Caddo
477	Duck Valley	534	Pawnee
478	Fallon	535	Michigan Ottawa
479	Fort Belknap	536	Indiana Miami
480	Fort Berthold	537	Missouri Sac and Fox
481	Fort Hall	538	Eastern Shawnee
482	Fort McDermitt	539	Cherokee Shawnee
483	Fort McDowell	540	Kialegee Alabama Quassarte
484	Cow Creek Umpqua	541	Malheur Paiute
485	Gila River	542	
486	Grand Ronde	543	Wenatchee
487	Los Coyotes	544	Little Shell Chippewa
488	Mission Indians	545	Illinois
489	Morongo	546	Rampough Mountain
490	Reno-Sparks	547	Lenni-Lenape
491	Round Valley	548	Amerind White
492	Shoalwater	549	Amerind Black
493	Siletz	550	Mexican American Indian
494	Skull Valley	551	Central American Indian
H_58		•	

H-58 CODE LISTS

000-599, 973	American Indian—Con.	600-652, 976	, 977, 979-982, 985 Aslan—Con.
552	South American Indian	623	Eurasian
553	French American Indian	624	Mongolian
554	Spanish American Indian	625	Orlental
555	Cherokees of Southeast Alabama	626	Whello
556	Cherokees of Northeast Alabama	627	Yellow
557	Echota Cherokee	628	Borneo
558	MaChis Lower Creek Indian	62 9	Celebesian
559	MOWA Band of Choctaw		Ceram
		630	
560	Star Clan of Muskogee Creeks	631	Indo-Chinese
561	Eastern Delaware	632	Iwo Jiman
562	Cherokee Alabama	633	Javanese
563	Reserve American Indian 36	634	Maldivian
564	Reserve American Indian 37	635	Nepali
5 65	Mexican Indian Cherokee	636	Sikkim
566	Eastern Chickahominy	637	Singaporean
567	Western Chickahominy	638	Sumatran
568	Waccamaw-Siouan	639	Madagascar
569	Nausu Waiwash	640	Reserve Asian 2
570	Pocomoke Acohonock	641	Reserve Asian 3
571	Susquehanock	642	Reserve Asian 4
572	Wicomico	643	Reserve Asian 5
573	Piro	644	Reserve Asian 6
574	Illinois Miami	645	Reserve Asian 7
575	Tunica Biloxi	646	Reserve Asian 8
576-597	American Indian	647	Reserve Asian 9
598		648	Reserve Asian 10
596	Tribal response, not elsewhere	649	Reserve Asian 11
500	classified	650	Reserve Asian 12
599	Reserve American Indian 38	651	Reserve Asian 13
973	American Indian (FOSDIC circle)	652	Reserve Asian 14
600-600 076	-985 Asian or Pacific Islander	976	
•			Chinese (FOSDIC circle)
600-652, 976	, 977, 979-982, 985 Asian	977	Filipina (FOSDIC circle)
600	Asian Indian	979	Korean (FOSDIC circle)
601		980	Vietnamese (FOSDIC circle)
	Bangladeshi	981	Japanese (FOSDIC circle)
602	Bhutanese	982	Asian Indian (FOSDIC circle)
603	Burmese	985	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
604	Cambodian (Kampuchean)		(FOSDIC circle)
605	Chinese	653-699, 978	, 983, 984 Pacific Islander
606	Taiwanese	_	
607	Formosan	000-009, 970	, 983 Polynesian
608	Filipino	653	Hawalian
609	Hmong	654	Part Hawaiian
610	Indonesian	655	Samoan
611	Japanese	656	Tahitian
612	Korean	657	Tongan
613	Laotian	658	Polynesian
614	Malayan	6 59	Tokelauan
615	Ökinawan	978	Hawaiian (FOSDIC circle)
616	Pakistani	983	Samoan (FOSDIC circle)
617	Sri Lankan		Samuel P Source Online)
618	Thai	660-675, 984	Micronesian
619	Vietnamese	-	
620	Amerasian	6 60	Guamanian
621	Asian	6 61	Mariana Islander
	Asiatic	662	Marshallese
622	ASIBUC		

660-675, 984	Micronesian—Con.	700-748 Hi	spanic Origin—Con.
663	Palauan	712	Salvadoran
664	Bikinian	713-714	Galapagos
6 65	Carolinian	715	Guajiro
666	Eniwetok	716	Guatemalan
667	Kosraean	717	Hispanic
668	Kwajalein	718	Honduran
669	Micronesian	719	La Raza
		720	Latin American
670	Ponapean (Pohnpelan)		
671	Salpanese	721	Mestizo
672	Tarawa Islander	722	Mexican
673	Tinian	723	Nicaraguan
674	Trukese (Chuukese)	724	Panamanian
675	Yapese	725	Paraguayo
984	Guamanian (FOSDIC circle)	726	Peruvian
676-680 Me	lanesian	727	Puerto Rican
	•	728	Morena
676	Fijian	729	South American
677	Melanesian	730	Spanish
678	Papua New Guinean	731	Spanish-American
679	Solomon Islander	732	Spanish-Mexican
680	New Hebrides	733	Sudamericano
604 600 Oth	ner Pacific Islander		
001-033 Off	iei Facilic Islanuei	734	Uruguayan
681	Pacific Islander	735	Venezuelan
682	Reserve Pacific Islander 1	736	Reserve Hispanic 2
683	Reserve Pacific Islander 2	737	Reserve Hispanic 3
6 84	Reserve Pacific Islander 3	738	Reserve Hispanic 4
685	Reserve Pacific Islander 4	739	Reserve Hispanic 5
68 6	Reserve Pacific Islander 5	740	Reserve Hispanic 6
	·	741	Reserve Hispanic 7
687	Reserve Pacific Islander 6	742	Reserve Hispanic 8
688	Reserve Pacific Islander 7	743	Reserve Hispanic 9
689	Reserve Pacific Islander 8	744	Reserve Hispanic 10
690	Reserve Pacific Islander 9	745	Reserve Hispanic 11
691	Reserve Pacific Islander 10	746	Reserve Hispanic 12
6 92	Reserve Pacific Islander 11	747	•
693	Reserve Pacific Islander 12		Reserve Hispanic 13
694	Reserve Pacific Islander 13	748	Reserve Hispanic 14
695	Reserve Pacific Islander 14	740.700.00	36, 987-999 Not of Hispanic Origin
696	Asian or Pacific Islander	148-139, 30	oo, sor-sss not of mapanic origin
697	Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 1	749-750	Brava
698	Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 2	751	Brazil
699	Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 3	752	Brown
		753	Bushwacker
700-799, 98	6, 987-999 Other Race	754	Cajun
700-748 His	panic Origin	755	Cape Verdean
	•		Chocolate
700	Argentinian	756 757	Coe Clan
701	Bolivlan	757	
702	Borlcua	758	Coffee
703	Californio	759	Cosmopolitan
704	Central American	760	Issues
705	Chicano	761	Jackson White
706	Chilean	762	Lapp
707	Colombian	763	Melungeon
		764	Mixed
708	Costa Rican	765	Ramp
7 09	Cuban	766	Tunica
710	Dominican	767	Wesort
711	Ecuatorian (Ecuadorian)	101	1100011
H-60			CODE LISTS

	987-999 Not of Hispanic	800-869, 971	White-Con.
OriginCon.		819	White Asian Indian
768	Mulatto	820	White Samoan
769	Moor	821	White Guamanian
77 0	Biracial/Interracial	822	White Bangladeshi
771	Creole	823	White Burmese
772	Indian	824	White Cambodian (Kampuchean)
773	Turk	825	White Hmong
774	Half-Breed	826	White Indonesian
775	Rainbow	827	White Laotian
776	Octoroon	828	White Malayan
777	Quadroon	829	White Okinawan
778	Reserve Non-Hispanic 3	830	White Pakistani
		831	White Sri Lankan
779	Reserve Non-Hispanic 4	832	White Thai
780	Reserve Non-Hispanic 5	833	White Filian
781	Reserve Non-Hispanic 6	834	White Palauan
782	Reserve Non-Hispanic 7	835	White Tahitian
783	Reserve Non-Hispanic 8	836	White Tongan
784	Reserve Non-Hispanic 9		White Other Asian or Pacific Islande
78 5	Reserve Non-Hispanic 10	837	White Eskimo
78 6	Reserve Non-Hispanic 11	838	
787	Reserve Non-Hispanic 12	839	White Aleut
788	Reserve Non-Hispanic 13	840	Reserve White 3
789	Reserve Non-Hispanic 14	841	Reserve White 4
790	Reserve Non-Hispanic 15	842	Reserve White 5
791	Reserve Non-Hispanic 16	843	Reserve White 6
792	Reserve Non-Hispanic 17	844	Reserve White 7
793	Reserve Non-Hispanic 18	845	Reserve White 8
794	Reserve Non-Hispanic 19	846	Reserve White 9
795	Reserve Non-Hispanic 20	847	Reserve White 10
796	Reserve Non-Hispanic 21	848	Reserve White 11
797	Reserve Non-Hispanic 22	849	Reserve White 12
798	Trinidad	850	Reserve White 13
799	Other race, not elsewhere classified	8 51	Reserve White 14
986	Other race (FOSDIC circle)	852	Reserve White 15
	Reserve Other race	853	Reserve White 16
987-999	neserve Other race	854	Reserve White 17
000-000-074	Mhito	855	Reserve White 18
800-869, 971	Wille	856	Reserve White 19
800	White	857	Reserve White 20
801	Arab	858	Reserve White 21
802	English	859	Reserve White 22
803	French	860	Reserve White 23
804	German		Reserve White 24
805	Irish	861	
806	Italian	862	Reserve White 25
807	Near Easterner	863	Reserve White 26
808	Polish	864	Reserve White 27
809	Scottish	865	Reserve White 28
810	White and Black	866	Reserve White 29
		867	Reserve White 30
811	White Amerind	868	Reserve White 31
812	White Chinese	869	White Cherokee
813	White Formosan/Taiwanese	971	White (FOSDIC circle)
814	White Filipino		
815	White Hawaiian	870-934, 972	Black or Negro
816	White Korean	970	Black
817	White Vietnamese	870	African
818	White Japanese	871	Anican

870-934, 972	Black or Negro-Con.	870-934, 972	Black or Negro-Con.
872	African American	924	Reserve Black 22
873	Afro-American	925	Reserve Black 23
874	Nigritian	926	Reserve Black 24
875	Black and White	927	Reserve Black 25
876	Black Amerind	928	Reserve Black 26
877	Black Chinese	·	
878	Black Formosan/Taiwanese	929	Reserve Black 27
879	Black Filipino	930	Reserve Black 28
880	Black Hawaiian	931	Reserve Black 29
881	Black Korean	932	Reserve Black 30
882	Black Vietnamese	933	Reserve Black 31
883 884	Black Japanese Black Asian Indian	934	Black Cherokee
885	Black Samoan	972	Black or Negro (FOSDIC circle)
8 86	Black Guamanian	•	• •
887	Black Bangladeshi	935-940, 974	Eskimo
888	Black Burmese	935	Eskimo
8 89	Black Cambodian (Kampuchean)	936	Reserve Eskimo 1
890	Black Hmong	937	Reserve Eskimo 2
891	Black Indonesian	938	Reserve Eskimo 3
892	Black Laotian	939	Reserve Eskimo 4
893	Black Malayan		
894	Black Okinawan	940	Wales
895	Black Pakistani	974	Eskimo (FOSDIC circle)
896	Black Srl Lankan	941-970, 975	Aleut
897	Black Thai		
898	Black Filian	941	Aleut
899	Black Palauan	942	Reserve Aleut 1
900	Black Tahitian	943 944	Reserve Aleut 2 Reserve Aleut 3
901	Black Tongan	945	Reserve Aleut 4
902	Black Other Asian or Pacific Islander	946-970	Reserve Aleut 5
903	Black Eskimo	975	Aleut (FOSDIC circle)
904	Black Aleut	910	Medit (i Gobio Circle)
905	Reserve Black 3	971-986 FOS	DIC Circle Codes
906	Reserve Black 4		
907	Reserve Black 5	971	See White
908	Reserve Black 6	972	See Black or Negro
909	Reserve Black 7	973	See American Indian
910	Reserve Black 8	974	See Eskimo
911	Reserve Black 9	975	See Aleut See Asian
912	Reserve Black 10	976 977	See Asian
913	Reserve Black 11		See Pacific Islander
914	Reserve Black 12	978 979	See Asian
915	Reserve Black 13	980	See Asian
916	Reserve Black 14	981	See Asian
917	Reserve Black 15	982	See Asian
918	Reserve Black 16	983	See Pacific Islander
919	Reserve Black 17	984	See Pacific Islander
920	Reserve Black 18	985	See Asian
921	Reserve Black 19	986	See Other race
922	Reserve Black 20		
923	Reserve Black 21	987-999 Res	erve Other Race
320	HESELAC DIGITY & I		

H-62 CODE LISTS

