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

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## 1990 Census of <br> Population and Housing

Subject Summary
Tape File (SSTF) 8
Housing of the Elderly

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The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, Marshall L. Turner, Jr., Chief, assisted by Cathy L. Talbert, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, Walter C. Odom, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. Michael G. Gerland was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: Bernard E. Baymler, Albert W. Cosner, Gary J. Lauffer, Gerald A. Mann, Clement B. Nettles, Rusaell Price, and Barbara J. Stanard. Other important contributors were Barbara M. Abbott, Aobert J. Brown, David M. Coontz, and John T. Overby.

The Data Preparation Division, Joseph S. Harris, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. Plummer Alston, Jir., and Patricia M. Clark were assistant division chiefs.

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The Personnel Division, David P. Warner, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. Colieen $\mathbf{A}$. Wooderd was the assistant chief.

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

## 1990 Census of <br> Population and Housing

Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 8
Housing of the Elderly


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The file should be cited as follows:
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.

The technical documentation should be cited as follows:
Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 8, Housing of the Elderly Technical Documentation / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau, 1995.

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

For additional information conceming the technical docurnentation, 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.

| Age | Real estate taxes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bedrooms | Rooms |
| Condominium status | Selected monthly owner |
| Gross rent | costs |
| Group quarters | Sewage disposal |
| House heating fuel | Source of water |
| Household income in | Telephone in housing |
| 1989 | unit |
| Household type and | Tenure |
| relationship | Units in structure |
| Housing units | Value |
| Kitchen facilities | Vehicles available |
| Meals included in rent | Year householder |
| Mortgage status | moved into unit |
| Persons | Year structure built |
| 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 <br> State <br> Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated <br> Metropolitan Statistical Area <br> Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical <br> Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area <br> 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.
$1990 \mathrm{CH}-3$, 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 $103 r$ 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 subdivislons 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 avallable.

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 Istands. 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: $\$ 66$.
$1990 \mathrm{CH}-2$, 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 ruraf), 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.
$1990 \mathrm{CH}-2-1 \mathrm{~A}$, 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: $\$ 44$.
$1990 \mathrm{CH}-2-1 \mathrm{~B}$, Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas. Data are shown for MA's. GPO S/N 003-024-07624-1. Price: $\$ 66$.
$1990 \mathrm{CH}-2-1 \mathrm{C}$, 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 detalied 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 avallable 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 $6250 \mathrm{bpi}, \mathrm{ASCII}$ 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 subiect 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

## CONTENTS

## Introduction <br> Using the fille

## 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 titie, 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 atso 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 carefulfy; 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 cetl 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 $D$ outines the data collection and procedures. Facsimiles of both the respondent instructions and 1990 census long-form questionnaire are in appendix $E$.

Apperdix $F$ 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 confunction with the table (matrix) outines 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 tabeled 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.FnnxOXXX, 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 reet 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 availabie 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 fecord
Blaniks Alt persons
E Record
NOTE: The codes below are used only in the E records. A blank in this field indicates an A record.

000 All householders
Face of householder:
001 White
002 Black
003 Annerican indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
007 Asian or Pacific Islander
023 Other race
Hispanic origin of householder:
105 Not of Hispantic origin
100 Hispanic origin (of any race)
Household composition:
Householder, one persan househoid
Male householder
Female householder
Householder, two or more persons household
Married couple family householder
406 Male housenoider, no wife present, in other family or in nonfamily housenold
407 Female householder, no husband present, in other samily or in nonfamily housemold

## 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 B records provide data for persons with one of the characteristics listed in Chart 1.

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 levet 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 pro-
vide 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. Piease 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). Tabies 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) spits across segments.

## Chart 2. Segmentation of SSTF 8 Records

| Record A |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Segment 1 <br> Geographic Identification <br> Information | PA1 through <br> HA14-33 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 2 <br> Geographic Identification <br> Information | HA14-23 data cells-through <br> HA31-4 data cells |
|  | 6.447 characters |

## Chart 2. Segmentation of SSTF 8 Records-Con.

| Record A-Con. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Segment 3 <br> Geographic Identification Information |  |
|  | HA31-20 data calis-through HA35-194 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters including 3 characters filler |
| Segment 4 Geographic identlification 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 <br> 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-i24 data celis-through HA52-235 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 8 Geographic identification information |  |
|  | HA52-8 data cells-through HA58-54 data celis |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 9 |  |
| Geographic Identification Intormation | HA58-683 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 10 |  |
| Geographic Identification Information | HA58-235 data cells-through HA59-448 data cells |
|  | 6.447 characters |
| Segment 11 <br> Geographic Identification Information |  |
|  | HA59-254 data cells-through HAEO-429 data cells |
|  | 6.447 characters |
| Segment 12 <br> Geographic Identifitation Information |  |
|  | HA60-111 data celis-through HAG2-221 data celis |
|  | 6,447 characters |
|  |  |
| Segment 13 <br> Geographic Identification Information | HA52-49 data cells-through HA64-354 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 14 lit |  |
| Geographic Identification Information | HA64-122 data cells-through HA68-216 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 15 <br> Geographic Identification information |  |
|  | HA68-54 data celis-through HATE-176 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 16 Geographic Identification information |  |
|  | HA78-94 data cells-7hrough HA85-10 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |

2-4

Chart 2. Segmentation of SSTF 8 Records-Con.

| Record A-Con. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Segment 17 <br> Geographic Identification information |  |
|  | HA85-110 data cells-through HA88-195 data ceils |
|  | 6.447 characters |
| Segment 18 ( |  |
| Geographic identification Information | HA88-105 data cells-through HA90-278 data cetls |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 19 |  |
| Geographic Identification information | HA90-683 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 20 . |  |
| 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 Idertification information | HA93-163 data cells-through HA95-160 data celis |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 23 ( |  |
| Geographic Identification Information | HA95-683 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 24 |  |
| Geographic kdentification 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 26 |  |
| Geographic Identification information | HA102-179 data cells-through HA107-18 data cells |
|  | 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 ceils through HA110-484 data celis |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 29 |  |
| Geographic kdentification Information | HA110-116 data cells-through HA111-567 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Stgment 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 |

HOW TO USE THIS FILE

## Chart 2. Segmentation of SSTF 8 <br> Records-Con.

| Segment 32 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Geographic Itentification | HA113-227 data celis |
| frormaton | 6,447 characters including |
|  | 4,104 characters filler |
| Record B |  |
|  |  |
| Geographic Identification Information | HB1 through HB18-83 data cells |
|  | 6,447 characters |
| Segment 2 <br> 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.

[^0]
## 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)
$9 \quad$ Not in-This indicates a "remainder of" an area, such as a place code in the portion of a county subdivision not in a place, or the summary level is not part of any area to which the code field applies, such as a summary level which is not in an Alaska Native Regional Corporation.

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

Where these codes are specificatly 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 Level ${ }^{1}$

| Fleld name | Summary level 010 040 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Summary level } \\ & \mathbf{3 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Record Codes |  |  |
| File identification | * * | * * |
| State/US-Abbreviation | * * |  |
| Summary Level | * * | * * |
| Geographic Component | * * | * * |
| Characteristic Iteration | * * | * * |
| Logical Record Number | * * | * |
| Logical Record Part Number | * * | * * |
| Total Number of Parts In Record | * * | * * |

## Geographic Area Codes

Alaska Native Regional Corporation
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
Block
Block Group
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area


[^1]
## Chart 3. SSTF 8 File Identification by Summary Level ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$-Con.

| Field name | Summary level 010 . 040 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Summary level } \\ & 300 \quad 301 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic Area Codes-Con. |  |  |
| MSA/CMSA Slze 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 | * | * |

[^2]
## SUBJECT LOCATOR

## CONTENTS

## Index

This index is designed to identity quickly the variables in the SSTF 8 tables. Each variable in a table is listed alphabetically in bold type. Both the universes and the relevant table numbers appear under the varlable heading. If the index variable is cross tabulated by other varlables, the cross tabulation varlables are indicated beneath the universe and are preceded by the word "by."

The universe, that is the type of entry being tabulated, is shown in italics. While each tabulation applies to only one universe, the index variables may have references to more than one universe. Check all unlverses under each index variable.

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Table Total number
Title ..... of data cellsmatrix)
PA1. PERSONS(1)
Total1
PA2. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS(1) ..... 1
Universe: Persons Total
PA3. 100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS(1) ..... 4
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PA4. TENURE(2) BY AGE(4) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(11) ..... 88
Universe: Persons 60 years and over
Owner occupied:
to 64 years
In family households:
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Spouse
Other relatives
Nonrelatives
In nonfamily households:
Male householder:
Living alone
Not living alone
Female householder:
Living alone
Not living alone
Nonrelatives
In group quarters:
Institutionalized persons
Other persons in group quarters
65 to 74 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)
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65 to 69 years:
(Repeat GROUP QUARTERS)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat GROUP QUARTERS)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat GROUP OUARTERS)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat GROUP QUARTERS)
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PA5. SEX(2) BY AGE(7) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3)-Con. 85 to 89 years: (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS) 90 years and over: (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS)
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## Female:

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(Repeat AGE By GROUP QUARTERS)
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HA1. HOUSING UNITS(1)

```
            Unhverse: Housing units
            Total
```

HA2. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1). ..... 1
Universe: Housing units Total
HA3. 100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1), ..... 1

```Universe: Housing unitsTotal
```

HA4, TENURE(2)

```2Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and overOwner occupied
```

Renter occupied
HA5. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) ..... 16
Universe: Occupled housing units
Owner occupled:
15 to 59 years
60 to 64 years

```65 to 69 years74 years75 to 79 years80 to 84 years85 to 89 years90 years and over
```

Renter occupied:

```(Repeat AGE OF 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
1, attached
2
3 or more
Moble home or trailer
Other
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
70 to 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)
```

HA7. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) 15 to 59 years:

1, detached

1, attached

2

3 or 4

5 to 9

10 to 19

20 to 49

50 or more

Mobile home or traller

Other

60 to 64 years:

(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)

65 to 69 years:

(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)

70 to 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:80Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
HA8. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6)..............
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 UNTT(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
1960 t 1979
1959 or earlier.
( to 64 years:
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)

HA9. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6)-CON.
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)
HA10. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(B)
Universe: Owner-occupled 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
1950 to 1959
1940 to 1949
1939 or earlier
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
90 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
HA11. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(B)
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
1950 to 1959
1940 to 1949
1939 or earller
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)

## HA11. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8)-COn. 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)

HA12. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY ROOMS(9) .......................................................................
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. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY ROOMS(9) ......................................................................
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)

HA14. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7)
Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:

1 person
2 persons
3 persons
4 persons
5 persons
6 persons
7 or more persons
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
90 years and over:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
HA15. 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.
2 persons
3 persons
4 persons
5 persons
6 persons
7 or more persons
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat PERSONS INUNIT)
90 years and over:
(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)
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
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)

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data ceils |
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| HA16. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5)-CON. <br> 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) |  |
| HA17. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5). $\qquad$ <br> Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> 0.50 or less <br> 0.51 to 0.75 <br> 0.76 to 1.00 <br> 1.01 to 1.50 <br> 1.51 or more <br> 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) |  |
| HA18. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY BEDROOMS(6). <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> No bedroom <br> 1 bedroom <br> 2 bedrooms <br> 3 bedrooms <br> 4 bedrooms <br> 5 or more bedrooms <br> 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) <br> 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) <br> 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) <br> 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) |  |

HA19. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY BEDROOMS(6)48Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over15 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 8EDROOMS)
90 years and over:
(Repeat BEDROOMS)
HA20. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2)..
Universe: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
Owner occupied:
15 to 59 years:
Complete plumbing facilties
Lacking complete plumbing facilities
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
90 years and over:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By PLUMBING FACILITIES)
HA21. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY KITCHEN FACILTIES(2)
Universe: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
Owner occupied:
15 to 59 years:
Complete kttchen facllities
Lacking complete kltchen facilities
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
HA21. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY KITCHEN FACILTIES(2)-CON.
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
90 years and over:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTTIES)
Renter occupled:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
HA22. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2),
Unlverse: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
Owner occupied:
15 to 59 years:
With telephone
No telephone
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
90 years and over:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
Renter occupled:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
HA23. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2)
Universe: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
Owner occupied:
15 to 59 years:
Condominium
Not condominium
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
90 years and over:
(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
HA24. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4)...............................................
15 to 59 years:
None
1
2
2
3 or more
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)

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HA24. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4)-Con.

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HA24. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4)-Con.
65 to 69 years:
65 to 69 years:
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
70 to 74 years:
70 to 74 years:
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
75 to 79 years:
75 to 79 years:
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
80 to 84 years:
80 to 84 years:
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
85 to 89 years:
85 to 89 years:
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
90 years and over:
90 years and over:
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
    (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
HA25. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4)
    Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with one or more persons }60\mathrm{ years and over
        15 to 59 years:
            None
            1
            2
            3 or more
        60 to 64 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
        65 to 69 years:
            (Repeat VEHICLES AVAlLABLE)
        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)
HA26. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9)
    Universe: Owner-occupled 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)
```

HA27. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(B) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) ..... 72
Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:

Utlify 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 to 89 years:

(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)

90 years and over:

(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)

## Ha28. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) <br> Universe: Owner-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)
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) <br> Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: <br> Public system or private company <br> Individual well: <br> Drilled <br> 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)

HA29. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)-Con. 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)
HA30. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) ...................................................
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over
15 to 59 years:
Public sewer
Septic tank or cesspool
Other means
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
90 years and over:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
HA31. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) ........................................................................
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years:

Public sewer
Septic tank or cesspool
Other means
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat SEWAcE DISPOSAL)
90 years and over:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
HA32. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(B) BY VALUE(18) ............................................................................................. 144
Universe: Specified owner-occupled housing units with one or more persons
60 years and over
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 $\$ 89,999$

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
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| HA32. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18)-Con. <br> $\$ 90,000$ to $\$ 99,999$ <br> $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 124,999$ <br> $\$ 125,000$ to $\$ 149,999$ <br> $\$ 150,000$ to $\$ 174,999$ <br> $\$ 175,000$ to $\$ 199,999$ <br> $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 249,999$ <br> $\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 299,999$ <br> $\$ 300,000$ to $\$ 399,999$ <br> $\$ 400,000$ to $\$ 499,999$ <br> $\$ 500,000$ or more <br> 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE) <br> 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE) <br> 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE) <br> 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE) <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat VALUE) |  |
| HA32A. | MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) $\qquad$ <br> Universe: Speciffed owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over Median value: $15 \text { to } 64 \text { years }$ <br> 65 years and over | 2 |
| HA32B. | MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) $\qquad$ <br> Universe: Specilled owner-occupled housing units with one or more persons <br> 60 years and over <br> Median value: <br> 15 to 59 years <br> 60 to 64 years <br> 65 to 69 years <br> 70 to 74 years <br> 75 to 79 years <br> 80 to 84 years <br> 85 to 89 years <br> 90 years and over | $8$ |
| HA33. | MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18) $\qquad$ <br> Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons <br> 60 years and over <br> With a mortgage: <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> Less than \$20,000 <br> $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ <br> $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 59,999$ <br> $\$ 60,000$ to $\$ 69,999$ <br> $\$ 70,000$ to $\$ 79,999$ <br> $\$ 80,000$ to $\$ 89,999$ <br> $\$ 90,000$ to $\$ 99,999$ <br> $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 124,999$ <br> $\$ 125,000$ to $\$ 149,999$ <br> $\$ 150,000$ to $\$ 174,999$ <br> $\$ 175,000$ to $\$ 199,999$ | ....... 288 |

HA33. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VALUE(18)-COn.
$\$ 200,000$ 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)
HA34. AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY MORTGAGE 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).
HA35. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8)
BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)
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 $\$ 399$
$\$ 40.7$ 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)

# HA35. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) <br> BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)-Con. 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) 

Not mortgaged: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
HA35A. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2)
Universe: Specified owner-occupled 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)

HA36. AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE
STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8)

Universe: Specifled owner-occupled 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)
HA37. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS 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)

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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\mathrm{ 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\mathrm{ 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
        HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)
                800
    Universe: Specified owner-occupled housing units with one or more persons
    60 years and over
    15 to 59 years:
            Less than $5,000:
            With a mortgage:
                    Less than 10 percent
                    10 to }14\mathrm{ percent
                    15 to }19\mathrm{ percent
                    20 to }24\mathrm{ 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 SELFCTED 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)
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HA38. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY MORTGAGE 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) 85 to 89 years:
(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)
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)
HA39. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13)
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)

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HA39. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13)-Con.
    70 to }74\mathrm{ years:
            (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
        75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
        80 to 84 years:
            (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
        85 to 89 years:
            (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
        90 years and over:
            (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)
HA40. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY GROSS RENT(10)
        Universe: Specified renter-accupled housing units with one or more persons
        60 years and over
    15 to 59 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
    60 to 64 years:
        (Repeat GROSS RENT)
    65 to 69 years:
        (Repeat GROSS RENT)
    70 to 74 years:
            (Repeat GROSS RENT)
75 to 79 years:
            (Repeat GROSS RENT)
80 to 84 years:
    (Repeat GROSS RENT)
85 to 89 years:
    (Repeat GROSS RENT)
90 years and over:
    (Repeat GROSS RENT)
HA4OA. MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8)
        Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with one or more
        persons }60\mathrm{ years and over
    Median gross rent:
        15 to 59 years
        60 to 64 years
        6 5 \text { to } 6 9 \text { years}
        70 to }74\mathrm{ years
        75 to 79 years
        80 to }84\mathrm{ years
        85 to 89 years
        90 years and over
HA41. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) 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 one or more persons
60 years and over
15 to 59 years:
Less than \$5,000:
Less than 10 percent
10 to 14 percent
15 to 19 percent
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HA41. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT 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: Speciffed 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)

## HA41A. MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5)-COn.

 90 years and over:(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
HA42. MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY GROSS RENT(9)
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 $\$ 100$
$\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$
\$200 to \$299
$\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$
$\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$
$\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$
$\$ 600$ to $\$ 749$
$\$ 750$ to $\$ 999$
$\$ 1,000$ or more
60 to 64 years:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
65 to 69 years:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
70 to 74 years:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
75 to 79 years:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
80 to 84 years:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
85 to 89 years:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
90 years and over:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
No meals included in rent:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By GROSS RENT)
HA43. AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8)
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
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
No meals included in rent:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)
HA44. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY UNITS IN
STRUCTURE(5)
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
Mobile home or trailer
Other

HA44. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY UNITS IN 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-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
Less than $\$ 5,000$ :
1 , detached
1 , attached
2
3 or 4
5 to 9
10 to 19
20 to 49
50 or more
Mobile home or trailer
Other
$\$ 5,000$ 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)

HA46. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2)
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
Less than \$5,000:
Complete plumbing facilities
Lacking complete plumbing facilities
$\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES)
$\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
\$15,000 to \$19,999:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
$\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 24,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
\$25,000 to \$29,999:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
$\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
$\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
$\$ 50,000$ or more:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PLUMBING FACILITIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PLUMBING FACILTIES)
HA47. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY PLUMBING
FACILITIES(2)
Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:

Less than $\$ 5,000$ :
Complete plumbing facilities
Lacking complete plumbing facllities
$\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
\$10,000 to \$14,999:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
$\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
\$20,000 to \$24,999:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACIUTIES)
$\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
$\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
$\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ :
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
$\$ 50,000$ or more:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PLUMBING FACILTTES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PLUMBING FACIUTIES)
HA48. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY KITCHENFACILTIES(2)

Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
Less than $\$ 5,000$ :
Complete kitchen facllities
Lacking complete kitchen faclities
$\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
$\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
$\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACIUTIES)
$\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 24,999:$
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
$\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
$\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
$\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
$\$ 50,000$ or more:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN FACILTIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
HA49. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999(9) BY KITCHEN
FACILITIES(2)
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over.
65 to 74 years:
Less than $\$ 5,000$ :
Complete kitchen facilities
Lacking complete kitchen facilities
$\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTTIES)
$\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACIUTIES)
$\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTTES)
\$20,000 to \$24,999:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
\$25,000 to \$29,999:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
$\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
$\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
$\$ 50,000$ or more:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN FACIUTIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
HA50. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY TELEPHONE
IN HOUSING UNIT(2).....................................................................................................................................................
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
Less than $\$ 5,000$ :
With telephone
No telephone
HA50. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY TELEPHONEIN HOUSING UNIT(2)-Con.
\$5,000 to \$9,999:
(Repeat TELEPHONE N 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 HOUSTING UNIT)
85 years and over:
(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)
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 198? By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
85 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
HA52. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE
HEATING FUEL(9)
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

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HA52. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE
        HEATING FUEL(9)-Con.
            Solar energy
            Other fuel
            No fuel used
            $5,000 to $9,999:
                (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
            $10,000 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 yoars and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
HA53. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE
```



```
        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)
            $10,000 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\mathrm{ years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
```HA54. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BYSOURCE OF WATER(4)108Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over65 to 74 years:
            Less than \$5,000:
                Public system or private company
            Individual well:
                    Drilled
                    Dug
            Some other source
        \(\$ 5,000\) to \(\$ 9,999\) :
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
        \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 14,999\) :
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
        \$15,000 to \$19,999:
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
        \$20,000 to \$24,999:
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
        \$25,000 to \$29,999:
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
        \(\$ 30,000\) to \(\$ 39,999\) :
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            \(\$ 40,000\) to \(\$ 49,999\) :
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            \(\$ 50,000\) or more:
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
        75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SOURCE OF WATER)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SOURCE OF WATER)
HA55. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SOURCE
        OF WATER(4) .............................................................................................................................
    Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over
    65 to 74 years:
        Less than \(\$ 5,000\) :
            Public system or private company
            Individual well:
                Drilled
                    Dug
            Some other source
        \(\$ 5,000\) to \(\$ 9,999\) :
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            \$10,000 to \$14,999:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            \$15,000 to \$19,999:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            \$20,000 to \$24,999:
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            \(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 29,999\) :
            (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            \(\$ 30,000\) to \(\$ 39,999\) :
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            \$40,000 to \$49,999:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
            \(\$ 50,000\) or more:
                (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
    75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SOURCE OF WATER)
    85 years and over:
            (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SOURCE OF WATER)
```

HA56. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD \#NCOME IN 1989(9) BY
SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3)
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder }65\mathrm{ years and over
65 to 74 years:
Less than \$5,000:
Public sewer
Septic tank or cesspooi
Other means
\$5,000 to \$9,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$10,000 to \$14,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$15,000 to \$19,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$20,000 to \$24,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$25,000 to \$29,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$30,000 to \$39,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$40,000 to \$49,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$50,000 or more:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
75 to }84\mathrm{ years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
85 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
HA57. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY
SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3)
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to }74\mathrm{ years:
Less than \$5,000:
Public sewer
Septic tank or cesspool
Other means
\$5,000 to \$9,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$10,000 to \$14,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$15,000 to \$19,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$20,000 to \$24,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$25,000 to \$29,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$30,000 to \$39,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$40,000 to \$49,999:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
\$50,000 or more:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
85 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)

```

HA58. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME
IN 1989(9) BY VALUE(18) .........................................................................................................
With a mortgage:
65 to 74 years:
Less than \(\$ 5,000\) :
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 \(\$ 199,999\)
\(\$ 200,000\) to \(\$ 249,999\)
\(\$ 250,000\) to \(\$ 299,999\)
\(\$ 300,000\) to \(\$ 399,999\)
\(\$ 400,000\) to \(\$ 499,999\)
\(\$ 500,000\) or more
\(\$ 5,000\) to \(\$ 9,999\) :
(Repeat VALUE)
\(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 14,999\) :
(Repeat VALUE)
\(\$ 15,000\) to \$19,999:
(Repeat VALUE)
\(\$ 20,000\) to \(\$ 24,999\) :
(Repeat VALUE)
\$25,000 to \$29,999:
(Repeat VALUE)
\(\$ 30,000\) to \(\$ 39,999\) :
(Repeat VALUE)
\(\$ 40,000\) to \(\$ 49,999:\)
(Repeat VALUE)
\(\$ 50,000\) or more:
(Repeat VALUE)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By VALUE)
85 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By VALUE)
Not mortgaged:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By VALUE)
HA59. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME
IN 1989(9) BY SELECIED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)
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 \(\$ 100\)
\(\$ 100\) 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 \(\$ 999\)

HA59. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME 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:
(Fepeat 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)
HAGO. 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)
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)
\(\mathbf{\$ 2 5 , 0 0 0}\) to \(\$ 29,999\) :
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME \(\mathbb{N}\) 1989)
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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)-CON.
\$30,000 to \$39,999:
(Repeat SELECFED 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)
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 HOUSEHOLDD INCOME IN 1989)
Not mortgaged:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS 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 househol...............................................................
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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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Table \\
(matrix)
\end{tabular} & Title & Total number of data cells \\
\hline \multirow[t]{33}{*}{HA62.} & AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY GROSS RENT (10) & 270 \\
\hline & Universe: Specifled renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over & \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
65 to 74 years: \\
Less than \(\$ 5,000\) :
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & With cash rent: & \\
\hline & Less than \$100 & \\
\hline & \$100 to \$199 & \\
\hline & - \$200 to \$299 & \\
\hline & \$300 to \$399 & \\
\hline & \$400 to \$499 & \\
\hline & - \$500 to \$599 & \\
\hline & \$600 to \$749 & \\
\hline & \$750 to \$999 & \\
\hline & \$1,000 or more & \\
\hline & No cash rent & \\
\hline & \$5,000 to \$9,999: & \\
\hline & (Repeat GROSS RENT) & \\
\hline & \$10,000 to \$14,999: & \\
\hline & (Repeat GROSS RENT) & \\
\hline & \$15,000 to \$19,999: & \\
\hline & (Repeat GROSS RENT) & \\
\hline & \$20,000 to \$24,999: & \\
\hline & (Repeat GROSS RENT) & \\
\hline & \$25,000 to \$29,999: & \\
\hline & (Repeat GROSS RENT) & \\
\hline & \$30,000 to \$39,999: & \\
\hline & \$40,000 to \$49,999: & \\
\hline & (Repeat GROSS RENT) & \\
\hline & \$50,000 or more: & \\
\hline & (Repөat GROSS RENT) & \\
\hline & 75 to 84 years: & \\
\hline & (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT) & \\
\hline & 85 years and over: & \\
\hline & (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT) & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{15}{*}{HA63.} & & \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOL INCOME \\
IN 1989(10)
\end{tabular} & 270 \\
\hline & Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder & \\
\hline & 65 years and over & \\
\hline & 65 to 74 years: & \\
\hline & Less than \$5,000: & \\
\hline & Less than 10 percent & \\
\hline & 10 to 14 percent & \\
\hline & 15 to 19 percent & \\
\hline & 20 to 24 percent & \\
\hline & 25 to 29 percent & \\
\hline & 30 to 34 percent & \\
\hline & 35 to 39 percent & \\
\hline & 40 to 49 percent & \\
\hline & 50 percent or more Not computed & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HA63. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME \(\mathbb{N}\) 1989(9) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con.
\(\$ 25,000\) to \(\$ 29,999:\)
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \(\$ 30,000\) to \(\$ 39,999\) :

\footnotetext{

}
HA65. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED WNTO UNIT(6) ..... 90
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)
Other:
                    (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)
HA66. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) ..... 120
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with househoider 65 years and over65 to 74 years:
1, detached:
989 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)
Other
                    (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BULLT)
    75 to 84 years:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
HA67. 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)

HA67. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9)-CON.
2 or more:
(Repeat ROOMS)
Mobile home or trailer:
(Repeat ROOMS)
Other:
(Repeat ROOMS)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS)
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:
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:
(Repeat ROOMS)
3 or 4:
(Repeat ROOMS)
5 to 9 :
(Repeat ROOMS)
10 to 19:
(Repeat ROOMS)
20 to 49:
(Repeat ROOMS)
50 or more:
(Repeat ROOMS)
Mobile home or trailer:
(Repeat ROOMS)
Other:
(Repeat ROOMS)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS)
HAC9. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY
PLUMBING FACILTITES(2)
Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
1, detached:
Complete plumbing facilities
Lacking complete plumbing facilities
1, attached:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
2 or more:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
Moblle home or trailer:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
Other:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
```

Table
HA69. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY PLUMBING FACIUTIES(2)-Con.
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACILITIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By PLUMBING FACIUTIES)
HA70. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY PLUMBING FACILITESS(2
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
1, detached:
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 FACILTIIES)
20 to 49:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES)
50 or more:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITES)
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)
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:
1, detached:
Complete kitchen facilities
Lacking complete kitchen faclities
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 FACIUTJES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILTIES)

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HA72. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with househoider 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:

1, detached:
Complete kitchen facilities
Lacking complete kitchen facilities
1, attached:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
2:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
3 or 4:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACIUTIES)
5 to 9 :
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTTIES)
10 to 19:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
20 to 49:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
50 or more:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
Mobile home or trailer:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
Other:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACHITIES)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
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
65 to 74 years:
1, detached:
With telephone
No telephone
1, attached:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
2 or more:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
Mobile home or trailer:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
Other:
(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)
HA74. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)
BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2)
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:

1, detached:
With telephone
No telephone
1, attached:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
2 :
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
3 or 4:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)

HA74. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNTTS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY JELEPHONE 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 traller:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) Other:
(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)
HA75. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(8)..........................
Universe: Owner-occupled condominium housing units with householder
65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
1, detached
1, attached
2
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).................................................................... 24
65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
1, detached
1, attached
2
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)
HA77. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY
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
```

HA77. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY
HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9)-Con.
Solar energy
Other fuel
No fuel used
1, attached:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
2 or more:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
Moblie home or traller:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
Other:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
75 to }84\mathrm{ years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
HA78. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)
BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9)
Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
1, detached:
Utlity gas
Botted, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Fuel of, kerosene, etc.
Coal or coke
Wood
Solar energy
Other fuat
No fuel used
1, attached:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
2:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
3 or 4:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
5 to 9:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
10 to 19:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
20 to 49:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
50 or more:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
Mobile home or trailer:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
Other:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
HA79. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5)
BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65................................................
65 to 74 yeats:
1, detached:
Public system or private company
Indlvidual well:
Drilled
Dug

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HA79. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5)
BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)-Con.
Some other source
1, attached:
(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)

\section*{2 or more:}
(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
Mobile home or traller:
(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)
HABO. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)
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 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)
HAB1. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5)
BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3)
Universe: Owner-occupled 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 traller:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
Other:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
TABLE (MATRIX) OUTLINES

HAB1. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3)-COn.
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
HA82. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL (3)
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
\(\mathbf{1}\), detached:
Public sewer
Septic tank or cesspool
Other means
1, attached:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
2:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
3 or 4 :
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
5 to 9:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
10 to 19:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
20 to 49:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
50 or more:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
Moblle home or trailer:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
Other:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
HA83. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY VALUE(18)
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years:

1, detached:
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
\(\$ 200,000\) to \(\$ 249,999\)
\(\$ 250,000\) to \(\$ 299,999\)
\(\$ 300,000\) to \(\$ 399,999\)
\(\$ 400,000\) to \(\$ 499,999\)
\(\$ 500,000\) or more
1, attached:
(Repeat VALUE)

HA83. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY VALUE(18)-Con. 75 to 84 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By VALUE)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By VALUE)
HA84. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2)
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)
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)
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)
```

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: Specifled owner-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\mathrm{ 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 \$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 (NCOME IN 1989)
1, attached:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
75 to }84\mathrm{ years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
INCOME IN 1989)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
INCOME IN 1989)
HA87. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY REAL
ESTATE TAXES(13)
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to }74\mathrm{ 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 \$1,499
\$1,500 to \$1,999
\$2,000 or more
1, attached:
(Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES)

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HA87. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13)-Con.
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)
HAB8. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS RENT(10)
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 traller:
(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)
HA89. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) 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 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)
2:
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\section*{HA89.}

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS
RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)-Con. 3 or 4:
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLO 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)
Mobilie home or traller:
(Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) Other:
(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 : \(N C O M E\) 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)
2:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
3 or 4:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 5 to 9 :
(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)

HAgo. 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)-Con.

20 to 49:
(Repeat HOUSEHOID 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 traller:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
Other:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)

\section*{75 to 84 years:}
(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)
HA91. MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3)
BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(7) BY GROSS RENT(9)
Universe: Specified renter-occupled 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
2:
(Repeat GROSS RENT)
3 or 4:
(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)
```

HA92. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED
INTO UNIT(6) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8)144Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over

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65 to 74 years:
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        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 earler
        1985 to 1988:
            (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
        1980 to 1984:
            (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
        1970 to 1979:
        (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
        1960 to 1969:
            (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
        1959 or earlier:
            (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
        75 to 84 years:
        (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
    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
With a mortgage:
65 to 74 years:
1989 to March 1990:
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
1985 to 1988:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
1980 to 1984:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
1970 to 1979:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
1960 to 1969:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
1959 or earlier:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS)

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HA93. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)-COn. 85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
Not mortgaged:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)
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)
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 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
1985 to 1988:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
1980 to 1984:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
1970 to 1979:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
1960 to 1969:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
1959 or earlier:
(Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
Not mortgaged:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDEA By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
HA95. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY SELECTED MONTHIY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10)
Universe: Specified owner-occupled 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
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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)-Con.
30 to 34 percent
35 to 39 percent
40 to 49 percent
5 0 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)
1985 to 1988:
(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)
1970 to 1979:
(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
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
HA96. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6)
8Y GROSS RENT(10)
Universe: Specilfed renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
6 5 to 7 4 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)

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HA96. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) 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)
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)
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)

\section*{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)
1959 or earlier:
(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
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 1989)
85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
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HA98. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY PLUMBINGFACILITIES(2)48Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over65 to 74 years:
1989 to March 1990:
Complete plumbing facilities
Lacking complete plumbing facilities
1985 to 1988:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES)
1980 to 1984:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
1970 to 1979:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
1960 to 1969:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
1950 to 1959:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACIUTIES)
1940 to 1949:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
1939 or eartier:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING FACILUTIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING FACILITIES)
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
65 to }74\mathrm{ years:
1989 to March 1990:
Complete plumbing facillies
Lacking complete plumbing facilities
1985 to 1988:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
1980 to 1984:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
1970 to 1979:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES)
1960 to 1969:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
1950 to 1959:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
1940 to 1949:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
1939 or earlier:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
75 to }84\mathrm{ years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING FACILTIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING FACILITIES)
HA100. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY
KITCHEN FACILITIES(2)
Universe: Owner-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 FACILTTIES)
1980 to 1984:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
1970 to 1979:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)

HA100. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY 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 FACIUTIES)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN FACIUTIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
HA101. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2)
Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
1989 to March 1990:
Complete kitchen facilities
Lacking complete kitchen facilitiles
1985 to 1988:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
1980 to 1984:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES)
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 FACIUTIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
HA102. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(B) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9)............... 216
Universe: Owner-occupled 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
HA102. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9)-Con. 1940 to 1949:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
1939 or eariier:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
HA103. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) ...................................................................................
Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
1989 to March 1990:
Utillty gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Eiectricty
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)
1940 to 1949:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
1939 or earlier:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
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
0.51 to 0.75
0.76 to 1.00
1.01 to 1.50
1.51 or more
$\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$ :
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)
$\$ 200$ to $\$ 299$ :
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)
$\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$ :
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)
$\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$ :
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)
$\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$ :
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)
\$600 to \$749:
(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)

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Table Total number
(matrix)
Title
HA104. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5)-Con.
\(\$ 750\) 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)
HA105. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY PLUMBING FACILTIES(2)
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 FACILTIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat GROSS RENT By PLUMBING FACILITIES)
HA106. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY KITCHEN FACILTIES(2)
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)

HA106. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY KITCHEN FACILTEES(2)-Con.
No cash rent:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat GROSS RENT By KITCHEN FACILTIIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat GROSS RENT By KTCHEN FACILTIES)
HA107. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2)
Universe: Speciffed 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)
60
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with househoider 65 years and over
65 to 74 years:
Less than \(\$ 20,000\) :
Condominium
Not condominlum
\(\$ 20,000\) 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)
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Title
HA108. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2)-Con. 75 to 84 years:
(Repeat VALUE By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
85 years and over:
(Repeat VALUE By CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
HA109. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) 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:
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)
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
Universe: Speciffed owner-occupied housing units with househoider 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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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)-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 $59,999:
            (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COST$ 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 SELFCTED 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)
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)
    Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with househoider 65 years and over
    65 to }74\mathrm{ years:
    Less than $20,000:
        Less than $5,000:
            Less than 10 percent
            10 to }14\mathrm{ percent
            15 to }19\mathrm{ percent
            20 to }24\mathrm{ 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 $19,999:
                    (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF
                    HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
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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)-CON.
$\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ :
(Repest 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:

(Repeai VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)
HA112. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13).
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 $\$ 99,999$ :
(fepeat 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)
HB1. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) ..... 6
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over Owner occupied:

65 to 74 years

75 to 84 years

85 years and over

Renter occupied:

(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)

HB2. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)

Owner occupied:

65 to 74 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

75 to 84 years:

(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)

85 years and over:

(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)
HB3. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR 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
1980 to 1984
1970 to 1979
1960 to 1969
1959 or earlier
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)
HB4. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8)
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
Owner occupied:
65 to 74 years:
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
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)

HB4. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BULLT(8)-CON. 85 years and over:
(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)
HB5. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY ROOMS(9)
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
Owner occupied:
65 to 74 years:
1 room
2 rooms
3 rooms
4 rooms
5 rooms
6 rooms
7 rooms
8 rooms
9 or more rooms
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat ROOMS)
85 years and over:
(Repeat ROOMS)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By ROOMS)
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
1 bedroom
2 bedrooms
3 bedrooms
4 bedrooms
5 or more bedrooms
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat BEDROOMS)
85 years and over:
(Repeat BEDROOMS)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By BEDROOMS)

```
HB7. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2).
Universe: Occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over
Owner occupied:
65 to 74 years:
Complete plumbing facillties
Lacking complete plumblng facilities
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES)
85 years and over:
(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By PLUMBING FACILTIES)
HB8. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) .............................................. 12
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
Owner occupied:
65 to 74 years:
Complete kitchen facilities
Lacking complete kitchen facilities
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)
```

HB8. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY KITCHEN FACILTIES(2)-Con.
85 years and over:
(Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIIES)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By KITCHEN FACILITIES)
HB9. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) ..... $\$ 2$
Owner occupied:
Condominium
Not condominium
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat COND:
(Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)
Renter occupied:
HB10. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDEA(3) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2) ..... 12
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
Owner occupied:With telephone
No telephone
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
85 years and over:
(Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)
HB11. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) ..... 24
Universe: Occupi
Owner occupied:
65 to 74 years:
None

1
2
3 or more
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
85 years and over:
(Repeat VEHICLLES AVAILABLE)
Fenter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VEHICLES AVAILABLE)
HB12. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) ..... 54
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over

Owner occupied:

65 to 74 years:

Utillity gas

Bottled, tank, or LP gas

Electricity

Fuel oll, kerosene, etc.

Coal or coke

Wood

Solar energy

Other fuel

No fuel used

75 to 84 years:

(Ropeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
HB12. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9)-COn.
85 years and over:
(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AgE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSE HEATING FUEL)
HB13. TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4)
Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over
Owner occupled:
65 to 74 years:
Public system or private company
individual wel:
Drilled
Dug
Some other source
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
85 years and over:
(Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SOURCE OF WATER)
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
Septic tank or cesspool
Other means
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
85 years and over:
(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
Renter occupied:
(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SEWAGE DISPOSAL)
HB15. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(18)
Universe: Specified owner-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over
65 to 74 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 $\$ 199,999$
$\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 249,999$
$\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 299,999$
$\$ 300,000$ to $\$ 399,999$
$\$ 400,000$ to $\$ 499,999$
$\$ 500,000$ or more
75 to 84 years:
(Repeat VALUE)
85 years and over:
(Repeat VALUE)

HB16. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10)
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)
HB17. MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13)
Universe: Speciffed owner-occupied housing units with househoider 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)
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).
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with househoider 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 PERCENTAGE 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:
Less than \$5,000:
Whth 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 HOUSEHOED 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)

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HB20. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13)39Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with househoider 65 years and over65 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)
HB21. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(10).
    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)
HB22. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN
            1989(10)30Universe: Specified renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over
    65 to 74 years:
            Less than }10\mathrm{ percent
            10 to }14\mathrm{ percent
            15 to 19 percent
            20 to }24\mathrm{ 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)
```

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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\mathrm{ percent
            15 to 19 percent
            20 to }24\mathrm{ 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)
```

HB24. 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 householder65 years and over
    Meals included in rent:
        6 5 \text { to } 7 4 \text { years:}
            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
        75 to 84 years
            (Repeat GROSS RENT)
        85 years and over:
            (Repeat GROSS RENT)
    No meals included in rent:
        (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By GROSS RENT)
HB25. AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) .... 6
    Universe: Specffied renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent with householder
        65 years and over
    Total:
        Meals included in rent:
            65 to 74 years
            75 to }84\mathrm{ years
            85 years and over
        No meals included in rent:
            (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)
```


## SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE CHART

| Summary leveiarea | Summary level ande $\qquad$ | Geographic component code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 010 | 002023 |
| United States |  | 2430 |
| State | 040 | 002023 |
|  |  | 2430 |
| Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area | 300 | 002324 |
| Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area-Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area | 301 | 002324 |

## USER NOTES

User notes supply file purchasers with additional or corrected information which becomes avaliable 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 fled in their proper location and the original pages destroyed. Replacement pages can be readlly identfied, 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 8 .)

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 officlal 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 (iength of questlonnaire, 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 $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ "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 thems 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 educatlon, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error assoclated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by ftems 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 stili 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 geographlc 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.

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

| Farnilies misclassified as: | Poor |
| :--- | ---: |
| United States, excluding Puerto |  |
| Rico and the Virgin Islands | 388 |
|  |  |
| Alabama | 11 |
| Alaska | 7 |
| Arizona | 15 |
| Arkansas | 0 |
| California | 62 |
| Colorado | 9 |
| Connecticut | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 0 |
| Florida | 22 |
| Georgia | 25 |
| Hawaii | 0 |
| Idaho | 12 |
| Illinois | 3 |
| Indiana | 4 |
| lowa | 6 |
| Kansas | 0 |
| Kentucky | 25 |
| Louisiana | 17 |
| Maine | 0 |
| Maryland | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 0 |
| Michigan | 7 |
| Minnesota | 0 |
| Mississippi | 4 |
| Missouri | 5 |
| Montana | 3 |
| Nebraska | 0 |
|  |  |


| Families misclassified as: | Poor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Poor } \end{aligned}$ | 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 | 0 | 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 | -47 |
| 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 |



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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## CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: <br> SUBJECT SUMMARY TAPE FILE (SSTF) 8 , HOUSING OF THE ELDERLY

USER NOTE 4

Hispanic Origin Code Llst-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 thls 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

## DATA DICTIONARY

## CONTENTS


Table (Matrix) Section
IDENTIFICATION SECTION

| Field nams | Data dictionary <br> reference name | Field <br> size | Starting <br> position | Data <br> type |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Record Codes

| File tdentification ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 19 | A/NA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State/US Abbreviation ..............................................................STUSAB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AK | Alaska | GU | Guam | MP | Northern Mariana Islands | PW | Palau |  |
| AL | Alabama | HI | Hawaii | MS | Mississippi | Ril | Phode island |  |
| AR | Arkansas | IA | lowa | MT | Montana | SC | South Carolina |  |
| AS | American Samoa | 10 | kdaho | NC | North Carolina | SD | South Dakota |  |
| $A Z$ | Arizona | IL | Illinois | ND | North Dakota | TN | Tennessee |  |
| CA | Calitornia | $\mathbb{N}$ | Indiana | NE | Nebraska | TX | Texas |  |
| CO | Colorado | KS | Kansas | NH | New Hampshire | US | United States |  |
| CT | Connecticut | KY | Kentucky | N | New Jersey | UT | Utah |  |
| DC | District of | LA | Louisiana | NM | New Mexico | VA | Virginia |  |
|  | Columbia | MA | Massachusetts | NV | Nevada | V | Virgin Islands of |  |
| DE | Delaware | MD | Maryiand | NY | New York |  | the United States |  |
| FL | Florida | ME | Maine | OH | Onio | $V T$ | Vermont |  |
| FM | Federated | MH | Marshall Islands | OK | Oklahoma | WA | Washington |  |
|  | States of | MI | Michigan | OR | Oregon | W] | Wisconsin |  |
|  | Mieronesia | MN | Minnesota | PA | Pennsylvania | WV | West Virginia |  |
| GA | Georgia | HO | Missouri | PR | Puerto Rico | Wr | Wyoming |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 11 | N |
| Geographic Component ${ }^{3}$........................................................GEOCOMP |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 14 | N |

```
00 Not a geographic component
01 Uiban
02 Urban-in urbanized area
3 Urban-in urbanized area-in urbanized area central place
4 Urban-in urbarized area~-not in urbanized area central place
5 Urban-nat in urbanized area
6 Urban-not in urbanized area-place [10,000 or more persons]
Urban-not in urbanized area-place [2,500 to 9,999 persons]
Pural
Rural-place [1,000 to 2,499 popu{ation, not in an extended city]
0 Rural-place [0 to 999 popu{ation, not in an extended city]
11 Pural-not in place [or rura! part of extended city]
Fural-farm
3 Urban portion of extended city
4 Rural portion of extended city
O In metropolitan statistipal area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area
7 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban
22 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-rural
```

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section


[^3]| Field name |
| :--- |
| American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code............................AIANACC |



[^4]DATA DICTIONARY

IDENTIFICATION SECTION-Con.


[^5]IDENTIFICATION SECTION-COn.


[^6]

[^7]IDENTIFICATION SECTION-Con.

| Field name |  |  |  | Data dictionary refarence name |  | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State (FIPS) ${ }^{\text {B }}$. |  |  |  | STATEFP |  | 2 | 133 | A/N |
| 01 Asabama |  | lowa | 34 | New Jersey | 50 | Vermont |  |  |
| 02 Alaska | 20 | Kansas | 35 | New Mexico | 51 | Virginia |  |  |
| 04 Arizona | 21 | Kentucky | 36 | Now York | 53 | Washingt |  |  |
| 05 Arkansas | 22 | Louisiana | 37 | North Carotina |  | West Virg |  |  |
| 06 California | 23 | Maine | 38 | North Dakota | 55 | Wisconsi |  |  |
| 08 Colorado | 24 | Maryland | 39 | Ohio | 56 | Wyoming |  |  |
| 09 Connecticut | 25 | Massachusetts | 40 | Oklahoma | 60 | American |  |  |
| 10 Delaware | 26 | Michigan | 41 | Oregon | 64 | Federated | of Micronesia |  |
| 11 District of | 27 | Mirinesota | 42 | Pennsylvania | 66 | Guam |  |  |
| Columbla | 28 | Mississippi | 44 | Rhode Island | 68 | Marshall |  |  |
| 12 Forida | 29 | Missouri | 45 | South Carolina | 69 | Northern | a islands |  |
| 13 Georgia | 30 | Montana | 46 | South Dakota | 70 | Palau |  |  |
| 15 Hawaii | 31 | Nebraska | 47 | Tennessee | 72 | Puerto Pi |  |  |
| 16 kdaho | 32 | Nevada | 48 | Texas | 78 | Virgin tsla |  |  |
| 17 Mlinois <br> 18 Indiana | 33 | New Hampshire | 49 | Utan |  | the U | ates' |  |
| Urban/Rural ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  | .URBANRUR |  | 1 | 135 | A/N |
| 1 Urban |  |  |  | 2 Fural |  |  |  |  |
| Urbanized Areas |  |  |  | .........URBAREA |  | 4 | 136 | A/N |
| Urbanized Area Popu | n | ize Code. |  | ..............UASC |  | 2 | 140 | A/N |



NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.
DATA DICTIONARY


| Geographic Change User Note Indicator......................................GCUNI | 1 | 259 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 No geographic change note for the area within the summary levei <br> 1 See User Notes for a geographic change note |  |  |




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 publieations and related data products.
06 Cotnty-"County" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
07 District-county equivalent in American Samoa; "District" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
O8 independent city-county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the rame of the entity in census publications and related data products.

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

| Field name | Data dictionary <br> reference name | Field <br> size | Starting <br> position |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

09 Independent city-county equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census putblications 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 mquivalent in American Samoa; no status is appended to the name of the antity in census pubtications and related data products.
12 Wunicipality-county equivalent in Northern Mariana Issands; "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 tor the District of Columbla and Yeliowstone National Park (Montana). No gatatus 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 arid related data products.
19 American Indian reservation-minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and Now York; "Resservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
20 Barrio-minor civit division (MCD) in Puerto Pico; 'barrio" is appertied 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 narne of the entity in census publications and related data products.
22 Census county division (CCO)-minor civił 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 fivision (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; "subdistriet" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
25 City-minor civil division (MCD) equivatent 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 Ameriean Samoa; "county" is appended to the name of the entity in oensus 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 publieations and related data products.
28 District (assessment, election, magisterial, supervisors', or parish governing authority)-minor civil division (MCD) in Loutsiana, 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 lilinols and Nebraska; "precinct" is apperaded to the mame of the entity in census publications and related data products.
30 Election precinct-minor civil division (MCD) in Hlinois and Nebraska; no status is appended to the name of the ertity 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 cansus 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 mdependent city-minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
34 .Not used.
35 Island-minor civit division (MCD) in American Samos; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
36 Location-minor civil division (MCC) in New Hampshire; "iocation" 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 civit division (MCD) 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.

## IDENTIFICATION SECTION-Con.

| Fieid name | Data dictionary | Field | Starting <br> position |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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 civll division (MCD) in Puerto Pico; "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 appanded 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 civit 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 chill division (MCD) in 9 States; "unorg." is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
47 Vilage-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 oivil 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 deseription, or a description included with their name, as folliows:

Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (Montana): incorporatod 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): Untan County Government:
Lynchburg-Moore County (Tennessee): (none);
Milford city (remainder) (Conneclicut): (none);
Nashvillo-Davidson (remainder) (Tennessee): 'Metropolitan Government of Nashvilie and Davidson County";
No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
60 Town-placs; 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; piace 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 cen :us 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);
Nastbvile-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 diata products.
69 Census division-ho 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.

[^8]| Field name | Data dictionary <br> reterence name | Field <br> size | Starting <br> position | Data <br> type |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

72 Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)-'MSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census pulications 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 Pegional Corportation-no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and retated deta 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 tndian 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 tolated data products.
83 Joint ares-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.
g5 Pancheria-American Indian resenvation; "Rancheria" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
86 Resenation-American Indian reservation; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
87 Reserve-Arrerican Indian reservation; "Reserve" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
88 Tribal juriediction statisticat 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 kodian 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 $n \mathrm{n}=$ file number; for example, STF1A is the identification for Summary Tape File 1A. File identification codes for subject summary tape files are SSTFnn where $n$ n = the number of the subject report. File ldentification codes for special project files are identified by SPmmm where $\mathrm{mmm}=$ a three digit special project number. See How to Use This File for further information.
2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data matrices on the summary tape file have been summarized. The summary levet 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 ldentify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and a specific county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). See How to Use This File for further information.
3. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary tape file for the geographic components listed in the Geographic Component field. See How To Use This Filie 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.
6. Within the logical record, each part is identfied uniquely in terms of its sequence. See How to Use This File for further information.
7. This field identfies how many parts (or segments) comprise the entire logical record. See How to Use This File for further information.
8. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.
9. See the publication, Geographic Identification Code Scheme, for codes in this field and related terminology if it is applicable to this file. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.
10. See the publication, Geographic Identification Code Scheme, for FIPS 55 codes in this field and related terminology if it is applicable to this file. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.
11. Codes in unspecified arrangement for Census Bureau use.
12. Land area measurement in thousandths (.001) of a square kilometer. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in 1) the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File and 2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. Land area includes intermittent water and glaciers, which appear on census maps and in the TIGER File as hydrographic features. An area of .0005 square kilometer is rounded to .001 ; an area smaller than .0005 is rounded to .000 . The decimal point is implied on the file. Square miles can be derived by dividing square kilometers by 2.59 . See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this fied 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 enttities, 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 deflnition 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 slgn ( + ) 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 spectied summary level as determined in the 100 -percent processing.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PA1. | PERSONS(1) [1] Universe: Persons | 301 .......... | 301 .......... | 1 |
|  | Total..................... |  |  |  |
| PA2. | UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS(1) [1] Universe: Persons | 310......... | 310 ......... | 1 |
|  | Total................... |  |  |  |
| PA3. | 100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS(1) [1] Universe: Persons | 319.......... | $319 . . . . . . . .$. | 1 |
|  | Total.......................................................................................... |  |  |  |
| 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 famlly households: |  |  |  |
|  | Householder. | 328......... | 328 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Spouse. | $337 . . . . . . .$. | 337 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Other relatives | $346 . . . . . . .$. | $346 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,3 |
|  | Nonrelatives. $\qquad$ <br> In nonfamily households: | 355......... | 355 .......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | Male householder: |  |  |  |
|  | Living alone ... | 364......... | 364 ......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | Not living alone Female householder: | 373......... | 373 .......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | Living alone ......................................................... | 382......... | 382 .......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | Not living alone | 391......... | $391 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,8 |
|  | Nonrelatives <br> in group quarters: | 400......... | $400 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,9 |
|  | Institutionalized persons | 409......... | $409 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,10 |
|  | Other persons in group quarters <br> 65 to 74 years: | 418......... | 418 ......... | 1,1,11 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE <br> AND RELATIONSHIP) | 427......... | 427 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE <br> AND RELATIONSHIP) | 526......... | 526 ......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE <br> AND RELATIONSHIP) | 625......... | 625 ......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE By HOUSEHOLD $\qquad$ <br> TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP) | 724......... | 724 ......... | 2,1,1 |
| PA5. | SEX(2) BY AGE(7) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3) [42] <br> Universe: Persons in group quarters 60 years and over Male: <br> 60 to 64 years: <br> Institutionalized persons (001-991): |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nursing homes (601-691) .............................................. | 1120......... | 1120 ......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Other institutions (001-591, 701-991) ................................. | 1129......... | $1129 . . .$. | 1,1,2 |
|  | Other persons in group quarters ( $00 \mathrm{~N}-99 \mathrm{~N}$ ) 65 to 69 years: | 1138......... | $1138 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,3 |
|  | (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS) <br> 70 to 74 years: | 1147......... | 1147 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS) | 1174......... | 1174 ......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS) ............................................ | 1201......... | 1201 ......... | 1,4,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) numbe | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coord- nates $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PA5. | SEX(2) BY AGE(7) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3) [42]-Con. <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat GROUP QUARTERS) $\qquad$ <br> Female: <br> (Repeat AGE By GROUP QUARTERS). |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1228 ......... | 1228......... | 1,5,1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1255. | 1255. | , |
|  |  | 1282 .......... | 1282........ | 1,7,4 |
|  |  | 1309 .......... | 1309.......... | 2,1,1 |
| HA1. | HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] <br> Universe: Housing units <br> Total $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1498. | 1498......... | 1 |
| HA2. | UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] <br> Universe: Housing units <br> Total. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1507 .......... | 1507.......... | 1 |
| НАЗ. | 100-PERCENT COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS(1) [1] <br> Universe: Housing units <br> Total. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1516......... | 1516... | 1 |
| HA4. | TENURE(2) [2] <br> Universe: Occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over <br> Owner occupied. $\qquad$ <br> Renter occupied $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1525 ......... | 1525......... | 1 |
|  |  | $1534 . . . . . .$. | 1534.......... |  |
| HA5. | TENURE (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [16] <br> Universe: Occupied housing units <br> Owner occupled: <br> 15 to 59 years. $\qquad$ <br> 60 to 64 years. $\qquad$ <br> 65 to 69 years. $\qquad$ <br> 70 to 74 years. $\qquad$ <br> 75 to 79 years. $\qquad$ <br> 80 to 84 years. $\qquad$ <br> 85 to 89 years. <br> 90 years and over $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE OF. <br> HOUSEHOLDER) $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1543 .......... | 1543......... | 1,1 |
|  |  | 1552......... | 1552.......... | 1,2 |
|  |  | 1561.... | 1561.......... | 1,3 |
|  |  | 1570 | 1570......... | 1,4 |
|  |  | 1579. | 1579......... | 1,5 |
|  |  | $1588 . . . . . . .$. | 1588......... | 1,6 |
|  |  | 1597 ......... | 1597.......... | 1,7 |
|  |  | 1606 ......... | 1606.......... | 1,8 |
|  |  | 1615 ......... | 1615......... | 2,1 |
| HA6. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [48] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> 1, detached ............................................................................................ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1687 ......... | 1687......... | t,1 |
|  | 1, attached | 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) <br> 65 to 69 years: | 1741 .......... | 1741......... | 2,1 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 70 to 74 years: | 1795 ......... | 1795......... | 3,1 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) ............................................. | 1849 .......... | 1849......... | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 80 to 84 years: | 1903 | 1903 | , 1 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) | 1957 .......... | 1957......... | 6,1 |
| DATA DICTIONARY |  |  |  | 15 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-CON.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) nates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA6. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [48]-COn. 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) | 2011 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2011 \text {.......... } \\ & 2065 \text {.......... } \end{aligned}$ | 7,1 8,1 |
| HA7. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [80] <br> Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> 1, detached $\qquad$ <br> 1, attached $\qquad$ <br> 2. <br> 3 or 4 $\qquad$ <br> 5 to 9 $\qquad$ <br> 10 to 19 $\qquad$ <br> 20 to 49 $\qquad$ <br> 50 or more <br> Moblle home or trailer $\qquad$ <br> Other. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) <br> 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) <br> 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) <br> 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) $\qquad$ |  |  | 1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,10 2,1 3,1 |
| HA8. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [48] <br> Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> 1989 to March 1990 $\qquad$ <br> 1985 to 1988 $\qquad$ <br> 1980 to 1984 $\qquad$ <br> 1970 to 1979 $\qquad$ <br> 1960 to 1969 <br> 1959 or eanlier. $\qquad$ <br> 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) <br> 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) <br> 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) $\qquad$ <br> 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT) $\qquad$ | 2839 <br> 2848. $\qquad$ <br> 2857 $\qquad$ <br> 2866. $\qquad$ <br> 2875 $\qquad$ <br> 2884. $\qquad$ <br> 2893 $\qquad$ <br> 2947 $\qquad$ <br> 3001 $\qquad$ <br> 3055 $\qquad$ <br> 3109 $\qquad$ <br> 3163 $\qquad$ <br> 3217 $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,1 \\ 1,2 \\ 1,3 \\ 1,4 \\ 1,5 \\ 1,6 \\ 2,1 \\ 3,1 \\ 4,1 \\ \hline 5,1 \\ \hline 6,1 \\ 7,1 \\ \hline 8,1\end{array}$ |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA11. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (8) [64] Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1989 to March 1990.................................................. | 4279......... | 4279 .......... | 1,1 |
|  | 1985 to 1988 | 4288......... | 4288 .......... | 1,2 |
|  | 1980 to 1984 | 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) <br> 65 to 69 years: | 4351......... | 4351 .......... | 2,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) 70 to 74 years: | 4423.......... | 4423 ......... | 3,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BULLT)..... <br> 75 to 79 years: | 4495......... | 4495 ......... | 4,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) <br> 80 to 84 years: | 4567......... | 4567 .......... | 5,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT).......................................... | 4639......... | 4639 ......... | 6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BLH T) | 471 |  |  |
|  | 90 years and over: | 4711......... | 4711 ......... | 7,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)........................................... | 4783......... | 4783 .......... | 8,1 |
| HA12. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY ROOMS(9) [72] <br> Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1 room... | 4855......... | 4855 ......... | 1.1 |
|  | 2 rooms. | 4864......... | 4864 .......... | 1,2 |
|  | 3 rooms. | 4873......... | 4873 .......... | 1,3 |
|  | 4 rooms. | 4882......... | 4882 .......... | 1,4 |
|  | 5 rooms. | $4891 . . . . . . .$. | 4891 ......... | 1,5 |
|  | 6 rooms. | 4900......... | 4900 .......... | 1,6 |
|  | 7 rooms. | 4909......... | 4909 .......... | 1,7 |
|  | 8 rooms. | 4918......... | 4918 .......... | 1,8 |
|  | 9 or more rooms. | 4927......... | 4927 .......... | 1,9 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) | 4936......... | 4936 .......... | 2,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) | 5017... | 5017 ......... | 3,1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS). | 5098......... | 5098 .......... | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat ROOMS) |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) | 5179......... | 5179 ......... | 5,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS)................................................................... | 5260......... | 5260 .......... | 6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat ROOM | 5341......... | 5341 | 7,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS)................................................................... | 5422.......... | 5422 .......... | 8,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | $\begin{gathered} \text { Table } \\ \text { (matrix) } \\ \text { conald. } \\ \text { nates } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA13. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (8) BY ROOMS(9) [72] <br> 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 ................................................................................ | 5566......... | 5566.......... | 1,8 |
|  | 9 or more rooms .................................................................... | 5575 ......... | 5575......... | 1,9 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: (Repeat ROOMS) | 5584 ......... | 5584......... | 2,1 |
|  | 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat ROOMS) | 5665 .......... | 5665.......... | 3,1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat ROOMS) | 5746 .......... | 5746......... | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat ROOMS) | 5827 ......... | 5827.......... | 5,1 |
|  | 80 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) ..................................................... | 5908 .......... | 5908......... | 6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: | 5989 | 5989 | 7.1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat ROOMS) | 6070 .......... | 6070.......... | 8,1 |
| HA14. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [56] Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1 person ............................................................................... | $6151 . . . . . . .$. | 6151......... | 1,1 |
|  | 2 persons............................................................................. | 6160 .......... | 6160......... | 1,2 |
|  | 3 persons............................................................................ | 6169 ......... | $6169 . . . . . . .$. | 1,3 |
|  | 4 persons.............................................................................. | 6178 ......... | $6178 . . . . . . .$. | 1,4 |
|  | 5 persons............................................................................. | 6187 ......... | 6187......... | 1,5 |
|  | 6 persons.............................................................................. | $6196 . . . . . . .$. | 6196......... | 1,6 |
|  | 7 or more persons .................................................................. | 6205 ........ | 6205.......... | 1,7 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT) $\qquad$ | 6214 .......... | 6214......... | 2,1 |
|  | 65 to 69 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)...... 70 to 74 years: | 6277 .......... | 6277.......... | 3,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT). | 6340 .......... | 6340......... | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (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: <br> (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT) | 6766 .......... | 319......... | 6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT).................................................. | 6829 .......... | 382.......... | 7,1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT) | 6892 .......... | 445......... | 8,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA15. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [56] <br> 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. | 7000......... | 553 ......... | 1,6 |
|  | 7 or more persons. <br> 60 to 64 years: | 7009......... | 562 .......... | 1,7 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT) <br> 65 to 69 years: | 7018......... | $571 . . . . . . . .$. | 2,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT) <br> 70 to 74 years: | 7081.......... | 634 .......... | 3,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT) <br> 75 to 79 years: | 7144 ......... | 697 .......... | 4,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT) <br> 80 to 84 years: | 7207.......... | 760 ......... | 5,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT) 85 to 89 years: | 7270.......... | 823 ......... | 6,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT) <br> 90 years and over: | 7333......... | $886 . . . . . . . .$. | 7,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT).................................................... | 7396......... | 949 ......... | 8,1 |
| HA16. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [40] <br> Universe: Owner-occuplad 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: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 65 to 69 years: | 7504 ......... | 1057 .......... | 2,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 70 to 74 years: | 7549......... | 1102 .......... | 3,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 75 to 79 years: | 7594......... | 1147 ......... | 4,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 80 to 84 years: | 7639......... | 1192 ......... | 5,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 85 to 89 years: | $7684 . . . . . . .$. | 1237 .......... | 6,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> 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] <br> Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) $\qquad$ | 7864.......... | 1417 .......... | 2,1 |
| 20 |  |  | DATA DICT | ONARY |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con:

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting posblion | Starting position within tegment | Table (matrix) coortinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA17. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [40]-Con. |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) | 7909 ......... | 1462......... | 3, 1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) | 7954 ......... | 1507.......... | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) $\qquad$ | 7999 .......... | 1552......... | 5,1 |
|  | 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) | 8044 .......... | 1597......... | 6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) | 8089 .......... | 1642......... | 7,1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) | 8134 .......... | 1687......... | 8,1 |
| HA18. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY BEDROOMS(6) [48] Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | No bedroom.......................................................................... | $8179 . . . . . . .$. | 1732......... |  |
|  | 1 bedroom............................................................................ | 8188 .......... | 1741......... |  |
|  | 2 bedroons ......................................................................... | $8197 . . . . . . . .$. | 1750......... | 4 |
|  | 3 bedrooms........................................................................... | 8206 ......... | 1759......... | 1,4 1.5 |
|  | 4 bedrooms ........................................................................ | 8215 $8224 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 1768............ | 1,5 1,6 |
|  | 5 or more bedrooms.............................................................. | 8224 ......... | 1777......... | 1,6 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | 8233 .......... | 1786......... | 2,1 |
|  | 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | 8287 .......... | 1840......... | 3,1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | 8341 ......... | 1894.......... | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | 8395 .......... | 1948......... | 5,1 |
|  | 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | $8449 . . . . . . .$. | 2002......... | 6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) $\qquad$ | 8503 .......... | 2056......... | 7.1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) $\qquad$ | 8557 .......... | 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 | $8611 . . . . . . .$. | 2164......... | 1.1 |
|  | 1 bedroom........................................................................... | $8620 . . . . . . .$. | 2173......... | 1,2 |
|  | 2 bedrooms........................................................................... | 8629 ......... | 2182......... | 1,3 |
|  | 3 bedrooms. | 8638 .......... | 2191......... | 1,4 |
|  | 4 bedrooms.. | $8647 \ldots$ | 2200......... | 1.5 |
|  | 5 or more bedrooms...................................................................................... | 8656 .......... | 2209......... | 1,6 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | 8665 .......... | 2218......... | 2,1 |
|  | 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | 8719 .......... | 2272......... | 3,1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | 8773 ......... | 2326......... | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | 8827 .......... | 2380......... | 5,1 |
|  | 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | 8881 .......... | 2434......... | 6,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Tabie (matix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA19. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY BEDROOMS(6) [48]-CON. 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS) | $8935 . . . . . . . .$. $8989 . . . . . . .$. | $\begin{aligned} & 2488 \text {.......... } \\ & 2542 \text {........... } \end{aligned}$ | 7,1 8,1 |
| HA2O. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY PLUMBING <br> FACILTIES(2) [32] <br> Universe: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> Owner occupied: <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> Complete plumbing facilities $\qquad$ <br> Lacking complete plumbing faciities. <br> 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES). <br> 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES) <br> 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) <br> 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES) <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES). <br> Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By PLUMBING FACILITIES) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2596 . \\ & 2605 . \\ & 2614 . \\ & 2632 \\ & 2650 . \\ & 2668 . \\ & 2686 \\ & 2704 \\ & 2722 \end{aligned}$ | $1,1,1$ $1,1,2$ $1,2,1$ $1,3,1$ $1,4,1$ $1,5,1$ $1,6,1$ $1,7,1$ $1,8,1$ |
| HA21. | TENURE (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY KITCHEN <br> FACILITIES(2) [32] <br> Universe: Occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> Owner occupied: <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> Complete kitchen facilities. $\qquad$ <br> Lacking complete kitchen facilities $\qquad$ <br> 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) <br> 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat KITCHEN FACIUTIES) <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTTIES) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTTIES) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By kITCHEN FACILITIES) ....... |  | 2884 <br> 2893 $\qquad$ <br> 2902 $\qquad$ <br> 2920 $\qquad$ <br> 2938 $\qquad$ <br> 2956 $\qquad$ <br> 2974 $\qquad$ <br> 2992 $\qquad$ <br> 3010 $\qquad$ <br> 3028 $\qquad$ | $1,1,1$ $1,1,2$ $1,2,1$ $1,3,1$ $1,4,1$ $1,5,1$ $1,6,1$ $1,7,1$ $1,8,1$ |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segmen | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA22. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [32] <br> 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 <br> 60 to 64 years: | 9628 .......... | 3181......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 65 to 69 years: | 9637 ......... | 3190......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) ............................ 70 to 74 years: | 9655 .......... | 3208......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 75 to 79 years: | 9673 .......... | 3226......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) <br> 80 to 84 years: | 9691 ......... | 3244......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) <br> 85 to 89 years: | $9709 . . . . . . .$. | 3262......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) $\qquad$ 90 years and over: | $9727 . . . . . . . .$. | 3280......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) <br> Renter occupled: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By TELEPHONE IN <br> HOUSING UNIT) |  | $3298 . . . . . . . .$. | $1,8,1$ $2,1,1$ |
| HA23. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [32] <br> Universe: Occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> Owner occupled: <br> 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Condominium ................................................................... | 9907 .......... | 3460......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Not condominium $\qquad$ 60 to 64 years: | 9916...... | 3469......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) $\qquad$ 65 to 69 years: | 9925 .......... | 3478.......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) $\qquad$ <br> 70 to 74 years: | 9943 ......... | 3496.......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) <br> 75 to 79 years: | 9961 .......... | 3514......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) <br> 80 to 84 years: | 9979 ......... | 3532.......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) 85 to 89 years: | 9997 ......... | 3550......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)..................................... | 10015 ......... | 3568......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) | 10033 .......... | 3586.......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By CONDOMINIUM <br> STATUS | 10051 ......... | 3604.......... | 2,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA24. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [32] Universe: Owner-accupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | None. | 10195......... | 3748 .......... | 1,1 |
|  | 1.......................................................................................... | 10204......... | 3757 .......... | 1,2 |
|  | 2. | 10213......... | 3766 .......... | 1,3 |
|  | 3 or more | 10222......... | 3775 .......... | 1,4 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) <br> 65 to 69 years: | 10231......... | 3784 ......... | 2,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) <br> 70 to 74 years: | 10267......... | 3820......... | 3,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) <br> 75 to 79 years: | 10303......... | 3856......... | 4,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) <br> 80 to 84 years: | 10339......... | 3892 ......... | 5,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) ............................................... | 10375......... | 3928 .......... | 6,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) | 10411 ......... | 3964 .......... | 1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (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......... | 4054 .......... | 1,3 |
|  | 3 or more <br> 60 to 64 years: | 10510......... | 4063 ......... | 1,4 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) <br> 65 to 69 years: | 10519......... | 4072 .......... | 2,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) 70 to 74 years: | 10555......... | $4108 . . . . . . . .$. | 3,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) <br> 75 to 79 years: | 10591......... | 4144 .......... | 4,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) <br> 80 to 84 years: | 10627......... | 4180 ......... | 5,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) | 10663......... | 4216......... | 6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVALABLE) | $10699 .$. | 4252 .......... | 7.1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) | 10735......... | 4288 .......... | 8,1 |
| HA26. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 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 oll, 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: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) $\qquad$ | 10852......... | 4405 .......... | 2,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEU | $11014 . . . . . . .$. | 4567.......... | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: | 11014......... | 4567......... | , |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) ........................................... | 11095 ......... | 4648......... | 5,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). | 11176 ......... | 4729......... | 6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 112 | 4810.......... | 7.1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 11338 ......... | 4891......... | 8,1 |
| HA27. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [72] <br> Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 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 oll, kerosene, etc. | 11446 ......... | 4999......... | 1,4 |
|  | Coal or coke.. | 11455 .......... | 5008......... | 1,5 |
|  | Wood. | 11464 ......... | 5017......... | 1,6 |
|  | Solar energy ......................................................................... | 11473 ......... | 5026......... | 1.7 |
|  | Other fuel.. | 11482 ......... | 5035......... | 1.8 |
|  | No fuel used. | 11491 ........ | 5044......... | 1,9 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) $\qquad$ | $11500 . . . . . . . .$. | 5053......... | 2.1 |
|  | 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) $\qquad$ | 11581 ......... | 5134......... | 3,1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 11662 .......... | 5215......... | 4.1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 11743 ......... | 5296......... | 5,1 |
|  | 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 11824 .......... | 5377.......... | 6.1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). | 11905 .......... | 5458.......... | 7,1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) $\qquad$ | 11986 ......... | 5539......... | 8,1 |
| HA28. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [32] <br> Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Public system or private company $\qquad$ Individual well: | 12067 .......... | 5620.......... | 1,1 |
|  | Drilled.................................................................... | 12076 ......... | 5629......... | 1,2 |
|  | Dug............................................................................... | 12085 ......... | 5638......... | 1,3 |
|  | Some other source ............................................................... | 12094 ......... | 5647......... | 1,4 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 12103 ......... | 5656......... | 2,1 |
|  | 65 to 69 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 12139 ......... | 5692.......... | 3,1 |
|  | (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 12175 .......... | 5728......... | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 12211........ | 5764......... | 5,1 |
|  | 80 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER).................................................. | 12247 .......... | 5800......... | 6,1 |

[^9]TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordi- netes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA31. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [24]-Con. |  |  |  |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)-Con. | 13195 .......... | 301......... | 2,2 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) ................................................. | 13213 .......... | 319......... | 3,1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) <br> 75 to 79 years: | 13240 .......... | 346......... | 4,1 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) ................................................. 80 to 84 years: | 13267 .......... | 373......... | 5,1 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) ................................................. 85 to 89 years: | 13294 ......... | 400......... | 6.1 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL). | 13321 .......... | 427......... | 7,1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (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.......................................... | $13375 . . . . . . .$. | 481......... | 1,1 |
|  | \$20,000 to \$29,999. | 13384 | 490......... | 1,2 |
|  | \$30,000 to \$39,999. | 13393 ......... | 499......... | 1,3 |
|  | \$40,000 to \$49,999. | 13402 ......... | 508......... | 1,4 |
|  | \$50,000 to \$59,999. | 13411 .......... | 517......... | 1.5 |
|  | \$60,000 to \$69,999. | 13420 ......... | 526......... | 1.6 |
|  | \$70,000 to \$79,999................................................................. | 13429 ......... | 535......... | 1,7 |
|  | \$80,000 to \$89,999.................................................................. | 13438 ......... | 544......... | 1,8 |
|  | \$90,000 to \$99,999................................................................ | 13447 ......... | 553......... | 1,9 |
|  | \$100,000 to \$124,999. | 13456 ......... | 562......... | 1.10 |
|  | \$125,000 to \$149,999............................................................. | 13465 ......... | 571......... | 1.11 |
|  | \$150,000 to \$174,999............................................................ | 13474 ......... | 580......... | 1,12 |
|  | \$175,000 to \$199,999.............................................................. | 13483 ......... | 589......... | 1,13 |
|  | \$200,000 to \$249,999............................................................... | 13492 ......... | 598......... | 1,14 |
|  | \$250,000 to \$299,999.............................................................. | 13501 ......... | 607......... | 1,15 |
|  | \$300,000 to \$399,999. | 13510 ......... | 616......... | 1,16 |
|  | \$400,000 to \$499,999. | $13519 . . . . . . .$. | 625......... | 1,17 |
|  | \$500,000 or more.................................................................. | 13528 ......... | 634......... | 1.18 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VALUE) ... | 13537 ......... | 643......... | 2,1 |
|  | 65 to 69 years: | 13699 .......... | 805......... | 3.1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: |  | 805......... | 3,1 |
|  | (Repeat VALUE).. | 13861 .......... | $967 . . . . . . . .$. | 4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE) | 14023......... | 1129.......... | 5,1 |
|  | 80 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat VALUE) | 14185 ......... | 1291.......... | 6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat VALUE) | 14347. | 1453......... | 7,1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat VALUE) | 14509 ......... | 1615......... | 8,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA32A. | MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [2] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Median value: |  |  |  |
|  | 15 to 64 years. | 14671......... | 1777 .......... | 1,1 |
|  | 65 years and over. | 14680.... | 1786 ......... | 1,2 |
| HA32B. | MEDIAN VALUE(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [8] Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units. with one or more persons 60 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Median value: |  |  |  |
|  | 15 to 59 years ....................................................................... | 14689......... | 1795 ......... | 1,1 |
|  | 60 to 64 years. | 14698......... | 1804 ......... | 1,2 |
|  | 65 to 69 years. | 14707......... | 1813 .......... | 1,3 |
|  | 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... | 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: Specffed owner-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | With a mortgage: |  |  |  |
|  | 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than \$ $\mathbf{2 0 , 0 0 0 .}$ | 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. | 14788...... | 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 \$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 \$249,999. | 14878......... | 1984 .......... | 1,1,14 |
|  | \$250,000 to \$299,999. | 14887......... | 1993 .......... | 1,1,15 |
|  | \$300,000 to \$399,999. | 14896......... | 2002 ......... | 1,1,16 |
|  | \$400,000 to \$499,999. | 14905......... | 2011 .......... | 1,1,17 |
|  | ${ }_{60} \$ 500,000$ or more. | 14914......... | 2020 .......... | 1,1,18 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VALUE) |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat VALUE) <br> 65 to 69 years: | 14923......... | 2029 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat VALUE) | 15085.. ....... | $2191 . . .$. | 1,3,1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat VALUE) | 15247......... | 2353 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  |  | 15409......... | 2515 ......... |  |
|  | 80 to 84 years: | 15409......... | 2515 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (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: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VALUE)........................... | 16057......... | $3163 . . . . . . . .$. | 2,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Table (matrix) number \& Table (matrix) \& Starting position \& Starting position wthin eogment \& Table (matrix) coordinates \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{HA38.} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER CO AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [800]-C 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). \\
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).
\end{tabular} \& on.
\(23464 \ldots . . . . .\). \& 4123 .........
5023 ......... \& 4,1,1,1
5,1,1,1
6,1,1,1 \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Filler \(\qquad\) \\
End of Segment
\end{tabular} \& 25786......... \& 6445 .......... \& \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
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. \\
85 to 89 years: \\
(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).
\end{tabular} \& \(26089 . . . . . . . .\).

$26467 \ldots \ldots . . .$.

$27367 \ldots . . . . .$. \& $301 \ldots . . . . .$.

679

1579 \& $\mathbf{6 , 3 , 2 , 9}$
$7,1,1,1$
$8,1,1,1$ <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{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: | \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& Less than $\$ 5,000$ $\qquad$ \& 28267......... \& 2479 ......... \& 1,1,1 <br>
\hline \& \$10,000 to \$19,999. \& 28285........... \& 2497 ............ \& 1,1,2 <br>
\hline \& \$20,000 to \$29,999. \& 28294......... \& $2506 . . . . . . .$. \& 1,1,4 <br>

\hline \& | $\$ 30,000$ or more |
| :--- |
| 60 to 64 years: | \& 28303......... \& 2515 .......... \& 1,1,5 <br>

\hline \& (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 65 to 69 years: \& 28312......... \& 2524 ......... \& 1,2,1 <br>
\hline \& (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 70 to 74 years: \& 28357 ......... \& 2569 .......... \& 1,3,1 <br>

\hline \& | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) |
| :--- |
| 75 to 79 years: | \& 28402......... \& 2614 .......... \& 1,4,1 <br>


\hline \& | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) |
| :--- |
| 80 to 84 years: |
| (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) | \& $28447 . . . . . . . .$.

$28492 . . . . . . . . . ~$ \& 2659 .......... \& $1,5,1$
$1,6,1$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tablie } \\ \text { (matrix) } \\ \text { coordi- } \\ \text { nates } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) $\qquad$ <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) $\qquad$ | 28537 ......... | $2749 . . . . . . .$. $2794 . . . . . . .$. | $1,7,1$ $1,8,1$ |
| HA39. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13) [104] <br> Universe: Specifled owner-occupled housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> Less than $\$ 100$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$. $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 200$ to $\$ 299$. $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$. $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$. $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$. $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 600$ to $\$ 699$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 700$ to $\$ 799$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 800$ to $\$ 899$. $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 900$ to $\$ 999$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,499$ <br> \$1,500 to \$1,999 $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 2,000$ or more $\qquad$ <br> 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> 80 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) $\qquad$ |  |  | 1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,9 1,11 1,12 1,13 2,1 |
| HA40. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) BY GROSS RENT(10) [80] <br> Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with one or more persons 60 years and over <br> 15 to 59 years: <br> With cash rent: <br> Less than $\$ 100$. $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 200$ to $\$ 299$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$ <br> $\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 600$ to $\$ 749$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 750$ to $\$ 999$ $\qquad$ <br> No cash rent. <br> 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat GROSS RENT) <br> 65 to 69 years: <br> (Repeat GROSS RENT) <br> 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat GROSS RENT) |  |  | 1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,10 2,1 3,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segmont | Table (matrix) ocordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT <br> AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989). $\qquad$ | 32155 ....... | 6367......... | 5,1,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 75 to 79 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)-Con. <br> 80 to 84 years: | 32536 ......... | $301 . . . . . . .$. | 5,1,10 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 85 to 89 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) | $32905 \ldots . . . . .$. | $670 . . . . . . .$. 1120......... | $6,1,1$ $7,1,1$ |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (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] <br> 1 implied decimal |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Specified renter-accupied housing units paying cash rent with one or more persons 60 years and over Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999: <br> 15 to 59 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than \$5,000. | 34255 ......... | 2020......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | \$5,000 to \$9,999 .............................................................. | 34264 ......... | 2029......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | \$10,000 to \$19,999 ........................................................... | 34273 ......... | 2038......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | \$20,000 to \$29,999 | 34282 ......... | 2047......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | $\$ 30,000$ or more <br> 60 to 64 years: | 34291 ......... | 2056......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 65 to 69 years: | 34300 ......... | 2065 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 70 to 74 years: | 34345 ......... | 2110......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) 75 to 79 years: | 34390 ......... | 2155.......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) <br> 80 to 84 years: | 34435 ......... | 2200.......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) $\qquad$ 85 to 89 years: | 34480 ......... | 2245......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) .............................. | 34525 .......... | 2290.......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | 90 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) | 34570 ......... | 2335......... | 1,8,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within sagment | Table (matrix) coordi nates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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. | 34660......... | 2425 .......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$749. | 34669......... | 2434 ......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | \$750 to \$999. | 34678......... | 2443 ......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | \$1,000 or more........... | 34687......... | 2452 .......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | 60 to 64 years: <br> (Repeat GROSS RENT) <br> 65 to 69 years: | 34696......... | 2461 ......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) | 34777......... | 2542 ......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | 70 to 74 years: <br> (Repeat GROSS RENT) | 34858........ | 2623 | 1,4,1 |
|  | 75 to 79 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) .................................................... | 34939......... | 2704 ......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) | 35020.......... | 2785 ......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | 85 to 89 years: <br> (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: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By GROSS RENT). $\qquad$ | 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.................................................................. | 35911......... | 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.. | 35986......... | 3751 ......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | 85 to 89 years.... | 36001......... | 3766 .......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | 90 years and over. | 36016......... | 3781 ......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | No meals included in rent: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER) | 36031 ......... | 3796 .......... | 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: |  |  |  |
|  | 1, detached ..................................................................... | 36151......... | 3916......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | 1, attached ...................................................................... | $36160 . . . . . . .$. | 3925 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 2 or more........................................................................ | 36169......... | 3934 .......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | Mobile home or trailer. | 36178......... | 3943 ......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | Other.............................................................................. | 36187......... | 3952 .......... | 1,1,5 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segmant | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA45. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (10) [270]-Con. |  |  |  |
|  | Flller $\qquad$ End of Segment | 38680......... | 6445 .......... |  |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> UNITS IN STRUCTURE)-Con. $\qquad$ | 38983......... | $301 . . . . . . .$. | 2,6,7 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> UNITS IN STRUCTURE) | 39289......... | 607 ......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA46. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [54] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> Less than $\$ 5,000$ : |  |  |  |
|  | Complete plumblng taclitles ................................. | 40099......... | $1417 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete plumbing facillties \$5,000 to \$9,999: | 40108......... | 1426 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES). $\qquad$ \$10,000 to \$14,999: | 40117......... | 1435 ......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) <br> \$15,000 to \$19,999: | 40135......... | 1453 ......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) <br> $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 24,999$ : | 40153......... | 1471 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES). <br> $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ : | 40171......... | 1489 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) <br> $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : | 40189......... | 1507 .......... | 4,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) $\$ 40,000 \text { to } \$ 49,999 \text { : }$ | 40207......... | 1525 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more: | 40225......... | 1543 ......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACIUTIES) <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By | 40243......... | 1561 .......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | PLUMBING FACILITIES) .......................... | 40261......... | 1579 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> PLUMBING FACILTTIES) | 40423......... | 1741 .......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA47. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY PLUMBING FACILTIES(2) [54] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: <br> Less than $\$ 5,000$ : |  |  |  |
|  | Complete plumbing facilities. | 40585......... | 1903 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete plumbing facillties $\$ 5,000 \text { to } \$ 9,999 \text { : }$ | 40594......... | 1912 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) <br> $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ : | 40603......... | 1921 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) $\$ 15,000 \text { to } \$ 19,999:$ | 40621 ......... | 1939 ......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACIUITIES).. | 40639......... | 1957 ........ | 1,4,1 |
|  | ,000 10 \$24,999: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) | 40657......... | 1975 .......... | 1,5,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA47. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY PLUMBING FACILTIES(2) [54]-Con. $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ : |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) $\qquad$ $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : | 40675 ......... | 1993......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACIUTIES) $\qquad$ $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ : | 40693 ......... | 2011......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTTES) $\qquad$ $\$ 50,000$ or more: | 40711 ......... | 2029......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By | 40729 ......... | 2047......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE <br> PLUMBING FACILTTIES) | 40747 ......... | 2065......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> PLUMBING FACILITIES). | 40909 ......... | 2227......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA48. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [54] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Complete kitchen facllities. | 41071 ......... | 2389......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete kitchen facilities $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ : | 41080 ......... | 2398......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) $\qquad$ | 41089 ......... | 2407......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat KiTCHEN FACILITIES) .......................................... | 41107 ......... | 2425......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) | 41125 ......... | 2443......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) | 41143 ......... | 2461......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) | 41161 ......... | 2479.......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) | $41179 . . . . . . .$. | 2497......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) $\qquad$ <br> 550,000 or more: | $41197 . . . . . . .$. | 2515......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) 75 to 84 years: | 41215 ......... | 2533......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN FACILITIES). | 41233 ......... | 2551......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN <br> FACIUTIES). $\qquad$ | 41395 ......... | 2713......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA49. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY KITCHEN FACILTIES(2) [54] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than \$5,000: |  |  |  |
|  | Complete kitchen facilites ................................................ | $41557 \ldots . . . . .$. | 2875.........: | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete kitchen facilities. \$5,000 to \$9,999: | 41566 ......... | 2884......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) | 41575 ........ | 2893......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | \$10,000 to \$14,999: <br> (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) | $41593 . . . .$. | 2911......... | 1,3,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segmen |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA49. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [54]-Con. \$15,000 to \$19,999: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) $\$ 20,000 \text { to } \$ 24,999 \text { : }$ | 41611 .......... | 2929 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ : | 41629......... | 2947 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : | 41647......... | 2965 .......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | ```(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) \\ \(\$ 40,000\) to \(\$ 49,999\) :``` | 41665......... | 2983 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more: | 41683......... | 3001 .......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACIUTIES) <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN | 41701......... | 3019 .......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | FACILITIES) .............................................................................. | 41719......... | 3037 ......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By KITCHEN <br> FACILITIES) | 41881......... | $3199 . . . . . . .$. | 3,1,1 |
| HA50. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [54] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than \$5,000: |  |  |  |
|  | With telephone .................................................................. | 42043......... | 3361 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | No telephone $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ : | 42052......... | 3370 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ : | 42061 ......... | 3379 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) <br> $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ : | 42079......... | 3397 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT). <br> $\$ 20,000$ 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). <br> $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : | 42133......... | 3451 .......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) <br> $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ : | 42151......... | 3469 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT). $\$ 50,000$ or more: | 42169......... | 3487 .......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) | 42187......... | 3505 .......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUS::HOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) | 42205......... | 3523 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT). | 42367.......... | 3685 .......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA51. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [54] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder |  |  |  |
|  | 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than \$5,000: |  |  |  |
|  | With telephone | 42529......... | 3847 ......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | No telephone.... | 42538......... | 3856 .......... | 1,1,2 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |
|  |  | 42565 ......... | 3883......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | \$5, (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)........................... \$20,000 to $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 , 9 9 9}$ : | 42583 ......... | 3901 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | \$20, (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT).......................... \$25,000 to $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 , 9 9 9}$ | 42601 ......... | 3919......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) $\qquad$ $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : | 42619 ......... | 3937.......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ : | 42637 .......... | 3955.......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) $\$ 50,000$ or more: | 42655 .......... | 3973......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 75 to 84 years: | 42673 ......... | 3991......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) | 42691 .......... | 4009.......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) $\qquad$ | 42853 .......... | 4171......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA52. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243] <br> Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> Less than \$5,000: |  |  |  |
|  | Utility gas ... | 43015 .......... | 4333.......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Bottled, tank, or LP gas..................................................... | 43024 ......... | 4342......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Electricity ....... | 43033 ......... | 4351......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | Fuel oll, kerosene, etc. | 43042 ......... | 4360......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | Coal or coke ................................................................... | 43051 ......... | 4369......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | Wood. | 43060 ......... | 4378......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | Solar energy | 43069 ... | 4387......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | Other fuel. | 43078 ......... | 4396......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | No fuel used. | 43087 ......... | 4405......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) ........................................ | 43096 ......... | 4414......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | \$10,000 to \$14,999: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 43177 ......... | 4495 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | \$15,000 to \$19,999: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) $\qquad$ | 43258 ......... | 4576......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 24,999:$ <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ : | 43339 .......... | 4657......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). | 43420 .......... | 4738......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 43501 ......... | 4819......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 43582 ......... | 4900.......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | $\$ 50,000$ or more: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 43663 ......... | 4981......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | HOUSE HEATING FUEL) ................. | 43744 ......... | 5062......... | 2,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) numbe | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within cogment | Table (matrix) coordjnates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA52. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243]-Con. 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999 By <br> HOUSE HEATING FUEL). | 44473.... | 5791 ......... | 3,1,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> HOUSE HEATING FUEL)-COn. | 45430......... | $301 . . . . . . .$. | 3,9,2 |
| HA53. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [243] <br> Universe: Renter-accupled housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: Less than \$5,000: |  |  |  |
|  | Utility gas.... | 45502......... | 373 ......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Bottled, tank, or LP gas | 45511......... | 382 ......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Electricity...................................................................... | 45520......... | $391 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,3 |
|  | Fued oil, kerosene, etc | 45529......... | $400 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,4 |
|  | Coal or coke. | 45538......... | 409 ......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | Wood | 45547......... | $418 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,6 |
|  | Solar energy | 45556......... | $427 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,7 |
|  | Other fuel. | 45565......... | $436 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No fuel used .......... } \\ & \$ 5,000 \text { to } \$ 9,999: \end{aligned}$ | 45574......... | 445 ......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ : | 45583......... | 454 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) $\$ 15,000 \text { to } \$ 19,999$ | 45664......... | $535 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 45745......... | 616 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ : | 45826......... | 697 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : | 45907......... | $778 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ : | 45988......... | 859 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more: | 46069......... | 940 .......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). <br> 75 to 84 years: | 46150......... | 1021 .......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 46231......... | 1102 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> HOUSE HEATING FUEL). $\qquad$ | 46960......... | 1831 .......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA54. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [108] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | s than \$5,000: |  |  |  |
|  | Public system or private company Individual well: | 47689......... | 2560 ......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Drilled........................................................................ | 47698......... | 2569 ......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Dug........................................................................... | 47707......... | $2578 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,3 |
|  | Some other source ............................................................ | 47716......... | 2587 .......... | 1,1,4 |
| 42 |  |  | DATA DICT | ONARY |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Tabie (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position: within segment | $\begin{gathered} \text { Table } \\ (\text { maltix } \\ \text { coordi. } \\ \text { nates } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA57. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [81]-Con. 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> 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: <br> 65 to 74 years: <br> Less than \$5,000: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than $\$ 20,000$. | $51091 . . . . . . .$. | 5962......... | 1,1,1,1 |
|  | \$20,000 to \$29,999.. | $51100 . . . . . . .$. | 5971......... | 1,1,1,2 |
|  | \$30,000 to \$39,999. | $51109 . . . . . .$. | 5980......... | 1,1,1,3 |
|  | \$40,000 to \$49,999. | $51118 . . . . . .$. | 5989......... | 1,1,1,4 |
|  | \$50,000 to \$59,999. | $51127 \ldots . . . .$. | 5998......... | 1,1,1,5 |
|  | \$60,000 to \$69,999. | $51136 . . . . . . .$. | 6007......... | t, 1,1,6 |
|  | \$70,000 to \$79,999...................................................... | 51145......... | 6016......... | 1,1,1,7 |
|  | \$80,000 to \$89,999..................................................... | 51154 ......... | 6025.......... | 1,1,1,8 |
|  | \$90,000 to \$99,999...................................................... | 51163 ......... | 6034......... | 1,1,1,9 |
|  | \$100,000 to \$124,999.................................................. | 51172 ......... | 6043......... | 1,1,1,10 |
|  | \$125,000 to \$149,999................................................. | 51181 ......... | 6052......... | 1,1,1,11 |
|  | \$150,000 to \$174,999.................................................. | 51190 ......... | $6061 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1,12 |
|  | \$175,000 to \$199,999.................................................. | 51199 ......... | 6070......... | 1,1,1,13 |
|  | \$200,000 to \$249,999................................................. | 51208 ........ | 6079......... | 1,1,1,14 |
|  | \$250,000 to \$299,999.................................................. | $51217 \ldots \ldots .$. | 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......... | t, 1, 1,18 |
|  | $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$; (Repeat VALUE) | 51253 ......... | 6124......... | 1,1,2,1 |
|  | $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ : | 51415 ......... | 6286.......... | 1,1,3,1 |
|  | \$10,000 to \$14,999: <br> (Repeat VALUE)-Con. | 51877 ......... | 301.........- | 1,1,4,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ : <br> (Repeat VALUE)-Con. <br> $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 24.999$ | 51877 ......... | 301......... | 1,1,4,1 |
|  | \$20,000 to \$24,999: <br> (Repeat VALUE). | 52039 ......... | 463......... | 1, 1,5,1 |
|  | \$25,000 to \$29,999: <br> (Repeat VALUE) | 52201 ......... | 625......... | 1,1,6,1 |
|  | $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : <br> (Repeat VALUE) | 52363 ......... | 787.......... | 1,1,7.1 |
|  | $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ : <br> (Repeat VALUE) | 52525 ...... | 949......... | 1, ¢, 8, |
|  | $\$ 50,000$ or more: (Repeat VALUE). | 52687 ......... | 1111......... | 1,1,9,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By VALUE) | 52849 .... | 1273......... | 1,2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By VALUE) .............. | 54307 ......... | 2731......... | 1,3.1,1 |
|  | Not mortgaged: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME <br> IN 1989 By VALUE) | 55765 ......... | 4189......... | 2,1,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segmen | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA58. | MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY VALUE (18) [972]-Con. | 58324......... | 301 | 2,2,5,18 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | Not mortgaged: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME <br> IN 1989 By VALUE)-Con. |  |  |  |
| HA59. | MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [702] <br> Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with <br> householder 65 years and over <br> With a mortgage: <br> 65 to 74 years: <br> Less than $\$ 5,000$ : <br> Less than $\$ 100$. <br> $\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 200$ to $\$ 299$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 500$ to $\$ 599$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 700$ to $\$ 799$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 800$ to $\$ 899$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 900$ to $\$ 999$ <br> $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,249$ <br> \$1,250 to \$1,499 $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 1,500$ or more $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ : <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ : <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> \$15,000 to \$19,999: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) $\qquad$ <br> \$20,000 to \$24,999: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ : <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ : <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS). <br> 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> Not mortgaged: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD INCOME <br> IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) |  |  |  |
|  |  | 60439......... | 2416......... | 1,1,1,1 |
|  |  | 60448......... | 2425 .......... | 1,1,1,2 |
|  |  | 60457......... | 2434 .......... | 1,1,1,3 |
|  |  | 60466......... | 2443 .......... | 1,1,1,4 |
|  |  | 60475......... | 2452 .......... | 1,1,1,5 |
|  |  | 60484......... | 2461 .......... | 1,1,1,6 |
|  |  | 60493........ | 2470 .......... | 1,1,1,7 |
|  |  | 60502......... | 2479 .......... | 1,1,1,8 |
|  |  | 60511......... | $2488 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1,9 |
|  |  | 60520......... | 2497 .......... | 1,1,1,10 |
|  |  | 60529......... | 2506 .......... | 1,1,1,11 |
|  |  | 60538......... | 2515 ......... | 1,1,1,12 |
|  |  | 60547......... | 2524 .......... | 1,1,1,13 |
|  |  | 60556......... | 2533 ......... | 1,1,2,1 |
|  |  | 60673......... | 2650. | 1,1,3,1 |
|  |  | 60790......... | 2767 ......... | 1,1,4,1 |
|  |  | 60907......... | 2884 | 1,1,5,1 |
|  |  | 61024......... | 3001 .......... | 1,1,6,1 |
|  |  | 61141 ......... | $3118 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,7,1 |
|  |  | 61258 ......... | 3235 ......... | 1,1,8,1 |
|  |  | 61375 61492 | 3352 .......... | 1,1,9,1 |
|  |  | 61492 | 3469 .. | 1,2,1,1 |
|  |  | 62545......... | 4522 .. | 1,3,1,1 |
|  |  | 63598......... | 5575 .......... | 2,1,1,1 |

End of Segment

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION--Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA60. | MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) BY SELECTED MONTHEY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME iN 1989(10) [540]-Con. <br> Not mortgaged: <br> (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: <br> (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 |
| HA61. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(9) <br> BY REAL ESTATE TAXES (13) [351] <br> Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> Less than $\$ 5,000$ : |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | Less than \$100 | 72217......... | 1300 ......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | \$100 to \$199. | 72226......... | 1309 ......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | \$200 to \$299. | 72235......... | 1318......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | \$300 to \$399. | 72244 ......... | 1327 .......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | \$400 to \$499. | 72253......... | 1336......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | \$500 to \$599. | 72262......... | 1345 ......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$699. | 72271......... | 1354 .......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | \$700 to \$799. | 72280......... | 1363......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | \$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 $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ : | 72325.......... | 1408 .......... | 1,1,13 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) $\$ 10,000 \text { to } \$ 14,999:$ | 72334......... | $1417 . . . . . . .$. | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ : | 72451......... | 1534 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 24,999$ : | 72568.......... | 1651 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ : | 72685......... | 1768 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) $\$ 30,000 \text { to } \$ 39,999 \text { : }$ | 72802......... | 1885 .......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) $\$ 40,000 \text { to } \$ 49,999:$ | 72919......... | 2002 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more: | 73036......... | 2119 ......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> 75 to 84 years: | 73153......... | 2236 .......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By REAL ESTATE <br> TAXES) | 73270......... | 2353 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By REAL ESTATE <br> TAXES). | 74323......... | 3406 .......... | 3,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within sagment | Table (matrix) cocradi- nstes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA64. | MEALS INCLUDED IN REN: (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) <br> $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : | 80941 ......... | 3577.......... | 1,1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT).......................................... | 81022 ......... | 3658......... | 1,1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) ................................................ | $81103 . . . . . . .$. | 3739......... | 1,1,8,1 |
|  | $\$ 50,000$ or more: <br> (Repeat GROSS RENT) <br> 75 to 84 years: | $81184 . . . . . . .$. | 3820......... | 1,1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> GROSS RENT) | 81265 .......... | 3901......... | 1,2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> GROSS RENT). | 81994 ......... | 4630......... | 1,3,1,1 |
|  | No meals thcluded in rent: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD <br> INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT) | 82723......... | 5359......... | 2,1,1,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | No meals included in rent: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD <br> 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] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | 1989 to March 1990......................................................... | 85210 ......... | 1399......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | 1985 to 1988 ........................................................................ | $85219 . . . . . . .$. | 1408......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 1980 to 1984 .................................................................... | $85228 . . . . . . .$. | 1417......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | 1970 to 1979. | 85237 ......... | 1426......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | 1960 to 1969 ............................................................................. | 85246......... | 1435......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | 1959 or earlier....................................................... | 85255 ......... | 1444......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | 1, attached: <br> (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 <br> MOVED INTO UNIT) | 85480 .......... | 1669.......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER <br> MOVED INTO UNIT) $\qquad$ | 85750 ......... | 1939......... | 3,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA66. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [120] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over <br> 65 to 74 years: <br> 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 . | 86065......... | 2254 ......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | 1940 to 1949. | 86074......... | 2263 ......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | 1939 or earlier 1, attached: | 86083......... | 2272 .......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) 2 or more: | 86092......... | 2281 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) <br> Mobile home or trailer: | 86164......... | 2353 ......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) Other: | 86236......... | 2425 .........: | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR STRUCTURE | 86308......... | 2497 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | BUILT)............................................................................... | 86380......... | 2569 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By YEAR STRUCTURE <br> BUILT). $\qquad$ | 86740......... | 2929 ......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA67. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY ROOMS(9) [135] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | 1 room ........................................................................... | 87100......... | 3289 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | 2 rooms | 87109......... | $3298 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,2 |
|  | 3 rooms | 87118......... | 3307 .......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | 4 rooms | 87127......... | 3316 ......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | 5 rooms | 87136......... | 3325 .......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | 6 rooms | 87145......... | 3334 ......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | 7 rooms ........................................................................... | 87154......... | 3343 .......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | 8 rooms | 87163 ......... | 3352 .......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | 9 or more rooms 1, attached: | 87172......... | 3361 .......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) <br> 2 or more: | 87181......... | 3370 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) <br> Mobile home or trailer: | 87262......... | 3451 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) .............................................................. | 87343......... | 3532 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | Other: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) ............................................................... | 87424......... | 3613 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS) | 87505......... | 3694 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS) | 87910..... | 4099 .......... | 3,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (mattix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segmen | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | 1, 1 room........................................................................... | 88315 ......... | 4504......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | 2 rooms........................................................................... | 88324 ......... | 4513......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 3 rooms............................................................................ | 88333 ......... | 4522......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | 4 rooms..................................................................................... | 88342 ......... | 4531.......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | 5 rooms................................................................................ | 88351 ......... | 4540......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | 6 rooms............................................................................ | 88360 .......... | 4549......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | 7 rooms. | $88369 . . . . . . . .$. | 4558......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | 8 rooms. | 88378. | 4567......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | 9 or more rooms. $\qquad$ 1, attached: | 88387 ......... | 4576......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | 1. (Repeat ROOMS) ............................................................. | 88396 ......... | 4585......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) <br> 3 or 4: | 88477 ......... | 4666......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) $\qquad$ 5 to 9 : | 88558 .......... | 4747.......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) | 88639 ......... | 4828......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | 10 to 19: <br> (Repeat ROOMS) $\qquad$ <br> 20 to 49 : | 88720 .......... | 4909......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) ............................................................ | 88801 ......... | 4990.......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) | 88882 ......... | 5071......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | Mobile home or trailer: <br> (Repeat ROOMS) | 88963 ......... | 5152......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | Other: <br> (Repeat ROOMS) | 89044 .......... | 5233......... | 1,10,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS) | 89125 ......... | 5314.......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By ROOMS) | 89935 ......... | 6124......... | 3,1,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (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 <br> 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1, Complete plumblng facilities............................................... | 91045 ......... | 787......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete plumbing facilltes 1, attached: | $91054 . . . . . . .$. | 796......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES) ..................................... | 91063 ......... | 805......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 2 or more: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES) | 91081 .......... | 823.......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Mobile home or trailer: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) | 91099 ......... | 841......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | Other: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES). | 91117 ......... | 859......... | 1,5,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-COn.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Teble (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | $\begin{gathered} \text { Table } \\ \text { (matrix) } \\ \text { coordi- } \\ \text { nates } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA72. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [60] <br> Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over <br> 65 to 74 years: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | Complete kitchen facilities ....................................... | 92125......... | 1867......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete kitchen facilities 1, attached: | $92134 . . . . .$. | 1876......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 2. (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) .......................................... | 92143......... | 1885......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) $\qquad$ 3 or 4: | 92161 ......... | 1903.......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) | 92179......... | 1921......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) $\qquad$ 10 to 19: | 92197 ......... | 1939......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) $\qquad$ <br> 20 to 49: | 92215 ......... | 1957......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) <br> 50 or more: | 92233 ......... | 1975......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> Mobile home or traller. | 92251 ......... | 1993......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | Other: <br> (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) | 92269 ......... | 2011......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) .............................................. | 92287 .......... | 2029......... | 1,10,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> 85 years and over: | 92305 ......... | 2047......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By KITCHEN FACILTIES) | 92485 ......... | 2227.......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA73. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2) [30] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | With telephone. | 92665 ......... | 2407......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | No telephone.. | 92674 ......... | 2416........ | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) | 92683 ......... | 2425......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) Mobile home or trailer: | 92701 ......... | 2443......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Other <br> (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 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By TELEPHONE $\mathbb{N}$ <br> HOUSING UNIT). $\qquad$ | 92845 ......... | 2587......... | 3,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordi- nates nate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA74. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY <br> TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [60] <br> Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over <br> 65 to 74 years: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | With telephone .................................................. | 92935......... | 2677 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | No telephone <br> 1, attached: | 92944...... | 2686 ......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 2: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)............................ | 92953......... | 2695 ......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 3 or 4: | 92971......... | $2713 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 5 to 9 : | 92989......... | 2731 ......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 10 to 19: | 93007......... | 2749 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 20 to 49: | 93025......... | 2767 .......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 50 or more: | 93043......... | 2785 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) $\qquad$ Mobile home or trailer: | 93061......... | 2803 ......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | Other: <br> (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) | 93079......... | 2821 .......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) | 93097......... | 2839 .......... | 1,10,1 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT). | 93115......... | 2857 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By TELEPHONE IN <br> HOUSING UNIT) $\qquad$ | 93295......... | 3037 .......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA75. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(8) [24] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied condominium housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1, detached........................................................................ | $93475 . . . . . . .$. | 3217 ......... | 1,1 |
|  | 1, attached............................................................................ | 93484......... | 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 | 93529..... | 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: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) $\qquad$ | 93619......... | 3361 ......... | 3,1 |
| HA76. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(8) [24] Universe: Renter-occupled condominium housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1, detached. | 93691. | 3433 .......... | 1,1 |
|  | 1, attached............................................................................ | 93700. | 3442 .......... | 1,2 |
|  | 2......................................................................................... | 93709........ | 3451 ........., | 1,3 |
|  | 3 or 4 | 93718. | 3460 .......... | 1,4 |
|  | 5 to 9 | 93727. | 3469 ... | 1,5 |
|  | 10 to 19 | 93736. | 3478 ... | 1,6 |
|  | 20 to 49. | 93745......... | 3487 .......... | 1,7 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within sagmen | $\begin{gathered} \text { Table } \\ \text { (matrix) } \\ \text { coordi- } \\ \text { nates } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA78. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [270]-Con. <br> 5 to 9 : |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 10 to 19: | 95446......... | $5188 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) $20 \text { to } 49:$ | 95527......... | 5269 .......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 50 or more: | 95608......... | 5350 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> Mobile home or trailer: | 95689......... | 5431 .......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) Other: | 95770......... | 5512 .......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS iN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING | 95851......... | 5593 .......... | 1,10,1 |
|  | FUEL) ................................... | 95932......... | 5674 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING |  |  |  |
|  | FUEL)-Con. | 97006......... | 301 ......... | 2,10,6 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By HOUSE HEATING <br> FUEL) | 97042. | 337 |  |
| HA79. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [60] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | Public system or private company. Individual wel: | 97852......... | $1147 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1 |
|  | Drilled | $97861 . . . . . . .$. | 1156......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Dug. | 97870......... | $1165 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,3 |
|  | Some other source 1, attached: | 97879......... | 1174 .......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)............................................... | 97888......... | $1183 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) $\qquad$ <br> Mobile home or traller: | 97924......... | 1219 ......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) <br> Other: | 97960......... | 1255 ......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)................................. | 97996......... | 1291 ......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER) | 98032......... | 1327 ......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER). | 98212......... | 1507 .......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA8O. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [120] <br> Universe: Renter-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | Public system or private company Individual well: | 98392......... | 1687 ......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Drilled. | 98401......... | 1696......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Dug.. | 98410......... | 1705 | 1,1,3 |
| 58 |  |  | DATA DICT | ONARY |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coorci- nates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA80. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [120]-COn. |  |  |  |
|  | Some other source.................................................... | 98419 ......... | 1714......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | 解 <br> (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 98428 .......... | 1723......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 2: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) ........................................... | 98464 .......... | 1759......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | or 4: <br> (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 98500 .......... | 1795......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | 5 to 9: <br> (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 98536 ......... | 1831......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER). | 98572 ......... | 1867......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER). | 98608......... | 1903......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | 50 or more: <br> (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 98644 ......... | 1939......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | Mobile home or trailer: <br> (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 98680 ......... | 1975......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | Other: <br> (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER) | 98716 .......... | 2011......... | 1,10,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER) | 98752 .......... | 2047......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SOURCE OF WATER) | 99112......... | 2407.......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA81. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(5) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [45] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | Public sewer ............... | $99481 . . . . . . .$. | 2776........... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Septic tank or cesspool Other means | $99481 . . . . . . . . .: ~$ | 2785........... | 1,1,3 |
|  | 1, attached: <br> (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) | 99499 .......... | 2794......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 2 or (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)............................................ | 99526 .......... | 2821......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Moblle home or trailer: <br> (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) | 99553 ......... | 2848.......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | Other: | 99580 ......... | 2875......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL) ............ | 99607 .......... | 2902......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL) ............ | 99742 .......... | 3037.......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA82. | 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: |  |  |  |
|  | Public sewer .................................................................... | 99877 .......... | 3172......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Septic tank or cesspool............................................................................ | 99886 ......... | 3181......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Other means ................................................................... | 99895 .......... | 3190......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | 1, attached: <br> (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) | 99904 ......... | 3199......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 2. (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL)........................................... | 99931 .......... | 3226......... | 1,3,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Starting } \\ & \text { position }\end{aligned}$ | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA82. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [90]-Con. 3 or 4: |  |  |
|  | ```(Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) ............................................ 99958......... 5 to 9:``` | 3253 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) 99985 to to 19: | 3280 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) $\qquad$ 100012 20 to 49: | $3307 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) $\qquad$ 100039 50 or more: | 3334 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) $\qquad$ 100066. Mobile home or traller: | 3361 ......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) $\qquad$ 100093 Other: | 3388 .......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL) $\qquad$ 100120 <br> 75 to 84 years: | 3415 ......... | 1,10,1 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SEWAGE DISPOSAL) $\qquad$ 100147 $\qquad$ 85 years and over: | 3442 ......... | 2,1,1 |
| HAB3. |  |  |  |
|  | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) BY VALUE(18) [108] |  |  |
|  | Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with |  |  |
|  | householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: |  |  |
|  | 1, detached: |  |  |
|  |  | 3982 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | \$20,000 to \$29,999........................................................... $100696 . . . . . . . .$. | 3991 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | \$30,000 to \$39,999............................................................ 100705.......... | 4000 .......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | \$40,000 to \$49,999............................................................ 100714......... | $4009 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,4 |
|  | \$50,000 to \$59,999............................................................ 100723......... | 4018 ......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | \$60,000 to \$69,999............................................................ 100732......... | 4027 .......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | \$70,000 to \$79,999.............................................................. 100741 ......... | 4036 .......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | \$80,000 to \$89,999............................................................ 100750......... | 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......................................................... 100777......... | 4072 .......... | 1,1,11 |
|  | \$150,000 to \$174,999......................................................... $100786 . . . . . . . .$. | 4081 .......... | 1,1,12 |
|  | \$175,000 to \$199,999........................................................ 100795. | 4090 .......... | 1,1,13 |
|  | \$200,000 to \$249,999........................................................ 100804 | 4099 .......... | 1,1,14 |
|  | \$250,000 to \$299,999........................................................ 100813........ | 4108 .......... | 1,1,15 |
|  | \$300,000 to \$399,999........................................................ 100822........ | 4117 ......... | 1,1,16 |
|  | \$400,000 to \$499,999........................................................ 100831. | 4126 ......... | 1,1,17 |
|  | \$500,000 or more.............................................................. 100840. | 4135 .......... | 1,1,18 |
|  | 1, attached: |  |  |
|  | (Repeat VALUE) ............................................................... 100.. $100849 . . . . .$. | 4144 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By VALUE) $\qquad$ 10101 | 4306 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: |  |  |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By VALUE) .................................. $101335 . . . . . . . .$. | 4630 .......... | 3,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting posltion 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] <br> Universe: Specified owner-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over With a mortgage: <br> 65 to 74 years: <br> 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.......... | 1,1,1,4 |
|  | \$400 to \$499............................................................. | 101695 ......... | 4990......... | 1,1,1,5 |
|  | \$500 to \$599.......................................................... | 101704 ......... | $4999 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$699.............................................................. | 101713 ......... | 5008......... | 1,1,1,7 |
|  | \$700 to \$799...................................................................................... | 101722 .......... | 5017.......... | 1,1,1,8 |
|  | \$800 to \$899.............................................................: | 101731 .......... | 5026......... | 1,1,1,9 |
|  | \$900 to \$999.............................................................. | 101740 .......... | 5035.......... | 1,1,1,10 |
|  | \$1,000 to \$1,249.............................................................................................. | 101749 ......... | 5044......... | 1,1,1,11 |
|  | \$1,250 to \$1,499......................................................... | 101758 ......... | 5053......... | 1,1,1,12 |
|  | \$1,500 or more.......................................................... | 101767 .......... | 5062.......... | 1,1,1,13 |
|  | 1, attached: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> 75 to 84 years: | 101776 .......... | 5071.......... | 1,1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED <br> MONTHLY OWNER COSTS | 101893 ......... | 5188......... | 1,2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By SELECTED <br> MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) | 102127 .......... | 5422......... | 1,3,1,1 |
|  | Not mortgaged: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By UNITS IN STRUCTURE <br> By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) $\qquad$ | 102361 .......... | 5656......... | 2,1,1,1 |
| HAB5. | 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......... | 1,1,1,1 |
|  | 10 to 14 percent. | 103072 ......... | 6367.......... | 1,1,1,2 |
|  | 15 to 19 percent. | 103081 ......... | 6376......... | 1,1,1,3 |
|  | 20 to 24 percent. | 103090 .......... | 6385......... | 1,1,1,4 |
|  | 25 to 29 percent. | 103099......... | 6394......... | 1,1,1,5 |
|  | 30 to 34 percent. | 103108 ......... | 6403......... | 1,1,1,6 |
|  | 35 to 39 percent. | $103117 . . . . . . .$. | 6412......... | 1,1,1,7 |
|  | 40 to 49 percent | 103126 ......... | 6421......... | 1,1,1,8 |
|  | 50 percent or more. | 103135 ......... | 6430.......... | 1,1,1,9 |
|  | Not computed........ | 103144 .......... | 6439.......... | 1,1,1,10 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 1, attached: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).... |  |  |  |
|  |  | 103453......... | 301......... | 1,1,2,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table <br> (matrix) number | Teble (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA87. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) <br> BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13) [78] <br> Universe: Specffied owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than \$100................................................... | 107143......... | 3991......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | \$100 to \$199. | 107152 ........ | 4000......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | \$200 to \$299. | 107161 ........ | 4009......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | \$300 to \$399. | 107170 ......... | 4018......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | \$400 to \$499. | 107179 ......... | 4027......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | \$500 to \$599. | 107188 ......... | 4036......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$699. | 107197 ......... | 4045......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | \$700 to \$799. | 107206 ......... | 4054......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | \$800 to \$8999. | 107215 ......... | 4063......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | \$900 to \$999. | 107224 ......... | 4072......... | 1,1,10 |
|  | \$1,000 to \$1,499. | 107233 ......... | 4081......... | 1,1,11 |
|  | \$1,500 to \$1,999 | 107242 ......... | 4090......... | 1,1,12 |
|  | \$2,000 or more ................................................................ | 107251 .......... | 4099......... | 1,1,13 |
|  | 1, attached: <br> (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) | 107260 .......... | 4108......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By REAL ESTATE TAXES) | 107377 ......... | 4225......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By REAL ESTATE TAXES)........... | 107611 :......... | 4459.......... | 3,1,1 |
| HAB8. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS RENT(10) [300] <br> Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> 1, detached: <br> With cash rent: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Less than \$100........................................................... | 107845 ......... | 4693......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | \$100 to \$199.............................................................. | 107854 ......... | 4702......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | \$200 to \$299. | 107863 ......... | 4711......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | \$300 to \$399. | 107872 .......... | 4720......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | \$400 to \$499. | 107881 .......... | 4729......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | \$500 to \$599. | 107890 ......... | 4738......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$749.............................................................. | 107899 ......... | 4747......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | \$750 to \$999.............................................................. | 107908......... | 4756......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | \$1,000 or more........................................................... | 107917 ......... | 4765......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | No cash rent 1, attached: | 107926 .......... | 4774......... | 1,1,10 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT)..................................................... | 107935 .......... | 4783......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 2. (Repeat GROSS RENT). | 108025 .......... | 4873.......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | 3 or 4: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) | 108115 ......... | 4963......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) | 108205 ......... | 5053......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | 10 to 19: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) | 108295 ......... | 5143. | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT). | 108385 .......... | 5233......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | 50 or more: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT). <br> Mobile home or trailer: | 108475. | 5323......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT)..................................................... | 108565 .......... | 5413......... | 1,9,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segmen | Table (matrix) coorclinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA89. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [300]-Con. <br> 75 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE By GROSS RENT AS A <br> PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) <br> 85 years and over: | 111745 ......... | 2146......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | (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: <br> 1, detached: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than 10 percent | 113545 ......... | 3946......... | 1,1,1,1 |
|  | 10 to 14 percent........................................................... | 113554 ......... | 3955......... | 1,1,1,2 |
|  | 15 to 19 percent. | 113563 ......... | 3964......... | 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 $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ : | 113626 ......... | 4027.......... | 1,1,1,10 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ : | 113635 ......... | 4036......... | 1,1,2,1 |
|  | HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ : <br> (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF | 113725 ......... | 4126.......... | 1,1,3,1 |
|  | HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989). <br> $\$ 30,000$ or more: | 113815 .......... | 4216......... | 1,1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) | 113905 ......... | 4306.......... | 1,1,5,1 |
|  | 1, attached: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) $\qquad$ | 113995 ......... | 4396......... | 1,2,1,1 |
|  | 2: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) $\qquad$ | 114445 ......... | 4846......... | 1,3,1,1 |
|  | 3 or 4: <br> (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 : <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD |  |  |  |
|  | INCOME IN 1989).......................................................... | 115345 .......... | 5746......... | 1,5,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Starting } \\ & \text { position }\end{aligned}$ | Starting position within segmen | Table (mattix) coordi- nates $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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............................................................ 132643......... | 3703 .......... | 1,1,1,1 |
|  | \$100 to \$199.............................................................. 132652......... | $3712 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1,2 |
|  | \$200 to \$299 ................................................................ 132661......... | 3721 ......... | 1,1,1,3 |
|  | \$300 to \$399 ................................................................ 132670......... | $3730 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1,4 |
|  | \$400 to \$499 .............................................................. 132679......... | 3739 ......... | 1,1,1,5 |
|  | \$500 to \$599 ............................................................... 132688........ | 3748......... | 1,1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$699 ............................................................... 132697........ | $3757 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1,7 |
|  | \$700 to \$799 ................................................................ 132706......... | $3766 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1,8 |
|  | \$800 to \$899 ................................................................. 132715........ | 3775 ......... | 1,1,1,9 |
|  | \$900 to \$999............................................................... 132724......... | 3784 ......... | 1,1,1,10 |
|  | \$1,000 to \$1,249 .......................................................... 132733. | 3793 .......... | 1,1,1,11 |
|  | \$1,250 to \$1,499 ......................................................... 132742. | 3802 .......... | 1,1,1,12 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \text { or more ................................................................ } 132751 . \\ & 1985 \text { to } 1988 \text { : } \end{aligned}$ | 3811 .......... | 1,1,1,13 |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) $\qquad$ 132760 1980 to 1984: | 3820 .......... | 1,1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) ............ 132877.......... 1970 to 1979: | 3937 .......... | 1,1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) $\qquad$ 132994 $\qquad$ 1960 to 1969: | 4054 .......... | 1,1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) $\qquad$ 133111 1959 or eartier: | 4171 .......... | 1,1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) $\qquad$ 133228 <br> 75 to 84 years: | 4288 .......... | $1,1,6,1$ |
|  | (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT <br> By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) 133345 | 4405 .......... | 1,2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT <br> By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS). $\qquad$ 134047 $\qquad$ | 5107 .......... | 1,3,1,1 |
|  | Not mortgaged: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER <br> MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER <br> COSTS). $\qquad$ 134749 $\qquad$ | 5809 .......... | 2,1,1,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |
|  | Not mortgaged: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR HOUSEHOLDER <br> MOVED INTO UNIT By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER <br> COSTS)-Con. $\qquad$ 135688 $\qquad$ | 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 percent................................................... 137155......... | 1768 ......... | 1,1,1,1 |
|  | 10 to 14 percent........................................................... 137164......... | 1777 ......... | 1,1,1,2 |
| 68 |  | DATA DIC | IONARY |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within *egmen | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989). $\qquad$ | 146095 ......... | 4261......... | 3,1,1,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT <br> By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED <br> MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF <br> HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)-CON. $\qquad$ | 148582 ......... | 301......... | 3,5,5,4 |
| HA96. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) BY GROSS RENT(10) [180] <br> Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> 1989 to March 1990: <br> 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 ......... | 886......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | No cash rent $\qquad$ 1985 to 1988: | 149176 ........ | 895......... | 1,1,10 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) .................................................. | 149185 ......... | 904......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT). | 149275 ......... | 994......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | 1970 to 1979: <br> (Repeat GROSS RENT) <br> 1960 to 1969: | 149365 ......... | 1084......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) <br> 1959 or earler: | 149455 ......... | 1174.......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) <br> 75 to 84 years: | 149545 ......... | 1264......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT <br> By GROSS RENT). | 149635 ........ | 1354......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT <br> By GROSS RENT). | 150175 ......... | 1894.......... | 3,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


End of Segment

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinaits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLO INCOME IN 1989)-Con. | 155029 .. | 301.......... | 2,3,5,7 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) $\qquad$ | 156415 ......... | 1687......... | 3,1,1,1 |
| HA98. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) <br> BY PLUMBING FACILTIES(2) [48] <br> Universe: Owner-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> 1989 to March 1990: |  |  |  |
|  | Complete plumbing faclities. | 159115 | 4387......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete plumbing facillties $\qquad$ 1985 to 1988: | 159124 ......... | 4396......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES) $\qquad$ <br> 1980 to 1984: | 159133 .......... | 4405......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) 1970 to 1979 : | 159151 .......... | 4423......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACIUTIES) $\qquad$ <br> 1960 to 1969: | 159169 .......... | 4441......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) <br> 1950 to 1959: | 159187 .......... | 4459......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) $\qquad$ 1940 to 1949: | 159205 ........ | 4477......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACIDTIES) $\qquad$ <br> 1939 or earlier: | 159223 ......... | 4495.......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) | 159241 ......... | 4513......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING FACILTTIES). | 159259 ......... | 4531......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING <br> FACILTIES). $\qquad$ | 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: <br> 1989 to March 1990: |  |  |  |
|  | Complete plumbing facillies.................................. | 159547. | 4819......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete plumbing facilities ................................... | 159556 ......... | 4828......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 1985 to 1988: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) $\qquad$ <br> 1980 to 1984: | 159565 ......... | 4837......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACIUTIES) ............................................. | 159583 .......... | 4855......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTTIES) $\qquad$ | 159601 ......... | 4873.......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES) ........................................ | 159619 ......... | $4891 . . . . . . .$. | 1,5,1 |
|  | 1950 to 1959: <br> (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) $\qquad$ | 159637 .......... | 4909.......... | 1,6,1 |
| DATA DICTIONARY |  |  |  | 73 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position Wlthin segmen |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA99. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY PLUMBING FACILTIES(2) [48]-Con. 1940 to 1949: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) 1939 or earlier: | 159655......... | 4927 ......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES). <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING | 159673......... | 4945 ......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | FACILTIES) ........................................................................ | 159691. | 4963 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By PLUMBING <br> FACIUTIES) $\qquad$ |  | 5107 .......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA100. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY KITCHEN FACILTIES (2) [48] <br> Universe: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1989 to March 1990: |  |  |  |
|  | Complete kltchen facilities. | 159979. | 5251 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete kitchen facilities 1985 to 1988: | 159988. | 5260 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) 1980 to 1984: | 159997...... | 5269 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTTIES) <br> 1970 to 1979: | 160015......... | 5287 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTTIES) 1960 to 1969: | 160033......... | 5305 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> 1950 to 1959: | 160051 .......... | 5323 ......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) 1940 to 1949: | 160069......... | 5341 .......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> 1939 or earlier: | 160087......... | 5359 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN | 160105......... | 5377 .......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | FACILTIES) | 160123......... | 5395 ......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN <br> FACILITIES) | 160267......... | 5539 ......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA101. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [48] <br> Universe: Renter-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> 1989 to March 1990: |  |  |  |
|  | Complete kitchen facilities.................................................. | 160411 ......... | 5683 ......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete kitchen facilities 1985 to 1988: | 160420.......... | 5692 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) 1980 to 1984: | 160429......... | 5701 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) <br> 1970 to 1979: | 160447......... | 5719 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | ```(Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) 1960 to 1969:``` | 160465......... | 5737 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITJES) <br> 1950 to 1959: | 160483......... | 5755 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) ....... | 160501 .......... | 5773 ........ | 1,6,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Starting } \\ & \text { position } \end{aligned}$ | Starting position withir segmen | Table (matrix) coardinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA101. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY KITCHEN FACILTIES (2) [48]-Con. 1940 to 1949: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACHITIES) | 160519 .......... | 5791......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILTIES) <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By KITCHEN | 160537 ......... | 5809......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | FACILTIES)........................................................................ | 160555 ......... | 5827.......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BULLT By KITCHEN <br> FACILTIES). | 160699 ......... | 5971 ......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA102. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) <br> BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL.(9) [216] <br> Untverse: Owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over <br> 65 to 74 years: <br> 1989 to March 1990: |  |  |  |
|  | Utility gas ........................................................................ | 160843 ......... | 6115......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Bottled, tank, or LP gas...................................................... | 160852 .......... | 6124......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Electricity.. | 160861 ......... | 6133......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | Fuel oll, kerosene, etc. | 160870 .......... | 6142......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | Coal or coke | 160879 | 6151......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | Wood.. | 160888 ........ | 6160.......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | Solar energy | 160897 ......... | $6169 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,7 |
|  | Other fuel | 160906 ......... | 6178......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | No fuel used. | 160915 ......... | 6187......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> 1980 to 1984: | 160924 .......... | 6196......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> 1970 to 1979: | 161005 ......... | 6277......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 161086 .......... | 6358......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) ........................................ | $161167 \ldots . . . . . .$. | 6439......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 1960 to 1969: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)-Con. <br> 1950 to 1959: | 161476 ......... | 301......... | 1,5,2 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> 1940 to 1949: | 161548 .......... | 373......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> 1939 or earlier: | 161629 .......... | 454......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> 75 to 84 years: | 161710 ......... | 535......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE <br> HEATING FUEL) | 161791 ......... | 616......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 162439 .......... | 1264......... | 3,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA103. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [216] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Renter-accupied housing units with householder |  |  |  |
|  | 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1989 to March 1990: |  |  |  |
|  | Utility gas........................................................................ | 163087......... | 1912 ......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Botted, tank, or LP gas ...................................................... | 163096......... | 1921 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | Electricity........................................................................ 163 | 163105......... | 1930 .......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | Fuel oll, kerosene, etc....................................................... | 163114......... | 1939 .......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | Coal or coke.................................................................... | 163123......... | 1948......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | Wood ............................................................................. | 163132......... | 1957 ......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | Solar energy .................................................................... 163 | 163141......... | 1966 .......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | Other fuel........................................................................ | 163150......... | 1975 .......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | No fuel used 1985 to 1988: | 163159......... | 1984 .......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 1980 to 1984: | 163168......... | 1993 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> 1970 to 1979: | 163249......... | 2074 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL). | 163330......... | 2155 .......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> 1950 to 1959: | 163411......... | 2236 ......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) 1940 to 1949: | 163492......... | 2317 .......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) <br> 1939 or earlier: | 163573......... | 2398 .......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 163654 ......... | $2479 . . . . . . .$. | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR SIRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE <br> HEATING FUEL) | 163735.......... | 2560 .......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By HOUSE <br> HEATING FUEL) $\qquad$ | 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...................................................................... 1 | 165040......... | 3865 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 0.76 to 1.00....................................................................... | 165049 ......... | 3874 .......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | 1.01 to 1.50...................................................................... | 165058......... | 3883 .......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | 1.51 or more $\qquad$ $\$ 100$ to $\$ 199$ : | 165067......... | 3892 .......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> \$200 to \$299: | 165076......... | 3901 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> $\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$ : | 165121......... | 3946 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) <br> $\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$ : | 165166......... | $3991 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM) | 165211 .......... | 4036 .......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)......................................... 1 | 165256.......... | 4081 .......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | \$600 to \$749: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)............................................ | 165301......... | 4126 .......... | 1,7,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting pasition within segment | Table (matrix) cocrdinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA108. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [60] <br> Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over 65 to 74 years: <br> Less than $\$ 20,000$ : |  |  |  |
|  | Condominium. | 168301......... | 679......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Not condominium <br> $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ : | 168310 ....... | 688......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 59,999:$ | $168319 . . . . . . .$. | 697......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) <br> $\$ 60,000$ to $\$ 79,999$ : | 168337 .......... | 715......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) <br> $\$ 80,000$ to $\$ 99,999$ : | 168355 ......... | 733......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 149,999$ : | 168373 ......... | 751.......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) $\$ 150,000 \text { to } \$ 199,999 \text { : }$ | 168391 .......... | 769......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) $\$ 200,000 \text { to } \$ 249,999:$ | 168409 .......... | 787.......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) <br> $\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 299,999$ : | 168427 ......... | 805......... | 1,8,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) <br> $\$ 300,000$ or more: | 168445 ......... | 823......... | 1,9,1 |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS)..................................... | 168463 .......... | 841 .......... | 1,10,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE By CONDOMINHUM STATUS) | 168481 .......... | 859.......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat VALUE By CONDOMINIUM STATUS) | 168661 .......... | 1039.......... | 3,1,1 |
| HA109. | MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALLUE(10) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(13) [780] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Specified owner-occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | With a mortgage: |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than $\$ 20,000$ : |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less than } \$ 100 \\ & \$ 100 \text { to } \$ 199 . . . \end{aligned}$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168841 . . . . . . . . . \\ & 168850 . . . . . . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1219 . . . . . . . . . . . \\ & 1228 . . . . . . . \end{aligned}$ | $1,1,1,1$ $1,1,2$ |
|  | \$200 to \$299. | 168859 | 1237......... | 1,1,1,3 |
|  | \$300 to \$399. | 168868 . | 1246......... | 1,1,1,4 |
|  | \$400 to \$499. | 168877 ..... | 1255......... | 1,1,1,5 |
|  | \$500 to \$599.................................................................... | 168886 ......... | 1264......... | 1,1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$699.............................................................. | 168895 ......... | 1273......... | 1,1,1,7 |
|  | \$700 to \$799. | 168904 ......... | 1282......... | 1,1,1,8 |
|  | \$800 to \$899.............................................................. | 168913 ......... | 1291......... | 1,1,1,9 |
|  | \$900 to \$999............................................................................................ | 168922 .......... | 1300......... | 1,1,1,10 |
|  | \$1,000 to \$1,249. | 168931 ......... | 1309......... | 1,1,1,11 |
|  | \$1,250 to \$1,499. | 168940 ....... | 1318......... | 1,1,1,12 |
|  | \$1,500 or more........................................................... | 168949 ........ | 1327.......... | 1,1,1,13 |
|  | \$20,000 to \$39,999: <br> (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 59,999$ : | 168958 ........ | 1336......... | 1,1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)............ | 169075 ......... | 1453......... | 1,1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)............ | 169192 ........ | 1570.......... | 1,1,4,1 |
|  | \$80,000 to \$99,999: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS)............ | 169309 ..... | 1687......... | 1,1,5,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within regment | 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. <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) $\qquad$ | 186361 ......... | 5845......... | 2,1,1,1 |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By <br> SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A <br> PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)-COn. <br> 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat VALUE By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A <br> PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) | $187264 \ldots . . . .$. $191161 . . . . . . .$. | $301 . . . . . . . .$. | $2,2,2,8$ $3,1,1,1$ |
|  | End of Segment |  |  |  |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat VALUE By HOUSSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)-Con. | 193711 ......... | $301 . . . . . . .$. | 3,6,1,1 |
| HA112. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(10) BY REAL ESTATE TAXES(13) [390] <br> Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over <br> 65 to 74 years: <br> Less than $\$ 20,000$ : |  |  |  |
|  | Less than \$100.. | 195961 ......... | $2551 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1 |
|  | \$100 to \$199.... | 195970 .......... | 2560......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | \$200 to \$299. | 195979 ......... | 2569......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | \$300 to \$399 | 195988 ......... | 2578......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | \$400 to \$499 | 195997 ......... | 2587......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | \$500 to \$599 | 196006 ......... | 2596......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$699 | 196015 ......... | 2605......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | \$700 to \$799 | 196024 .......... | 2614......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | \$800 to \$899. | 196033 ......... | 2623......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | \$900 to \$999. | 196042 .......... | 2632......... | 1,1,10 |
|  | \$1,000 to \$1,499. | 196051 ......... | 2641......... | 1,1,11 |
|  | \$1,500 to \$1,999.............................................................. | 196060 .......... | 2650......... | 1,1,12 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,000 \text { or more ................................................................................ } \\ & \$ 20,000 \text { to } \$ 39,999 \text { : } \end{aligned}$ | 196069 .......... | 2659.......... | 1,1,13 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 59,999$ : | 196078 .......... | 2668......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) $\$ 60,000$ to $\$ 79,999$ : | 196195 ......... | 2785......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) $\qquad$ $\$ 80,000$ to $\$ 99$, 999. | 196312 ......... | 2902......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) <br> $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 149,999:$ | 196429 ......... | 3019......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) $\qquad$ $\$ 150,000 \text { to } \$ 199,999$ | 196546 ....... | 3136......... | 1,6,1 |
|  | (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) | 196663 ......... | 3253......... | 1,7,1 |
|  | \$200,000 to \$249,999: <br> (Repeat REAL ESTATE TAXES) | 196780 .......... | 3370.......... | 1,8,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within tegrrent | Tabie (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: <br> (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED <br> INTO UNIT) | 1003......... | 1003 ......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR <br> HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT). $\qquad$ | 1057 .......... | 1057 .......... | 2,1,1 |
| HB4. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEROLDER(3) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [48] <br> Universe: Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Owner occupled: 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 earlier 75 to 84 years: | 1282......... | 1282 ......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) ....... | 1291 .......... | 1291 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT) | 1363......... | 1363 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR <br> STRUCTURE BUILT) $\qquad$ | 1435......... | 1435 .......... | 2,1,1 |
| HB5. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) |  |  |  |
|  | BY ROOMS (9) [54] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Owner occupied: |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | 1 room............................................................................ | 1651......... | 1651......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | 2 rooms ........................................................................... | 1660......... | 1660 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 3 rooms ............................................................................ | 1669......... | 1669 .......... | 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: <br> (Repeat ROOMS) |  |  |  |
|  | 85 years and over: | 1732......... | 1732 ......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat ROOMS) | 1813.......... | 1813 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Renter occupled: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By ROOMS) ......................... | $1894 . . . . . . . .$. | 1894 .......... | 2,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) numbet | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) cocrdi- netes $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HB6. | TENURE (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY |  |  |  |
|  | BEDROOMS(6) [36] |  |  |  |
|  | Unlverse: Occupled housing units with |  |  |  |
|  | householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Owner occupled: |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | No bedroom | 2137 ......... | 2137.......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | 1 bedroom. | 2146......... | 2146.......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 2 bedrcoms ............................................................... | $2155 . . . . . . . .$. | 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: <br> (Repeat BEDROOMS | 2245 .......... | 2245.......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By BEDROOMS) | 2249 ............... | 22999.............. | 2,1,1 |
| HB7. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY |  |  |  |
|  | PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [12] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Occupied housing units with |  |  |  |
|  | householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Owner occupled: |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: | 2461 | 2461 | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete plumbing facilities ................................................................... | 2470 ........... | 2470........... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTTIES)...................................... | 2479......... | 2479......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 8 years and (Repeat PLUMBING FACILTIES). | 2497 .......... | 2497......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Renter occupied: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By PLUMBING FACILTIES) | 2515 ......... | 2515......... | 2,1,1 |
| HB8. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY |  |  |  |
|  | KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [12] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Occupied housing units with |  |  |  |
|  | householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Owner occupied: |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Complete kitchen faclities ................................................. | 2569......... | 2569......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Lacking complete kitchen facllities...................................... | 2578 ......... | 2578.......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES) ......................................... | 2587 .......... | 2587......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat KITCHEN FACHITIES) | 2605 .......... | 2605.......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By KITCHEN <br> FACILTIES) | 2623 ......... | 2623......... | 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: |  |  |  |
|  | Condominlum. | 2677 ......... | 2677......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Not condominlum........................................................... | 2686 ......... | 2686......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: | 2695 ......... | 2695......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repear CONDOMINUM | 2695......... |  | ,2, |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Table } \\ & \text { (matrix) } \\ & \text { number } \end{aligned}$ | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segment | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HB9. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [12]-CON. <br> 85 years and over: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat CONDOMINIUM STATUS) <br> Renter occupled: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By CONDOMINIUM STATUS) | 2713......... $2731 \ldots . . . . .$. | 2713 .......... | $1,3,1$ $2,1,1$ |
| HB10. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [12] <br> Universe: Occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | With telephone ......................... | 2785......... | 2785 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | No telephone <br> 75 to 84 years: | 2794......... | 2794 ......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) 85 years and over: | 2803......... | 2803 ......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT) <br> Renter occupied: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT). | $2821 . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 2821 .......... | $1,3,1$ $2,1,1$ |
| HB11. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(4) [24] <br> Universe: Occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | None. | 2893......... | 2893 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  |  | 2902 .......... | 2902 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 2. | 2911 ......... | 2911 .......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | 3 or more. | $2920 . . . . . . .$. | 2920 .......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) $\qquad$ <br> 85 years and over: | 2929......... | 2929 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) <br> Renter occupied: | 2965......... | 2965 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VEHICLES <br> AVAILABLE) | 3001......... | 3001 .......... | 2,1,1 |
| HB12. | TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [54] <br> Universe: Occupled housing units with householder 65 years and over Owner occupied: 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Utility gas........................................................................ | 3109......... | 3109 ......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | Bottled, tank, or LP gas .................................................... | 3118........: | $3118 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,2 |
|  | Electriclty. | 3127.......... | 3127 ......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | Fuel oil, kerosene, etc........................................................ | 3136......... | 3136.:........ | 1,1,4 |
|  | Coal or coke. | 3145......... | $3145 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,5 |
|  | Wood | 3154......... | 3154 .......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | Solar energy | $3163 . . . . . . .$. | 3163 ......... | 1,1,7 |
|  | Other fuel. | 3172......... | 3172 .......... | 1,1,8 |
|  | No fuel used ................................................................... | $3181 . . . . . . .$. | 3181 .......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL) | 3190......... | 3190 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL)..................................... | 3271 ......... | 3271 .......... | 1,3,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting position within segmen | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HB15. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALUE(18) [54]-Con. <br> $\$ 400,000$ to $\$ 499,999$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 500,000$ or more $\qquad$ <br> 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat VALUE) <br> 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat VALUE) $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4117......... | $4117 \ldots$ | 1,17 |
|  |  | 4126......... | 4126 ......... | 1,18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4135 ......... | 4135 ......... | 2,1 |
|  |  | 4297.......... | 4297 .......... | 3,1 |
| HB16. | MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY VALLEE(10) [60] <br> Universe: Specfied 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: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat VALUE) | 4549......... | 4549 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat VALUE) | 4639... | 4639. | 1,3,1 |
|  | Not mortgaged: <br> (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] <br> 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 .......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | \$300 to \$399. | 5026......... | 5026 ......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | \$400 to \$499. | 5035.......... | 5035 .......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | \$500 to \$599. | 5044.......... | 5044 ......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$699. | 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 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS) <br> 85 years and over: | 5116......... | 5116 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS). | 5233......... | 5233 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | Not mortgaged:(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By SELECTEDMONTHLY OWNER COSTS) ....................... |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $5350 . . . . . . .$. | 5350 .......... | 2,1,1 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.
$\left.\begin{array}{lccccr}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Table } \\ \text { (matrix) }\end{array} & \text { Table (matrix) }\end{array}\right)$

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)-Con.
6748
301
2,4,4
85 years and over:
(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 th | 7351 ... | 904.... | 1,1, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 14 percent. | 7360 .... | 913......... | 1,1,1,2 |
| 15 to 19 percent. | $7369 . . . . . . .$. | 922......... | 1,1,1,3 |
| 20 to 24 percent | 7378 ......... | $931 . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,1,4 |
| 25 to 29 percent | 7387 .......... | 940......... | 1,1,1,5 |
| 30 to 34 percent | 7396 .........: | 949......... | 1,1,1,6 |
| 35 to 39 percent | 7405 ..... | 958..... | 1,1,1,7 |

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.


TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION-Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position | Starting powition within megment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HB23. | AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(5) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [150]-Con. <br> $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 9,999$ : |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF <br> HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) <br> $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ : | 11032......... | 4585 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF <br> HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) <br> $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ : | 11122......... | 4675 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) <br> $\$ 30,000$ or more: | 11212......... | 4765 ......... | 1,4,1 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) | 11302......... | 4855 ......... | 1,5,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME <br> IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF <br> HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989). | 11392......... | 4945 ......... | 2,1,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: <br> (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) | 11842......... | 5395 .......... | 3,1,1 |
| HB24. | MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY GROSS RENT(9) [54] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Specified renter-occupled housing units paying cash rent with householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Meals included in rent: |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years: |  |  |  |
|  | Less than \$100. | 12292......... | 5845 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | \$100 to \$199. | 12301......... | 5854 ......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | \$200 to \$299. | 12310......... | 5863 ......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | \$300 to \$399, | 12319......... | 5872 ......... | 1,1,4 |
|  | \$400 to \$499. | 12328......... | 5881 .......... | 1,1,5 |
|  | \$500 to \$599. | 12337......... | 5890 ......... | 1,1,6 |
|  | \$600 to \$749. | 12346.......... | 5899 ........... | 1,1,7 |
|  | \$750 to \$999.. | 12355......... | $5908 . . . . . . . .$. | 1,1,8 |
|  | $\$ 1,000$ or more <br> 75 to 84 years: | 12364......... | 5917 .......... | 1,1,9 |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) ..................................................... | 12373......... | 5926 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | 85 years and over: |  |  |  |
|  | (Repeat GROSS RENT) ..................................................... | 12454.......... | 6007 .......... | 1,3,1 |
|  | No meals included in rent: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By GROSS RENT) | 12535......... | 6088 .......... | 2,1,1 |
| HB25. | AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [6] |  |  |  |
|  | Universe: Speciffed renter-occupled housing units paying cash rent with householder 65 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Total: |  |  |  |
|  | Meals included in rent: |  |  |  |
|  | 65 to 74 years.................................................................. | 12778......... | 6331 .......... | 1,1,1 |
|  | 75 to 84 years. | 12793......... | 6346 .......... | 1,1,2 |
|  | 85 years and over......... | 12808......... | 6361 .......... | 1,1,3 |
|  | No meals included in rent: <br> (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER) | 12823......... | 6376 .......... | 1,2,1 |
|  | Filler ........................................................................................... | 12868......... | 6421 |  |
|  | End of Record |  |  |  |

## 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.
CONTENTSAlaska Native Reglonal Corporation (ANRC) (See AmencanIndian and Alaska Native Arsa)
Alaska Natlve Village (ANV) (See American indian and Alaska
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Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (See American indian
and Alaska Native Area)
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Native Ares, see County Subdivision)
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (Sas Americar
indian and Alaska Native Area)
American Samoa (See Outlying Areas of the Unted States, see
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Census Area (Alaska) (See County)Census Block (See Block)Census Code (See Geographic Code)
Census County Dlvision (CCD) (See County Subdivion)
Census Designated Place (CDP) (See Place)
Census Division (See Census Region and Census Division)
Census Geographic Code (See Geographic Code)
Census Region and Census Division
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Farm (Sse Uban and Rural)
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code
(See Geographic Code)
Geographic Block Group (See Block Group)

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Geographic Code
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Grant (See County Subdinision)
Guam (See Outtying Areas of the United States, sed State,Hierarchical Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)Historic Areas of Oklahoms (See American indian and
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Latitude (See intemal/Point)
Longitude (See intemal Point)
Magisterlal District (See County Subdivision)
Metropolitan Area (MA)A-

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Minor Civil Division (MCD) (See County Subdivision)
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Parish (Louisiana) (See County)
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Population or Housing Unit Density
Precinct (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)
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Purchase (Sea Caunty Subdivision)
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State
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Voting District (VTD)
Water Area (See Ares Measurement)
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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 enfoll 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 settied 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 Incian 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 whicti 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 tour-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 Staterecognized 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 teritory 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-ot-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, coasta!, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legat 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 Biock 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 alf operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## BLOCK

Census blocks are smali 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, ubban 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 generatly 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 partiy outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.

## 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

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

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

## Census Division

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

## Northeast Region

New England Division:
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
Middle Atlantic Division:
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

## Midwest Region

East North Central Division:
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
West North Central Division:
Minnesota, lowa, 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 microtiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

## Census Tract

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

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in suct 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 103 rd 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 103 rd 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 iocal census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's
were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civit 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, llinois, Indiana, lowa, 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, lowa, 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, of for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

## Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census Geographic Identification Code Scheme; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files 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 avaiiable 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 fie 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 $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-2$, 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 $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-2$, Population and Housing Unit

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

## INTERNAL POINT

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

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

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

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

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

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

## Central City

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

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million 'persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it, PMSA's consist of a large ubanized 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 surfounded 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 titie 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 Commonweatth 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, inciude census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

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

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

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, $\mathbf{2 5}$ or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

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

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

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the
county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate govemments, 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 Northem Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix $A$ in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned " 0 " as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/ United States Postal Service (USPS) code.
, In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) 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: prodiucing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the coliected data, assigning residential and empioyer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base
is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

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

## URBAN AND RURAL

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

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other teritory, 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 rura"" 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 teritory, 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 ubanized 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 Pennsyivania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as uban 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 fural 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 tiving 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 ciassification 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 teritory. 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 ferritory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

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

## Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA inciudes 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 legaliy 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 actua! 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 ${ }^{\text {® }}$

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. <br> 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 5 a was used normaliy 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 seif-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 persan'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 severa! 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 subjectmatter 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-lrish') 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 "GermanBavarian," 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 "l 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. Inctuded in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-lrish" 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 alf 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 ali 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 !imited 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 comparabie 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 incompiete 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 Bith.")

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.

Comparablity-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-bom 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 12 th grade without receiving a high school diptoma, 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

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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 "baber 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 singie 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 symonymous. 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 cattion.

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 identity, 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 iliness, 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-Ali persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Amed 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. Furthemore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardiess of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

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

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

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Suivey. 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 alf children bom 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-wediock 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 inclicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever bom to single wornen 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 childiren ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of nevermarried 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 staft 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 ( $\mathbb{N S}$ ) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

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

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

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

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

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

Nursing Homes-Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Inciuded 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 $I 1$-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 genera! 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 iil. 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 Genera! and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retard-ed-Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally fetarded, and intermediatecare 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 Hand-icapped-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 (usualiy 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 Delinquentsmincludes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Jivenile DelinquentsUsually 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 detinquent chitdren 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/aicohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III-Inciudes communitybased 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 Hatway Houses for Dug/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 communitybased 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.

Refigious 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 coliege students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a coliege 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 Shetters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street LocationsIncludes 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;

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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-hncludes 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 tocations" 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 builkings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, ali-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 CentersIncludes 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-melncludes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels-mincludes 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 governmentrun 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':

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

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

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)-For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered 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:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters.' Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

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

Comparability-For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in
previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, otherpurpose 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 tiving in communes, tostercare 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 ifl." 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 alf 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 Spanist/ Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the househoider. 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 comparabie 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, furthemmore, 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 nonfarrily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

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

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100 -percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than haif 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 marriedcouple families.

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

Natural-Bom 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 househoider by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter-A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, 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 deffnition 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 manital 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:

## DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Grandchild-The grandison 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-iaw 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-inlaw 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 bith, 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 househotder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

## Family Type

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

Families are classified by type as either a "marriedcouple 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 subjamily 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 rallroad 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 detined as follows:

1. 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 Farces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses eamed before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. 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 tarmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building
repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
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.
5. 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 railiroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Govemment. 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 Househoids-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 smail 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 selfemployment 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 shitted to net farm selfemployment 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, al! nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persans 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 saiary, 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 selfemployment 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 eamings 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 eamings 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 tabuations 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 econornic 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 $1990 \mathrm{CP}-2$, 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 detained 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 handiers, 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 intemational 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-empioyed, 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 fimited to regutar 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 particularty useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, Detailed Population Characteristics.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category 'employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federa! 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 hoiding. 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 establishménts.

Occupation data from the census and data from govemment 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-ofwork 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 it they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/ PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/ PMSA's in New England; Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the $1990 \mathrm{CP}-1$, General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas and the 1990 $\mathrm{CH}-1$, 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 $22 b$ 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 Northeastem States, based on the responses to the place-ot-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 Now England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New Yori, 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-ot-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in Calitornia). 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 substantialiy 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-ofwork 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-ot-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 usualiy 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 troliey 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 usualiy rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van-This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is
derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as onethird 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 $15 a$ and 15 b , which were asked of a sample of persons bom before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15 a 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 househoids or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15 a and 15 b 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 exciuded. 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 specity 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 15 b (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, Poputation 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 househoid language assigned to ail household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English
language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a nonEnglish household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of } \\ \text { 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with } \\ \text { Illustrative Examples }\end{array}\right]$

## 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 15 c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed
by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15 c .

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 Englishlanguage 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 th $\geqslant$ 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 pius 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 ensmeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated-Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardiess of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages it 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 legaily 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 bith 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 ciassified 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 bom 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 | Weighted average thresholds | Related children under 18 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | None | One | Two | Three | Four | Five | Six | Seven | Eight or more |
| One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years. 65 years and over $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,310 \\ 6451 \\ 5,947 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,457 \\ 5,947 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two persons. | 8,076 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Householder under 65 years. . . <br> Householder 65 years and over | 8,343 7,501 | 8,303 7,495 | \$8,547 8,515 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Three persons | 9.885 | 9,699 | 9,981 | \$9,990 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Four persons | 12,674 | 12,790 | 12,999 | 12,575 | \$12,619 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Five persons. | 14.990 | 15,424 | 15,648 | 15,169 | 14,798 | \$14,572 |  |  |  |  |
| Six persons. | 16,921 | 17,740 | 17,811 | 17,444 | 17,092 | 16,569 | \$16.259 |  |  |  |
| Seven persons. | 19,762 | 20,412 | 20,540 | 20,101 | 19,794 | 19,224 | 18,558 | \$17,828 |  |  |
| Eight persons . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21,328 | 22,830 | 23,031 | 22,617 | 22,253 | 21,738 | 21,084 | 20,403 | \$20.230 |  |
| Nine or more persons | 25,480 | 27,463 | 27.596 | 27,229 | 26,921 | 26,415 | 25,719 | 25,089 | 24,933 | \$23,973 |

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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 Unifed States: 1988 and 1989.
Persons for Whom Poverty Status is DeterminedPoverty 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.

Speclfied 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 altemate 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 $\$ 15,843(\$ 12,674 \times 1.25)$ in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Welghted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Leve-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 chiidren 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 beiow the poverty level. To obtain the weighted póverty 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 threshotd.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clearcut 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 sociocultural 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 reperted 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 selfidentification 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 Isiander 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 themseives 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 identrified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian-Inciudes 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 classitying 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-|ncludes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themseives 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, interracia!, 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 Pacitic 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 househoid was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the genera! 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 fifled 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 <br> Fulpino <br> Japanese <br> Asian Indian <br> Korean <br> Vietnamese <br> Cambodian <br> Hmong <br> Laotian <br> Thai <br> Other Asian ${ }^{1}$ <br> Bangładesti <br> Bhutanese <br> Borneo <br> Burnese <br> Celebesian <br> Ceram <br> Indochinese <br> Indonessian <br> Iwo-Jiman <br> Javanese <br> Malayan <br> Maldivian <br> Nepali <br> Okinawan <br> Pakistani <br> Sikkim <br> Singaporean <br> Sí Lankan <br> Sumatran <br> Asian, not specified ${ }^{2}$ | Hawalian <br> Samoan <br> Guamanian <br> Other Pacific islander ${ }^{1}$ <br> Carolinian <br> Fijian <br> Kosraean <br> Melanesian ${ }^{3}$ <br> Micronesian ${ }^{3}$ <br> Northem Mariana islander <br> Palauan <br> Papua New Guinean <br> Ponapean (Pohnpeian) <br> Palynesian ${ }^{3}$ <br> Sotomon Islander <br> Tahitian <br> Tarawa Islander <br> Tokelauan <br> Tongan <br> Trukese (Chulukese) <br> Yapese <br> Pacific Isfander, not specified |

[^10]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 fuli clerical review conducted only on the sampie 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 APl" 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 AP"' 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 rectassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Istander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

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

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

## REFERENCE WEEK

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

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

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

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

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. Ah 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 Aico, 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 duting 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 nurnber 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 it 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 enrolment in a trade or business schoot, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School-Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federa! 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 schoot were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "coliege" 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 classitied 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 dipioma, or coflege 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 enroilment 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 enroliment figures reterred 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 oid 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 colieges 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 tems 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 cortesponds 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 schoot enrollment were also coliected 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 leaming, 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 Worid War 11. 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

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classified in one of the two "Korean confict" 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 contlict" 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 17 c (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 benefitseligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classitying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later' was added in 1990. As in 1970
and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

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

Comparability-The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years ofd 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-lt 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 bom 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 bith (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or bom 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 arriva! 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 residentia! use for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

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

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

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

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units-A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporanily 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 als 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, wails, 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; ofherwise, 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 moditied slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentialiy 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 H 5 a 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 H 19 b , 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 H 9 , which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This itern 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 it 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 H 5 b , 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 eisewhere 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. Mediical offices are considered/businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability-Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on concominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H 25 , 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, halis, 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 H 21 and H 22 .

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 tome 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 H 48 , 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 cormmon 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 singlefamily 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, condominiurns 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 H 7 a , 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 renteroccupied 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 equa! 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 dotlar. (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 doliar. (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.

Comparabllity-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 H 19 a and H 19 b . An occupied onefamily 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.

Comparablity-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 etiminate 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 H 14 , 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 H 22 , 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 fiood 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 Househoid 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 premiurns 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 onefamily houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H 11 , which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facitities 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 refrigerato: 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-forrent 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 owneroccupied 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 $\mathbf{H} 21$.

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 househoid 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 H 23 b , 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 coliected 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 $\mathrm{H} 23 a$ and H 24 a , 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 househodder, 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 H 10 , which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability-The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on piumbing 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 H 21 , which was asked at owneroccupied 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, loca!, 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 inciuded. lif 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 ( H 23 c ) 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 multiunit 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 H 3 , 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 sheives 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 H 24 a and H 24 b , 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 " $N o$ " in question H24a and blank in question H 24 b .

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 H 20 through H 26 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 monthiy 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 H 16 , 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 H 15 , which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability-Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H 12 , 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 H 4 , 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 it 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" it 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 100percent 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 individuai 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 H 2 , 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 H2Oa through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H2Oa through H2Od 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 renteroccupied 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 C 1 , 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 renteroccupied 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 yearround 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 self for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned of 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 onefamily 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 H 13 , 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 H 8 , 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 H 17 , 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 defini-tion-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 Bult-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 tower 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 calied 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. <br> Accuracy of the Data 

## CONTENTS

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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 ali 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 tist by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units
were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1 -in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1 -in- 6 'for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500 ). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1 -in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/ enumerate areas were sampled at 1 -in- 6 .

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribat jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native viltages 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 govemmental 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 alf possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling
error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100 -percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages-Tables $A$ through $C$ in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-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.

1. Obtain the standard error from table $A$ or $B$ (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this
area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent- in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totais 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 foliowing three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100 -percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$
\begin{gathered}
S E_{X} \text { and } S E_{y} \text { of estimates } X \text { and } \hat{Y}: \\
S E_{(X+Y)}=S E_{(X-Y)}=\sqrt{\left(S E_{X}\right)^{2}+\left(S E_{Y}\right)^{2}}
\end{gathered}
$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The
standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.
3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios-Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$
\mathrm{SE}_{(\dot{x}, \hat{Y})}=\frac{\dot{x}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{\left(S E_{X}\right)^{2}}{\hat{X}^{2}}+\frac{\left(S E_{Y}\right)^{2}}{\hat{Y}^{2}}}
$$

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 $\mathrm{N} / 2$ ). Treat $\mathrm{N} / 2$ 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:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100 -percent value).

Confidence inteivals 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 interva! 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 catculated 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 helpiul 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{SE}(9,948)= & \sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948 / 21,220)} \\
= & 163 \text { persons. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 $0.85 \times 1.1$ $=0.94$ 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:

$$
\begin{gathered}
{[9,948-1.645(179)] \text { to }[9,948+1.645(179)]} \\
\text { or } \\
9,654 \text { to } 10,242
\end{gathered}
$$

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 sampies.

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 8 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 $0.86 \times 1.1=0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City $A$ and City $B$ of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$
62.6 \cdot 55.9=6.7 \text { percent. }
$$

Using the results of the previous example:
$\operatorname{SE}(6.7)=\sqrt{(S E(62.6))^{2}+(S E(55.9))^{2}}=\sqrt{(0.94)^{2}+(0.95)^{2}}$

$$
=1.34 \text { percentage points }
$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$
\begin{gathered}
{[6.70-1.645(1.34)] \text { to }[6.70+1.645(1.34)]} \\
\text { or } \\
4.50 \text { to } 8.90
\end{gathered}
$$

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:

$$
\begin{gathered}
9948 / 9314=1.07 \\
\operatorname{SE}(1.07)=\left(\frac{948}{9314}, \sqrt{\frac{179^{2}}{(9948)^{2}}+\frac{188^{2}}{(9314)^{2}}}\right. \\
=.029
\end{gathered}
$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:
$[1.07-1.645(.029)]$ to $0[1.07+1.645(.029)]$
or
1.02 to 1.12

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of a!l 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 sampie 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 thouseholders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-raceHispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

| PERSONS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD |  |
| Group | Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18 |
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit |
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit |
| 4 | 5 to 7 persons in housing unit |
| 5 | 8 or more persons in housing unit |
|  | Persons in Housing Units with a Family Without Own Children Under 18 |
| 6-10 | 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
|  | Persons in All Other Housing Units |
| 11 | 1 person in housing unit |
| 12-16 | 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
|  | Persons in Group Quarters |
| 17 | Persons in Group Quarters |
| STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES |  |
| 1 | Sampling rate of 1-in-2 |
| 2 | Sampling rate less than 1 -in-2 |
| STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/ NONHOUSEHOLDER |  |
| 1 | Householder |
| 2 | Nonhouseholder |
| Stage IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |
| Group | White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
|  | Female |
| 10-18 | 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. |
| Black |  |
| 37-72 | Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36. |

## STAGE H: SAMPLING RATES

## Asian or Pacific Islander <br> Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36. <br> American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut <br> Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36. <br> Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

109-144

145-180
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 Il, 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 lli group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage Ill weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage ili 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-raceHispanic origin-value/ rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

## OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

## STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

| Group | Housing Units With a Family With <br> Own Children Under 18 |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit |
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit |
| 4 | 5 to 7 persons in housing unit |
| 5 | 8 or more persons in housing unit |
|  | Housing Units With a Family Without |
|  | Own Children Under 18 |
|  | 2 through 8 or more persons in |
| $6-10$ | housing unit |
|  | Al Other Housing Units |
|  | 1 person in housing unit |
| $12-16$ | 2 through 8 or more persons in |
|  | housing unit |

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY
1 Sampling rate of $1-\mathrm{in}$-2
2 Sampling rate less than 1 -in-2
STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE
1 Single unit structure
2 Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3 Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT
Group
Owner White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin Value 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 RENTCon.

| 5 | $\$ 80,000$ to $\$ 99,999$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| 6 | $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 149,999$ |
| 7 | $\$ 150,000$ to $\$ 249,999$ |
| 8 | $\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 299,999$ |
| 9 | $\$ 300,000$ or more |
| 10 | Other |

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80 Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
Householder of Other Race
81-100 Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

## Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin Rent
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110

111-120
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
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder
121-140
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

[^11]\author{

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENTCon. <br> \begin{tabular}{cc}

\& | Asian or Pacific Islander House- |
| :---: |
| holder |
| Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate- |
| gories as groups 101 through |
| 120 | <br>

141-160 <br>
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut <br>
Householder <br>
Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate- <br>
gories as groups 101 through <br>
120
\end{tabular}

}

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 earier, 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 contro: 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]

| Eatimated Total | Size of pudicstion 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 | 25,000,600 |
| 50 | 16 | 16 | 16. | \$6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 100 | 20 | 21 | 22 | - 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | - 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 250 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 500 | . | 35 | 45 | 45 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | - 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1,000. | - | - | 55 | 65 | 65 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 2,500 . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | 80 | 95 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 5,000 . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | - | 110 | 140 | 150 | 150 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| 10,000 . . . . . . . | - | - | ? | - |  | 170 | 200 | 270 | 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 | 810 | 610 |
| 100,000 . . . . . . . | - | - | - | - | - | * | - | - | 550 | 630 | 670 | 700 | 700 | 710 |
| 250,000 . . . . . . | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 790 | 970 | 1090 | 1100 | 1100 |
| 500,000 . . . . . . | - | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1120 | 1500 | 1540 | 1570 |
| 1,000,000. . . . . . | - | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | . - | - | - | 2000 | 2120 | 2190 |
| 5,000,000. . . . . . | - | - | - | * |  | - | - | * | - | - | - | - | 3540 | 4470 5480 |
| 10,000,000. . . . . | - | - | - | $\checkmark$ | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5480 |

${ }^{1}$ For estimated totals larger than $10,000,000$, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given beiow should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{SE}(\dot{Y})=\sqrt{5 \dot{Y}\left(1 \frac{\hat{\mathbf{N}}}{}{ }^{\hat{Y}}\right.} \\
& N=\text { Size of area } \\
& \dot{Y}=\text { Estimate of characteristic total }
\end{aligned}
$$

${ }^{2}$ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.
. Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Polnts for Estimated Percentage
[Based on a 1 -in- 6 simple random sample]

| Estimated Percentage | Base of percentage ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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. | 22 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 10 or 90 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 15 or 85 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 20 or 80 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 25 or 75 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 30 or 70. | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 35 or 65 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 12 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
|  | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

${ }^{1}$ For a percentage and/ or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the staridard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{SE}(\bar{p})= & \sqrt{\frac{5}{\mathrm{~B}} \mathrm{p}(100-\dot{p})} \\
\mathrm{B} & =\text { Base of estimated percentage } \\
\dot{p} & =\text { Estimated percentage }
\end{aligned}
$$

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-United States
[Percent of persons of housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percemt | 15 to 30 pertent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poplitation |  |  |  |  |
| 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 0.9 | 0.6 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 disabllity and mobility limination status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry ................................................... | 2.12 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Place of birth. | $\underline{1.2}$ | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Citzenship . . . . . . | 1.8 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Residence in 1985 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Language spoken at home and ability to speak Engish. . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enroliment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rura). | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| Housshold type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters...................... | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Subtamily type and presence of ctildren... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry.... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation....................... | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Class of worker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989 | 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 | 0.6 |
| Maans of transportation to work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Travel tirne to work. . . . | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Private vehicle occupancy...... | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Time leaving home to go to work | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 .; | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family income in 1989........... | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families) .... Armed Forces and veteran status ... | 1.5 | 1.2 | 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 |
| Hispanic origin of householder... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ fural) . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 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 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Value . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 Year structure built | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kichen facilities ............... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sawage disposal. ............. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available ................ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year househotder moved into structure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortogese status and monthly mortgage costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly montage costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .......... Gross rent as a percentage of household income in $1989 . .$. | 1.3 | 1,1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Alabama
[Parcent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Cheracteristic | Lese than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 |  |  |  |
| Sox................................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origh (of any race). | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Martal stetus .. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Howehold type and rolationship. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Chlldren ever bom . . . . . . . . . . | 2.7 | 1.1 2.6 | 0.6 1.5 | 0.5 |
| Work efieability and mobility limitation otatus. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Ancestry ........................... | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 1.0 |
| Place of blath | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Crizenshlp ....... | 1.8 | t. 6 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Retidence in 1985 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Language spoken at horne and ablity to *peak English... | 1.3 | 1.1 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Educationdl attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| School enrollment. . | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residience (urban/rural) . | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Housthold type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 2.1 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Family type............... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.0 | 1.1 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Subiamlly type and presence of childen. . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Employment status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Incuastry . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation.... | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker. . . | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Number of workers in famly . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 |  |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Meams of transportation to work ..... | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Private vahicle occupancy. .......... | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Time leaving home to go to work .... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Type of ineome th 1989........ | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 12 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Family incorne in 1989.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons). | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families).... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status... | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| HOUSING |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder .. | 1.2 |  |  |  |
| 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). | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status....... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 12 |  | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure.......... | 12 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oocupancy status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value .......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household incorne in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year structure buaft. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedroorrs. . . |  | 1. | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen faclifities | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, ptumbing facilties. | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposat........... . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles availabio ........ | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage etetus and monthly mortgage costs | 12 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortage status and selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1:0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Groes rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 | 1.3 | 1.0 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Househokt incorne in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Alaska
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Lets 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 (ot any race) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marital status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household type and relationship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Work disability and mobility limiation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Piace of birth | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Citizenatip | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Residence in 1985 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Language spoken at home and ability to speak English. . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| School enroilment. | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 12 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Family type.... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters...... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Subfamily type and presence of children. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment status., | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry ........... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker. | 1.3 | 12 | 0.7 | 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 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Pjace of work. . . . . . . | 1.5 | 12 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Means of transportation to work | 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 | 12 | 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 |
| Househokd incomê in 1989 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 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 (familles). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| HOUSNEG |  |  |  |  |
| Age of housaholder | 1.2 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race of householder ........ | 1.2 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urber/ rural). | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tenire.......... | 1.2 | 5.0 | 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. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year structure builh | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sewage dlisposal. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unt. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles zvailable ........ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status end menthly mortgage costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthy owner costs . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in $1989 . . .$. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percertage of income | 8.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Arkansas
[Percent of persons or howing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Arizona
[Percent of persons or housing urits in sample]

| Charscteristic | 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 |
| Housshold type and relationship. | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Chlidren over 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 bith | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Critizenstip | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Residence in 1985 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Language spoken at home and ability to speak English........ | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| School enrolment. | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.4 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Family type.... | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Subtarnily type and presence of chïdren........... . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Employment status. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry ... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation. | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker. | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 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 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Place of work.... | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Mears of transportation to work. | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Travel tirse to work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle ¢ceupancy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 12 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Time leaving home to go to work | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of ineome In 1989... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family income in 1889 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 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 veteren status. | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| HOUSING |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder | 1,2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race of househelder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispartic origin of householder. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urbarifuraf. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Condominium status. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oecupancy status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value...... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 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 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen tacilities ... | 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 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Yeer 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 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs ........... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent es a percentage of househotd income in $1989 . .$. . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income $\qquad$ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-California
[Percent of persons of howsing units in sample]

| Charmeteriatic | Loas than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLLATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Hispanio orlgin (of any race) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marhal stadus. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationahip | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Work diseblity and mobilily limization etatus. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Anctatry.... | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Place of bath | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Chizenship ........ | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Residence in 1985 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Language apoken ${ }^{\text {at }}$ home and ability to apaak English... . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Schoot enroliment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/rural) | 2.5 | 22 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Household type ............... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Family type...... | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 12 | 12 | 0.8 |
| Subtamily type and presence of ohildren. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Employment etatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry Occupation | 1.3 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Cecupation. . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 1.3 | 13 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Number of workers in family.. | 1.4 | 1. | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Plact of work, ..... | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Meane of transportation to work | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 0.7 | 0.6 0.6 |
| Travel time to work.... | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy...... | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Thrne toaving home to go ta work | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Type of incotme in 1989... | 1.5 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Household Income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family incorne in 1989, ......... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty tatus in 1989 (persons). | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Poverty tatus in 1989 (families). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status. | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| HOUSing |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Pace of householder . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin of housetiolder.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urbani fural). | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tenure. . . . . . . . . Ochpen | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ocupancy status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Grose rent....... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year atructure built. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kitehen tacilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Source of water, plumbing faclities. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Sewage cisposal... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicies masilable . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Yoth householder moved into structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthy owner costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 1.0 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Gross rert as a percentage of housahold income in $1989 . . .$. . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Househokd income In 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income $\qquad$ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Colorado
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Connecticut
[Parcert of persona or howaing units in sample]

| Characterintic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent of fare |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Ago... |  |  |  |  |
| Sax... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin (ot any race) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mattal status . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Househovd type and relationship. | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Childten ever born . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Work diatability and mobility limkation status | 2.5 | 2.1 | 12 | 1.0 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Place of birth. | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Chizenthip . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 1.7 15 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
|  | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Year of entry ....... | 2.15 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Language apoken at home and abiity to apeak English. . . . . . . | 1.5 | 12 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Eckrational ettairment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Sehool mroliment. . | 1.8 | 1.1 <br> 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urbanf nral) | 1.8 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Howeehold type ................ | 2.7 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Family type..... | 1.3 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Subfamily type and presence of ehilicren. | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Employment matus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Industry. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Oceupation..... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker .. | 1.5 | 1.1 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.3 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Number of workere in family. | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.1 1.3 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work. | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Private vehkie occupancy....t....it | 1.4 | 1.1 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Time leaving home to go to work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Type of lneome in $1989 . . . . . . .$. . | 1.4 | 1.1 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Famlly tncome in 1989........ | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty taxtus in 1989 (persons). | 1.2 | 1.1 1.3 | 0.5 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Povorty status in 1989 (families). | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Armed Forces and veteran statur. | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 0.6 | 0.5 |
| HOUSNE |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 (urbanj rurel). | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium steatus. | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Unite in structure. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tonure.. | 1.2 | 1.1 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Decupancy mitatus | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value ............ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Grose rent...... | 1.2 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household incorne in 1989 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Yeer structure bult. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Roome, bedrooms. . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities .... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Souree of water, plumbing facllities. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sowage cisposal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| House heatirg fuel . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . | 1.3 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year housoholder moved into structure .... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs ................... | 1.2 | 1.1 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Morgage status and selected monthy owner costs............. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.1 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
|  |  | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Delaware
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-District of Columbia [Porcent of persons or housing unlts in sample]


Table C. Standard Ertor Design Factors-Florida
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteriskic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sex................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mispanic origin (ot any face) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Martal 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 etatus | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Place of bith. | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Chtzenship | 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 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 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 enrolment. | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urbarl/ fural) | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Housetiold type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quartort. | 1.2 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Subiamily 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 |
| Number of workers in farnily . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 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 |
| Pivate vehlelo oceupancy. . . . . | 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 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Famlly lncome in 1989.. | 1.3 | 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 .............................. | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| HOUSING. |  |  |  |  |
| 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 househoider. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rual) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 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 |
| Oecupancy 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 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrcoms. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen fapilities | 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 | 0.6 | 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 |
| Morigage 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 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percertage of income | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Georgia
[Percent of persons or housing untts in eample]


Tabie C. Standard Error Design Factors-Hawaï
[Percent of persons or housing units in stample]

| Charecteristic | Less than 15 percem | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sex. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispenle origin (of any race) | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marital status . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household type and relationship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Work disability and mobility limitation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Place of birth | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Citizenship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Residence in 1985 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry ................................................. | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Language spoken at home and ability to speak English........ | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| School enrollment. . | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Househokd type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Subfamily type and presence of children...................... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Employment status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry ............ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Occupation.. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker . | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.................... | 12 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family. ....... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Piace of work. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Means of trampprtation to work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel timse to work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Private vahiole occupancy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Tlme leaving home to go to work | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Type of income in 1989........ | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Household income in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Famlly income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 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 veleran status. | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| housing |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race of householder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural) . | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Condominium status. . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units in etructure | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Телиге.................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupaney status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. . | 12 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 12 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year tructure built | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Fooms, bedrooms. . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities .... | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposal..................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles avaitable . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs ................ | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner casts ........... | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 ..... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs es a percentage of income | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Idaho
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Loas than 15 percert | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent of more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLLATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. ......................................................... . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 |  |
| Sex... | 1.2 | 1.0 |  | 0.5 |
| Face ........ | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin (of any race) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marital status . . | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationstip . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1,1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Work disabilly and mobility limitation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of birth. | 1.8 | 1.7 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Citzenship. | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Residence in 1985 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 1.8 1.1 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Language apoken at home and ability to speak English, . . . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| School enroliment. | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/rural). | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Household type . . . . . . | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Family type. . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . . . | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Subfarnily type and presence of children. | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Employmert status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| industry ............. . | 1.1 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oecupation.... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker....... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and woeks worked in 1989 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family. . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Traval time to work. . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Private vehicle occupancy....... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Type of ineome in 1989......... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Household income in $1989 . . . .$. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Family income in $1989 . . . . . . .$. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (pertons). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families). | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Armed Forces and veteran statis. | 1.3 | 1.0 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| HOUSNE |  |  | 0.7 | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Face of householder ... | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of reaidence (urish/ raral). | 1.1 | 1.0 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tenire......... | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oecupancy status. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value . ............ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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..... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Khehen facilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Soures of water, plumbing facilities. | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sewage cisposal . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel. . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Telephone in thousing unit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available ...... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthily owner e | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in $1989 . . . .$. . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1999 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| as a percentage of income | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Blinois
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Indiana
[Percent of persons or housing units in tample]


Tabse C. Standard Error Design Factors-lowa
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Chraracteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent of more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLLATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 ary race) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marital gtatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Housahold type and telationship | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . , | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Work diaability and mobility limikation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Place of bith . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Citizenship | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Residence in 1985 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Yeer of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Language apoken at home and ability to epeak English........ | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Educational attainmert. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enrollment. | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type................... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Subfamily type and presence of chllden. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Emptoyment status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Industry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.................... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family..................................... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Means of trensportation to work | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. ............ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of lncome in 1989......... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Heusehold income in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Family income in $1989 . . . . . . . .$. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families) . .............................. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Amed forces and veteran status ........................... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| HOUSEMG |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race of householder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 4.0 | 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 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominitm status. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in strueture. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenıre. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oecupancy stetus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value............ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross fert. . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kikchen facllities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilties. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sowage disposal | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Teleptrone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage stakus and selected monthly owner costs . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 ..... Household income in i989 by selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in $\$ 989$ by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income $\qquad$ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Kansas
[Percent of persons or housing units in cample]

| Cheraetimintic | Lese than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPUATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 atatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Houtehold type and relatlonship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Chlidren ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Work cisablity and mobilizy limlation etatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancentry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Plece of birth. | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Residence in 1985 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 20 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 1.8 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Lengrage spoken at home and ablity to speak English......... | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational sttainmert. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| School anroilment. . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/rural). | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Howe hold type . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sutiamily type and presence of ohildien.. | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Employment tatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Industry. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oceupetion......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Chass of worker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989 . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family........ | 1.3 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. ........... | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work............. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Private vehicle ocoupancy. . . . . . | 1.3 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Thrne leaving home to go to work | 1.4 1.3 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Type of incorne in 1989......... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Household income in $1989 . . .$. | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Family income in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty stetts in 1989 (pereons). | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.6 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Armed Forces and veteran etatus. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 0.5 |
| HOUsing |  |  |  |  |
| Age of hous eholder . . | 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 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Unis in itructure. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tenure........... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oocupancy thatus. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vahue............. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross font. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year atructure built 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. ..... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. <br> Kltehen facilikies | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing fackities. | 1.2 | 12 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unlt. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehialee evallable........ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into strueture. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in $1989 . . .$. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income | 1.1 | 1.0 1.0 | 0.5 0.5 | 0.5 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Kentucky
[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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPMLATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Martal status . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationship | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 12 |
| Work disablility and mobidity limikation status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry .................................. | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Place of birth . . . | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Crizenship . | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Fesidence in 1985 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Year of entry. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Language spoken at home and ability to apeak Engilsh. . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Ecucationat attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enroliment. | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urbai/ nral). | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Househoid type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type..... . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Sublamily type and presence of children. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Employment status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oceupation..... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in farmly...... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel tirme to work. . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy....... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of income in 1989......... | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 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 | 0.6 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families) . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Arrod Forces and veteran status.... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| HOUsing |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race of househokjer. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin of householder.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ ral). | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominism status.......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units in etructure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oceupancy status.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Value . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Groes rent. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year structure bullt. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| . Kitehen facilities ....... | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. $:$ : | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Sewage clisposet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| House heating tuel . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephore in housing unit..... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles avaitable............ | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Yeer householder moved into structure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross eent as a percentage of household income in 1989 .. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selectad monthly owner costs as a percentage of income $\qquad$ | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Louisiana
[Percent of persons or housing units in tample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Maine
[Fercent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLILATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Household type and relationship | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Chidren ever born . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 12 |
| 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 | 12 | 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 |
| Language 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 enroliment. | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Type of residence (urbanirural) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| family type................. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters...... | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Subiamily type and presence of children. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment status. | $1: 2$ | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry | 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 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work, ............................................. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Mears of transportation to work | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicte 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 |
| Household income in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Family income in 1989........... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families) . ............................. | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status..... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| HOUSNEG |  |  |  |  |
| 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 houssholder................................ | 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 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure | 8,2 | 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 remt. <br> Housohald income in 1090 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household ineome in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year strueture built | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Fooms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities .... | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities.: | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposal......... | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel , . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available .......... . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 ..... Household incone in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| as a percentage of income | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Maryland
[Porcent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Charmeterimic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 parcent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent of more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPHEATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 orlgin (of ary race) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Martal status . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationship. | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Chidren ever born . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 22. | - 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Work dipability and mobility linitation status. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Place of bith | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Cxizentiship | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Reaidance in 1985 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Year of ertry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Lenguage spoken at home and ability to apeak English........ | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Educational attelnment. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School ensollment | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Houehold type Family type. | 1.3 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type Group quarters. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Subfarnily type and precence of children. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Employment atatus Indurty. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Oecupention....... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker .... | 1.4 | 1.1 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 0.6 |
| Hours per weok and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in farmlly. . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Plince of work. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Mears of traneportation to work | 1.4 | 13 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy..........; | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of incorne in $1989 . . . . . . . .$. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Howthold income In 1989 Famly ficome ln 1989. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Famly ficome in $1989, \ldots . .$. Poverty etatus in 1969 (porsons)... | 1.2 | 1.0 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 flamilies) .. | 1.2 | 1.3 1.0 | 0.7 0.6 | 0.6 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran etatus. | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 0.7 | 0.5 |
| HOUSTNG |  |  |  |  |
| 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 (utbardirul). | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status....... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Unita in structure . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tenire. $\qquad$ Occupancy status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupancy status <br> Value. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household tncome in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.1 1.0 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Year utructure buitt. . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Pooms, bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kathen facllities . ................. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facllities. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sewape cisposal <br> Hosse heating furt | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Hosse heating fue: $\qquad$ <br> Telephone in housing unit. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Teleptone in housing unit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Vehicles evailable . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into etructurs | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage atatus and monthly mortgage costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Mortgage stetus and selected monthy owner costs . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rert es a percentage of household income in 1989 ..... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household incorne in 1989 by selected trionthly owner costs as a percentage of income | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Massachusetts
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Wichigan
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Cheracteriatic | Lest than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPRLATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sex. | 1.2 | 1.0 | . | 0.5 |
| Race | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin (of any race). | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marital etatus . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Household type and retationthip . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Chidran ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 12 |
| Work disability and moblity fimitation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry .... | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Clace of birth | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Fesidence in 1985 | 1.8 2.0 | 1.5 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Year of entry ........ | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Language spoken at homs and ablity to apeak English. . | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainment. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 8etrool enroliment. | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Type of reaidence (irban/rural) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Houpehold type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quartors. . . . . | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Subimmily type and presence of chidren. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Employment tetatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| industry...... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ooeupation.... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ctuss of worker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Hours per week and weeke worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in farnly. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Privite vehicle occupancy...... | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
|  | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of income in 1989.......................... . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Famlly incoms in $1989 . . . . . . . . .$. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty tatus in 1989 (persons). | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (farnlies). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status. | 1.5 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| HOUSIHG |  |  |  |  |
| Age of househoder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 |  |
| Race of householder . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispante origin of hous eholder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Cordominitme status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure.. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tenure. . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oocupancy status . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value ........................... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sross rem. ................ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ktichen faclities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sewage cisposal... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating twel . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structur | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage oosts ................. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Cross rent is a percentage of household income in $1989 . . . .$. . | 1.1 1.2 | 1.0 10 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner cotts as a percentage of incorre | 1.2 1.1 | 1.0 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Minnesota
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Loss 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 |
| Household type and relationship. | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Work disability and mobility limitation status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Place of birth | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Cltizenthip . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Residence in 1985 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry | 1.5 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Language spoken at home and ability to speak Engith......... | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Educational attainment. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enrollment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (trban/ rural) | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Household type. | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type.... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Subtamily type and prosence of children. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Industry.... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Houre per week and weeks worked in 1989.................... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work, . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Meare of tramsportation to work. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle coeupancy....... | 1.5 | 12 | 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 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Famlly income in 1989......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons). | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families) . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status ...... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| HOUSING |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race of housebolder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mispenic origin of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/rural) | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Condominitm status. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupancy status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vaive............. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedroms. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities ................. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. $\therefore$ : | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposal | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available ................... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year househotder moved into structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mortgage status and selected menthly owner costs . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross tent as a percentage of household income in 1989 ..... Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income $\qquad$ | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Mississippi
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Lees than 15 percert | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent of more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPULATSON |  |  |  |  |
| Age. . |  |  |  |  |
| Sex... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race | 1.2 | 1.0 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanle origin (of any race). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Merital atatus . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hounehold type and reletionship | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Chlldren tver bom . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 3.0 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Work dieability and moblity limitation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.0 1.2 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Place of birth | 2.4 | 2.3 | 12 | 1.1 |
| Catzenship. | 2.8 | 2.8 | 15 | 1.3 |
| Residence in 1985 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
|  | 2.2 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Language spoken at home and abilly to speak Engliah......... | 1.3 1.7 | 1.1 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Educationsl attuinment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| School enrollment.... | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence furbar/ rural). . | 1.7 <br> 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Family type............ | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. .... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Subtamily type and presence of children. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Employment status..................... . | 1.2 1.2 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Incluatry........ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation.... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hours per weok and weeke worked in 1989. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Number of workers in family. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mears of traneportation to work. | 1.5 | 13 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Private vehicle occupancy............. | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Tline laaving home to go to work .... | 1.4 4.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Type of incorme in $1989 . . . . .$. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989. | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Family income In 1989.... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty tatus in 1989 (pertors). | 1.2 | 1.1 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status In 1989 (families). | 1.8 | 1.5 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| HOUSING |  | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Age of householder. |  |  |  |  |
| Race of hous eholder | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispenit origin of householdier. . | 1.2 | 1.0 10 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | 1.2 | 1.0 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units in etructure. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure.. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Occupancy status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value ...... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Growe rent. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.1 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure builh.. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. . | 1.2 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Klichen facilities .. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facllities. : ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sowage disposal................... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. | 1.3 | 1.1 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved finto structure | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs | 1.2 | 1.1 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 houssthold income in 1989 ..... . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income $\qquad$ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Missouri
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characterietic | Less than 15 persent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPICAIION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sox.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race. | 1,2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hiopanic origin (of any race) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marital status. | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationship . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Work disability and mobility limiation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Place of bith | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Citzenship | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Residence in 1985 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Langiage apoken at home end abllity to speak English........ | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enroliment. | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/rurah) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Group 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 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Inctustry........... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in tamily... | 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 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy... | 1.5 | 1.2 | 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 ty 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Family income in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons) | 4.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veleran status. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| HOUSING |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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) | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in etructure. | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tentre | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oceupancy stazus | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value........ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built. ....... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedroons. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facinities .................... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. $\therefore . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Sowage disposal | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Houlse heating fuel........ | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available ........ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 ..... Household income in 1989 by selected monthiy owner costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| as a percentage of income | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Montana
[Parcent of peraons or housing units in tample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Nebraska
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Nevada
[Perosent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Cheracteristic | Less than 15 percent | $15 \text { to } 30$ percers | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent of frore |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLCATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gex................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin (of eny race) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Martal status . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Houtehold type and relationship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Work criaability and mobility limkation tetatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Anoestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Place of birth | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Crizenship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Rasidence in 1985 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Year of ertry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Language apoken at heme and ability to speak Engish........ | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational attalnment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sthool enroltment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Type of reaidence (utbar/ rural) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Househald type . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Family type.... | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Subtamily type and presence of children... | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Employment status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Indusiry . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oocupation.............................. | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Clast of worker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Hourd per week and weeks worked in 1889. | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family .............. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Plact of work. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Manne of tramaportation to work | 1.5 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel tirise to work. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle coeupancy.....: | 1.5 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of incorne in 1989.... | 1.5 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household incoms in 1989. | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Farrly income in 1989........... | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons). | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Poverty stetus in 1989 (families) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| HDUSING |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race of householder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic orlgin of houssholder. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urben/ rural) | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Unikt in atructure | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tonure | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | - 0.5 |
| Oceupancy status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value . .................. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Grose rent. <br> Household hiome in 1809 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facillites .................. | 1.4 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilitios. | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Sewage cisposal... | 12 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating furl . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1:2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tolephore in housing unit. . . . . . . . . Vehieles avaluble | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles avalable . $\qquad$ Year householder moved into structure | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs .................. | 12 | 1.0 1.0 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Groos rent as a percentage of housetold Income in 1989 ...... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Houeshold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of ikcome | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 0.5 | 0.5 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-New Hampshire
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percem or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLIATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 racs) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 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 |
| Chidren ever born . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 12 |
| Work diaablity and mobitity limilation status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Piace of birth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Citizenship | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Residence in 1985 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Yeat of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Lenguage apoken at home and ability to epeak English. . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Schoot enroliment. | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Type of residence (urban/rural). | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type. . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Subtamily type and presence of chlldren. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment otatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry............ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Number of workera in family........ | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Mesns of transportation to work | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel 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 incomte in 1989......... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Famly income in $1989 . . . . .$. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons). | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | - 0.6 |
| Poverty 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 |
| HOUsing |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispenic origin of househoider. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oceupancy status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Househoid income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure bult . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen faeilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 | 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 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available .................... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 $1989 . . .$. . Household income in 9989 by selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income $\qquad$ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-New Jersey
[Parcent of persore or housing unite in eample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-New Mexico
Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percem | 15 to 30 percem | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLLATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Hiopank origin (of any race) . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Martal status ......................................... | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household type and relationship. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Clludren ever born ......... | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Work disablity and mobility limilation etatus. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry.. | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 12 |
| Plece of birth | 2.0 | 1.7 | 13 | 1.1 |
| Ctizenstip. | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Reaskerne in 1985 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 12 | 1.0 |
| Yoar of entr .... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Language apoken at home and ability to speak Enelish.... | 1.6 | 13 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Edicational attainmert. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| School enroliment. ............ | 1.7 | 1.5 | 09 | 0.8 |
| Type of residence (utban/ rurel) | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Household type.. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Family type..... | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Growp quarters.. | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Subtumly typa and presence of childen. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Employmerd status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry ....... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ocoupation. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker.. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Hours per weok and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Nurnber of workers in farrily. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Place of work.. | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work .................... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Private vehicle occupancy....is, | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Tlme lasving home to go to work | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of income in 1989.. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Household incoms 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 1999 (pessons). Poverty status in 1989 (families) | 1.7 1.2 1.2 | 1.4 1.0 1.0 | 0.8 0.6 | 0.7 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families). Amed Forces and veteran status | 1.2 1.4 | 1.0 1.2 | 0.6 0.8 | 0.5 0.6 |
| HOUSNG |  |  | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Age of househoider. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Aace of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispenic origin of householder., | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/fural). | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status .......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tonure........ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupency status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value ...... | 8.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. .............. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year structure buih . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen lacillits .................. Source of water, plumbing facilites. | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing fatilities.. | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sowage disposal .......... House heating fuel ....... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel ....... | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telepphone in housing unit. | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles avaliable . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure ........ Mortage status and monthly mortgage costs. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and melected monthy owner cosis | 1.2 | 1.0 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of tousehoid income in 1989..... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by sefected monthly ownet costs as a percentage of income | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-New York
[Percent of porsons or housing unks in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-North Carolina
[Percent of persons or houting units in sample]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percert | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percen or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOPLIATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sex. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| flace | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin (of any race), | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Martital tatus. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household type and rotationship. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Chikdren ever born | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Work disabeity and mobility limitation status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry ............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Place of bith | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Citizenship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Resldence 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 abillty to speak English. ....... | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainment. . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enroliment... | 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 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 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 |
| Industry....... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ocoupation. | 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 vehicie oceupancy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type ot income in 1989........ | 1.4 | 12 | 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). | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces end veteran status. | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Housing |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Pace 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) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Condominium tatus. | 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 |
| Hooms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles avaliable. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status mid 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 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-North Dakota
[Percent of persons of housing units in sumple]

| Cheructerietic | Leas than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPMLATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. | 12 |  |  |  |
| Sex... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Himpanic orloin (od any mace). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marilal etatus . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household type and ralationship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Children eyer born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Anoestry ..... . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
|  | 2.1 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Restlonce in 1985. | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.8 1.0 | 1.5 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Lenguage spoken at home and ability to apaak English. . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| School entoliment. | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | 2.2 | 22 | 1.7 | 0.7 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Family type................ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . . . . . | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Subfamlly type and presence of chlidren... | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Employment otatus.. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Industry . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Cocupetion.... | 12 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Ciest of workor . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Numbut of workere in family... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Meane of transportation to work | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Time leaving home to go to work. | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Type of income in 1989.......... | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989. | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Family hrome in 1989..... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Poverty stetus in 1969 (famlios). | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Armed Forces and vateran status . . | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Houting |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householdier | 1.2 | 1.0 |  |  |
| Race of houstholder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin of houteholder. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urband rurat). | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Unlis in atructure.. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Tenure. . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupancy stelus | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Grose rent. . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household hwome in 1989 | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year siructure built. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Kilchen facilities . | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Source of wster, plumbing facillties. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Houee heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Telephone in housing unit. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Mertgage status and monthly mortgage costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage etatus and eelected monthly owner costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Groes rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 . . . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costsas a percentage of income .......................... | 1.2 | 1.0 0.9 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Ohio
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percemt | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent of more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPILATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Hiepenic origin (of any race) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Markal status . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Children over born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.3. | 1.1 |
| Work dieability and mobaity limitation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Place of birth. | 2.3 | 22 | 12 | 1.0 |
| Citizenship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 . | 0.7 |
|  | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry ................................................. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Larguage spoken at home and ablity to speak English........ | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Edroational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enroilment. | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urbanifuxal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Family type.... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Group 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 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Industry..... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Cless of worker | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Nurnber of workers in family. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy...... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of incorne In 1989......... | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1889 (persons) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (famllies) ... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status.... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 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 |
| Hispanic origin of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Condominium status.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. . | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure........... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oocupancy status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kltchen facilities | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. $\therefore$ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sowage disposal. . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Vohicles available...... | 1.2 | . 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 ........... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in $1988 . . .$. . Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owrer costs as a percentege of income | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Oklahoma
[Percem of persona or housing units in semple]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPILATION |  |  |  |  |
| Ago: | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sex.. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Яace . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin (of any race) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Meritel status . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Work disabilly and mobility limitation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry ................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Place of birth | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Citirenathip | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Residence in 1985 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Language spoken et home and ability to speak English........ | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainmert. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enroliment. | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urbse/rurag) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type.... | 12 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters, | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Subfarnily type and presence of children. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Induatry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Clase of worker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Trevel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy. . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to po 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 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Fantly income in 1989.......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | $\cdots \quad 1.4$ | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forees and veteran status | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| HOUSING |  |  |  |  |
| 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/ rual) ... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 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 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent...... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kltchen facilities | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbirs facilities. | 1.3 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Sewage disposal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicies available ........ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 ...... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1985 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income $\qquad$ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Oregon
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Cheracteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or mote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLLATION |  | - |  |  |
| 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 |
| Household type and relationship | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Work diasbility and mobility limkation status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Place of bith. | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Citizenship . . | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Residence in 1885 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Year of entry.... | 1.5 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Lenguage apoken at home and ability to speak English. . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Educational attainment. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enroliment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural) | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Household type. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type.... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quartert. . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Subfamily type and presence of ohildren. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Employment status.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oecupation.... | 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 | 0.5 |
| Number of workera in famliy.. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work... | 1.5 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Traval time to work. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupeney...... | 1.4 | 12 | 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 | 12 | 0.6 | 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 (ftamilies) .... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Armed forces and veteran status ... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| HOUSING |  |  |  |  |
| Age of househoider.. | 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 (wirban/rural) | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 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 |
| Oecupancy status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vatue...... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Grass rent................. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 |
| Fooms, bedrooms. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facillties . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facllities. . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Sowage disposal................... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Totephone in housing unit. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Yehicles availabie..... | 1,3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year 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 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 .. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1899 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income | 4.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Pennsylvania
[Porsent of person of housing units in sample]

| Craracterlatic | Lese than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOPILATEON |  |  |  |  |
| Age., ..................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rece | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hrepanic ofigin (of arry rece) | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Martal status .............. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Howthold type and relatiorvehip . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 10 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Chldren ever bom . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 1.0 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Work disablity and moblity limiation atetus. | 12 | 2.3 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Anoestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Place of birth | 1.9 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Crizanathip. | 2.8 | 2.3 | 12 | 1.1 |
| Residence in 1985 | 1.9 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Year of entry ......... | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Lenguage apoken at home and ability to apeak Englith. . | 1.4 1.7 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Educational attuinment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Sthool enfoliment. . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urber/ rural). | 1.8 <br> 2.0 <br>  | 1.5 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Hoveehold type . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 12 |
| Famly type......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Subfamily type and presence of chidren. | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Employmert atatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Inctustry . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Oocupation...... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 12 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and woeks worked in 1989 . | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Number of workers in family. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mowne of transportation to work | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Private whicle occupancy...... | 1.3 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Time leaving home to go to work | 1.4 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Type of income in $1989 . . . . . .$. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household incorre in $1989 . . .$. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family income in $1989 .$. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (permons). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty tituse in 1989 (families). | 1.6 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Armed Forces and vateran status. | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| HOUsing |  | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Age of householder ... |  |  |  |  |
| Race of househokder ......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hisperic origln of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status........... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in etructure.. | 12 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure........ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Oceupancy otatus. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vatue ............. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Cross rent. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year mtrueture built . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. .... |  | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kithen faclities , ....... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, phumbing facilities. | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Howe hoeting fuel . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Yehleles availabie........ | 1.2 | 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 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Morgage atatus and selected monthy owner costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in $1989 . . .$. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household 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 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Rhode Island
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-South Carolina
[Percent of persons of housing unlts in tample]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percemt of more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLCATIOM |  |  |  |  |
| Age. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sex. | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race | 1.2 | 1,0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Happanic origin (of any race). | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Martel etatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household type ard relationship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children over born | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Work dipubility and moblity frnlation status. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry | 2.4 | 2.1 | 12 | 1.0 |
| Place of birth | 2.4 | 22 | 13 | 12 |
| Crizenship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Pesidence in 1885 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Language spoken at home and ablity to speak English....... | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational nttainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School onrollment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/nual) | 2.1 | 1.8 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Household type . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Subtarnity type and presence of children. ....................... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Employment otatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry...... | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oocupation | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Hours per weok and weeks worked in 1989 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Number of workere in farmly. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Meara of tramportation to work | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vohicle occupancy........ | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| The leaving home to go to work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of income in 1989.................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Household income in 1989 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Famlly income in 1989............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons)............................... | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Armed Feroes and veteran status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| MOUSENG |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Face of householder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanle origin of householder. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of reslofence (urbar/rural). | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Condominlum status. . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tentre. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupancy status $\qquad$ $V$ alus | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value . .................................................................... . <br> Gross rent | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Geusehold thcome in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.1 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure buist . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. | 12 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kuchon facillties .................. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sowage cisposal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| House heating tue! . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tolephone in housing unit. . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles avallable . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved tinto structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 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 |
| Oross rent as a percentage of household income in $1989 . . . .$. Household 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 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-South Dakota
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or moze |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marital stetus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household type and relationship | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Work disability and mobility limiation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Piace of bith | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Citzenship | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Rosidence in 1985 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Lenguage spoken at home and ability to speak English......... | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| School enroltment. . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Family type..... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Subfamily type and presence of childen. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment status. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ocoupation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker $\therefore$ | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Place of wark............... | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy..... | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Type of income in 1989......... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Famly income In 1989. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (famplies) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status. | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| HOUSNG |  |  |  |  |
| Age of hous eholder.. | 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). | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 1.1 | 1,0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Tenıre........... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oceupansy status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Grose rent. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities .............................................. . | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. $:$ : | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposal.................. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit: | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available.......... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Year househoider moved into structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs ........... | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent es a percentage of household income in $1989 . . .$. Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Tennessee
[Percert of persons or housing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Texas
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Utah
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characheriatic | Lets than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POFLEATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sox. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hepank origin (of ary race) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marital status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationehip | 1.4 | 12 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Children ever born .. | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Work divability and mobnity limikation status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry | 2.1 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 1.0 |
| Place of bith | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Ctizenthip. | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Residence in 1985 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Language spoken at home and ablity to apeak English. . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| School enrollment. | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/rurat) . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| thouehold type | 1.4 | 12 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Farnily type.............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| ©rotp quarters. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Eubfamily type and presence of children. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Employment etatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Opoupation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Clate of worker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeke worked in 1989..................... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in femily. . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Meant of traniportation to work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy......i....is........................ | 1.4 | 12 | 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 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family hrome in 1989.......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Powarty statiss in t989 (persons) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (famlies).... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Amed Forces and veteran status ...... | 1.4 | 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 |
| Hispenk origin of houstholder..... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of retidence (urban/ hasal)..... | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Condominium status . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Unita ln structure. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tonure........... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oceupancy stetus | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Valuo | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Qrose rent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household hreome in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Yoar structure built | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Aoorms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Klichen facklliles | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities............................ | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Sewage disposal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tolephore in thousing unia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles avalable . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Yoar householder moved into structure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and morthly mortgage costs . . ................ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selecied monthly owner costs ............ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of househoid income in $1989 . .$. . Household income in 1989 by aslected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| as a percentage of income | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Vermont
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or mare |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLLATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household type and relationship. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 12 |
| Work disability and mobility limketion status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Place of birth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Citizenship | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Residence in 1985. | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Language epoken at home and ability to speak English......... | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Educational ettainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enrollment. | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Type of residence (urbani rural). | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Subfarnily type and presence of chitdren. | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment ttatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker. | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Houre per week and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family. . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Place of work............... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle oceupancy. . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of income in 1989......... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family income in 1989.......... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (parsons). | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Poverty stetus in 1989 (families). | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status........................... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| HOUSNG |  |  |  |  |
| Age of thouseholder.. | 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 resicience (urban/rurai) | 0.9 . | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Concominium status. | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupancy status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value ........... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent., | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built...... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rcoms, bedrooms. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities.: | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposal.. | 8.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles avatlable . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into strueture | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs... | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage stetus and selected monthly owner costs . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 ..... Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| as a percentage of income | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Virginia
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]


Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Washington
[Percent of persons or housing units in sampie]

| Characteristic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPPLATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Household type and relationship | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 12 |
| Work disabillty and mobility limitation status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry ................................. | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Place of birth | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Citizenship | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Pesidence in 1985 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry ........... | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Language spoken at home and ablity to speak Erglish..... | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Educational attainmern. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enrollment. | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Househovd type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Subiamily type and presence of children. | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Emptoyment status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 12. | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Nurnber of workers in family........ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work.............. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle ocoupancy..................................... | 1.4 | 12 | 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 | 12 | 0.6 | 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 | 1.3. | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (families) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status. | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 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 |
| Hispanic origin of householder........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | t.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 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 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year structure bullt...... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities .................. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposat......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel. . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available . . ........................................ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure ...... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs........... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of househoid income in 1989 ..... Household 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 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-West Virginia
[Percent of persons or housing units in emmpie]

| Churecterintic | Less than 15 percent | 15 to 30 percent | 30 to 45 percent | 45 percent or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPYEATION |  |  |  |  |
| Age. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sox..................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Face | 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 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationshlp . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Work disablity and mobility limitation otatus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Place of birth | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Citizenshlp . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Residence in 1885 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Yaar of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Language apoken at home and abillty to epeak English..... | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Edreational attainment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| School enroliment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Type of retidence (urban/ ruxal) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Howeehold type . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type.......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quartert. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Subtamly type and presence of children. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Employmert status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Inderatry...... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation...... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker. | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in femily . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work.................... | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Means of traneportation to work .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupency.....i., .i: . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Time lediving home to go to work .... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of income in 1989.... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 . | 0.5 |
| Hoveehold income in $1889 . .$. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family inoome 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 (famllies)..... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status.... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| HOUSHEG |  |  |  |  |
| Age of householder. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Race of houstholder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin of householder. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residenee furban/ n ral) . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Condominium status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units fr tructure . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tentre............ Occupancy status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupancy status . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rert | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rert. $\qquad$ $\because$ $\square$ <br> Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 10 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 . | 1.2 | 1.0 1.0 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms. . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen faclities . . . ............... | 1.2 | 1.2 | 12 | 0.5 |
| Sowree of water, plambing facilities.: | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Sewage disposat................... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
|  | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Yeer householder moved mito etructure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly morigage costs. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 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 $1889 \ldots .$. Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| as a percertage of income $\square$ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors-Wisconsin
[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 |
| Race | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Hispanic origin (of eny race) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Marital status . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Household type and relationship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Children ever born . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Work disability and mobllity limitation status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry ................................. | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Place of bith | 2.3 | 2.2 | 12 | 1.1 |
| Citizenship | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Residance in 1985 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Language 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 enroliment. . . . . . . . . . . | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/rural) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Family type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Subfamily type and presence of children...................... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment stetus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Industry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupation......................................... . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker, | 1.4 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Houfs per week and weeks worked in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Number of workers in family. ................................... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Place of work. . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Means of transportation to work | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Travel time to work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupancy..................................... . | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Time leaving home to go to work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of income in 198s... | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Family income in $1989 . . . . . . . .$. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status in 1989 (persons). | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Poverty status in 1969 (tamilies) . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 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 |
| Hispanic origin of househoider. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural). | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Condorsinium status. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tenure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Occupancy status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Value . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Household income in 1989 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year structure buill . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rooms, bedrooms.. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing facilities. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Sewage disposal | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| House heating fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1. | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Vehicies available . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Year howseholder moved into structure. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs . ............... | 1.2 | $\pm .0$ | 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 ..... Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs | 1.2 | 1,0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| as a percentage of income | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPLLATION |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 1.0 | 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 | 12 |
| Work disatility and mobilify limitation status .................. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ancestry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Place of bith | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Chizenship . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Residence in 1985 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.1 | 1.9 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Year of entry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Language spoken at home and ability to speak English........ | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Educational ettainment. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| School enrotlment.................................... . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Type of residence (urban/ rural) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.7 |
| Household type . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Family type.. | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Group quarters. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 12 |
| Subtamily type and presence of ebuldren. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Employmert status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industry . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oecupation... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Class of worker | 1.4 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Houra 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 | 0.5 |
| Mearss of transportation to work . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Travef time to work, . . . . . . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Private vehicle occupency...... | 1.4 | 12 | 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 (fambies) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Armed Forces and veteran status. | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| housing |  |  |  |  |
| Age of houstholdet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 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/ cral) . . . | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Condominiurn status . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Tenure.......... | 8.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Decupancy status | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Valure.......... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 | 0.5 |
| Kitchen facilities | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Source of water, plumbing tatilities. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Sewage disposal. ............................................... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| House heating fuel. . . . . . | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Telephone in housing unit. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Vehicles available ................... | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into structure . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and monthly morigage costs ................ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected monthly owner cosis . . . . . . . . . | 1.2 | 1.0 | 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 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| as a percentage of income | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

## APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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Data Collection Procedures D-2
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## Enumeration and Residence Rules ............................. D-1

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Processing Procedures D-5
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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, regardiess 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 Fieet 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 Naw'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:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. 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.
4. 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 Schoo--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, schoois, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally if, were counted at these piaces.

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:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100 percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the $100-$ percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to 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 govemmental 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 miltion 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 maising 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 numpers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/ enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

Nonresponse Followup-In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup-in the mailback 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. "Shefter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are
found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for 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.
4. 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:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.
5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC'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 govemmental 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 particulary 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 shetters 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 panhandiing.

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 piaces 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 Aprii 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 halis, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written
entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfism 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

| How <br> to fill out your census form | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Example | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| Your | 2 |

Instructions
for the census questions

What
the census is about 12
Why
the census asks certain questions12

CENSUS ’90
U.5. DEPARTMENT OR COMMERCE

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only．Biack lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or cther perss．Most questions ack you to fill in the cricle，or to patat the information．See Eranple below．

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household．If someone in the househodd，such as a roomer or boader，does not want to give you all the Information fox the form，pint 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 masy be a questipn you cannot ansuret exactly．For example，you might not know the age of an eldeaty person or the price for which your house would sel．Ask someone eise in your househald；if no one kows，give your beat extrate．

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this gulde．They wit heip you to understand the questions and answer them cornectly．

Uyout have a question about filling ont the census form or need assstance，call the local U．S．censiss office．The telephone aumber is given on the cover of the questionanire．

Ef you do not mail back your census form，a centsustaker will be sent out to msis you． But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars E you fil ort the form yourseti and madit beck．

## Example

| a．Age b．Year ofith | a．Age b．Yeax of bith |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | 絩019： 1991811 |
|  | Exilot－」 |
| 00000010800000 | 0000008800000 |
| 10101091010 | $101010 \quad 91010$ |
| $\rightarrow 2020-2020$ | $-2020-2020$ |
| $130301 \square \quad 3030$ | 130301 － 3030 |
| $144401-4040$ | 4040124040 |
| 15050 5050 | $5050 \quad 5050$ |
| $160601 \quad 6060$ | $16060: 6050$ |
| 170701 | $17070: 7070$ |
| 18080 － 8080 | 18080 － 8080 |
| 190901909 | 19090 |

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authoriang the censuss（Tile 13，U．S．Code）ulso provides that yourt answers are confidential．No one except cetisus workers may see your completed form and they ean be fined and／or imptisconed for any disclossue of your answers． Oniy atter 72 years can your individual census form become evailsble to other govermment agencies（whether federal，state，county，or local．Until then，no other person or business can see your trdividuai report．

The same law that protects ihe confldentlaity of your monsuers recuikes that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your krowiedge．

Information collecied from the decennied cersus is used for a variety of statistical purposes．Census information＇s used to find out where funcing is most needed for scinods，heath centers，bighways，and other services．Census results are used by menbers of public and private groups－inchuding community organizations－and by businesses and industries，as well as by agencies ot all levelis of govemment．

## Instructions for

## Questions la through 7

1a．List everyone who tives at this address in question 1a．If you are not sure if you should list a person，see the rules on page 1 of the census torm．If you ＂re stil nof sure，answer as best you can and fill in＂Yes＂for question H1a or Hlb，as sppropriate．
II there are more than seven people in your household，please bisl all the persons in question in，complecte the form for seven people，and maid it back in the enclosed envelope．A censss taker wiff call to ottain the information for the additional cersons．
b．Heveryone listed in question la usually tives at another sdaress（es），print the aditictoles）in 1 b ．
2．Fil one drcle to show how each person is related to the person in ochumn 1 ．
If Other relative of the person in coluran 1，peint the exact relasionship such as son－inn－law，daughter－in－law，grandparent，nephew，niece，mother－in－law， father－in－law，cousin，and so on．
Ithe Stepeon／atepilaugiter of the person in cokumn 1 aso has been legally adopked by the person in column 1，mark Stepeen／atepolarghtue but do not makk Naturil－bonn or molopted son／druginter，In other words． Stepron／staplinghtes takes precedence over Adopted eolldaughter．
4．BM ONE crice for the race esch person considers himself／herself to be． It you fir the lodian（Aner．）circle，print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled．If the person is nox errolled in a ribe，print the name of the practipal tube（s）．
Hy you il the Other API circle［under Aclan or Pacific Ielmader（API）］． only pint the nampe of the group to entich the person belongs．For example， the Other API category inchudes persons who identit＇y as Burmese，Fiijan， Hmong，Indonesian，Laotien，Bangladeshi，Pakistari，Tongan，Thai， Cambodian，Sid Lankan，and so on．
Hyou 剅 the Other meechcie，be sure to pint the mame of the race．
Ut the person considers hidusef／herself to be White，Black or Negro， Edrimo or Aleat，fill ome circle only．Please do not priat the race in the bores．
The Black of Negro ategory aloo includes peasons who identify as Africar－American，Afro－American，Haltem，Jamalcan，West Indan，Nigerian． and so on．
All persons，regardless of ditrenshtp status，should answer this question．
5．Print age a last bithday in the ppace provided \｛print＂ 00 ＂for tabbies less than 1 year okd．Fil in the malching cicle below eachin box．Also，peint year of birth in the space provided．Then inl in the matching ciccle below each box．For an thustration of how to cormplete question 5 ，see the Exmple on page 2 of tisis gulde．
6．If the person＇s only mariage was ammiled，mark Never manied．
7．A person is of Spanish／Hispanic ortign it the person＇s oigin（ancestry）is Mexican，Mexican－Am．，Chicano，Pueto Rican，Cuban，Argentinean， Colomblan，Costa Rican，Domindcan，Esuadoran，Guatemalan，Honduran， Nicaraguan，Pervvian，Sakvadores，fom ohet Spanish－speaking countries of the Caribean or Central or Sorth Ancrica，of form Spain．
\＃you 相 the Yes，other Spenish／Hispanic cirde，print one group．
A pearion who is not of Spanish／Hispanic orighn should answer this question byfling the No（rot Spanish／Hispanic）cirche．Note that the term Nexdean－Ano．＂refers conly to persons of Nexican crigin or ancestry All persons，regarciless of cilizenship starus，should answer this question．

## Instructions for

Question H1a through H1b
H1a．Refer to the list of persons you entered in question la on page 1．I you lett anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person（s）should be Fited，answea question Hia as Yea．Then enter the name（s）and reason（g）why you did not list the personf（s）on the lines provided．Oherwise，answer question Hia as No．
b． H you included anyone on your list even though you were nol sure that you should list the person（s），answer question Hlb as $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{em}}$ ．Then enter the narme（s） and reasonts）why you listed the person（s）on the lines provided．Otherwise， answer question Hib as No ．

## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one drcle.
Count an occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.
Detachedmeansthere is open space on and sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Altached means that the house is joined to another house or butiding by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A onefarally howse atteched to one or more louses ig a house in a row of houses attached to one another.
A mobile home or tratier that has had one or more roors added or bullt onto it should be counted as a one-family detached house; a porch or ched is not considered a roon.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apatment, of mobile home used for lving pupposes, such as luing reons, dining rooms, Eitchens. bectrooms, tinshed recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, stifp or pullirsan kitchens, utility roorns, foyers, halls, hati-rooms, porches, balconles, unfinished atios, unffished basements, or other urfinished space used tor storage.

H4. Houstag is owned if the owner or co-owner lves in it. Mark Omaed by goun or comeone in this torsehald with a mertgere or loun if the house, apartment, or moblile home is matityed or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in thes household free and clear (without a mortitage) if there is no morigage or other debt. II the house, apartrient, or mobile home is ounned but the land is rented, mank tus question to show the stalus of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is pald, even $\#$ the renti is paid by persons who are not nembers of your household, or by a federal tare, or local government agency.
Mark Occupled nithout payment of cash rentif he unlt is not owned or being bought by the occupants and $4 f$ money rent is not pald or contracted. The unit may be owned by triends or relatives whol ive elseutere and who allow occupancy wthout charge. A bouse or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: carelaker's of janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant larmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H 5 s and H 5 b \& you live in a one farilly house of a mobite home; thelude only land that you own ar rent.
b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery sore or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
H6. Uthis is a house, inctude the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. It the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the band. If this It a condorninium unit, estimate the value for your house or aparment trachating your share of the common elements. Hikis is a mobile home, hocude the value of the mobile home and the wabe of the land. Hyou rent the land, estimate the vabe of the rented land and add it to the value of the moblie home.
H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or moblle home is unpaid or paid by somseone else.

| If rent is paid: | Multiply rent by: | $\ddagger$ rent is paid: | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By the day |  | 4 times a year |  |
| By the week | 4 | 2 times a ye | 6 |
| Every other |  | Once a year |  |

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

## Instructions for <br> Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person 点就in colurin I refers to the person itied in the first columa on page 2. This person should be the household member for one of the members) in whose name the house, apartnent, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. it there is no such person, any adu'h household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobide home.

H9. Incude al rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, upatiment, or mokile home, even If they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark Yee, have all three faclittea fyou have all the faclitles mentioned; all faclifies must be is your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Conside that you have hot waker even if you have it orty part of the time. Mark No il any of the three. factities is not present.

H11. The kirchen sink, stove, and refigerator must be bocted in the brikling but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

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

H13. Count company cars (inchuding police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton tapacity or less that are regulaty keyt at home and used by household members lor norbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanentily out of wosking order.

H14. Fill the drcle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or modie home. In buldalings contalating more than one aparinent you may obtain itds information from the owner, manager, or janttor.
Solar enetgy is provided by a systen that collects, slores, and distributes heas from the sun. Otier frel inchudes any tuei not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fued briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides waterfor five or mone houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A pablicsyntem. If a well provides water for four or tewer houses, apartments, of mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.
Detleet wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1 / 2$ ieet in dismeter. Drg wells are generally hand dug and are larger than $11 / 2$ feet wide.

H16. A peblic cewer may be operated by a govemment body of private organization. A erptic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
H17. Fill the crate corresponding to the perlod in which the original constuction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In bulldings containing more that one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of heip in determining when the bailding was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a traler or mobile home, fil the circie comesponding to the model year in which 4 was matufactured.
I you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the crele for Doa't henow.

H18. A condoninfurn s a type of ownership in which the aparments, houses, or mobile homes in a bullding on developinent are individualy owned, but the common areas, such as losbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
H19a. Answer H19a and H1g it you tive 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. Hyour horse or apmanent is rented, enier the costs tor vitities and fueds ealos if \%on pry for them im chetition to the reat entered in H7a.
Hyou lve in a condoniniun, enter the costs for utilities and fues only ${ }^{1}$ y pou gay lor them ina addition to gour condoninium fee.
If your fued and utility coosts are aheady tioctuded tin your rent ox condominium fer, fil the hed mided to thent of ile condonintamiee circle. Do not enter any doliar amoustr.
The amounts to be reported should be the ictal amount fox the past 12 months. Etimate as dosely as possole wher exact costs ate not known. F you have Ived in this house or apariment less than 1 year, esthate the yearly cost. Report amounts wen fyour tils bre unpasd or paid by someone elke. It the bills inchude utities or fuel used ako by anotier aparimerit or a business estableshment, estanate the atovonts for your own house or aparment. E gas and electicity are bilied together, enter the combined axount on the electricity lone and luacked [ ] the two uitities.
H21. Report taxes for did traing juristictions ficy or town, coneriy, whe, school distid, etc.) even It they are thcuxded in your montgrage payment, not yet paid or paid by sorneone esse, ar are delinquent. Do not hivide taxes past due from previous years.
H22. When prentiums are paid on other than a yeary basis, convert to a yearty basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
1123a. The word montrage is used as a general tem to indicate al types ol layns that are secured by real eftate.
b. Enter a monttly a mount even If is impaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic bass, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.
include payments on firt norigeges and contracts to pardhase only. Payments for second or junior nortgeges and hione equity loars should be reported in H 24 b .
H24a. A second of punior morigage ex home equity loan is secured by real estate.
b. Enter a monthy amount even it 4 is unpaid ox paid by someone else. It the amount is pad on some other perlodic basis, see instrutions for H 7 a and change it to a monthly amounk. Inckude payments on al second or funiox arorteges or home equity loans.
H25. A condominiun fae is nomaty assessed by the condominiem owners' assodation for the purpose of improving and maindaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even $X$ is is umpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is pald on some other periodic bas's, see the instuctions for H 7 a on how to change tt to a monthly amoumt.
H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpsid or paid by someone elise. Inchude payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration tees and license fees. Do nok include real estate taxes aheady reporied in H21.The anount to be reported should be the total amount for an entife 12 mondi biling persod even 4 made in two or more installmentr. Estimate as cosely as possible when exsct costs ase not known.

## Instructions for <br> Question 8

8. For pasons bom in the Unted States:

Print the rame of the State in which this persion was bom. If the person was bom in Washington, D.C., pint District of Columbia. It the person was boen in a U.S. teatitory or cormmonweath, prat Puerto Rico, U.S. Vigin ilandis, Guam, Anerican Samoa, of Northern Marianas.
For persens bomn outside the United Stutes:
Print tive name of the foreign country or area where the person was borm. Use cament boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's bith. Sperty whether Northern feland or the Reputice of Ireand (Eire); East of West Gemany; North or South Kores; England, Scotland, pe Wake fnot Great Britin or United Kingdom). Spectiy the particulas country or iskand in the Carkbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for <br> Questions 9 through 13

9. A person stould in the Yes, U.S. citines by naturalizatice circle only if he/she has completed the naturalizstion process and is now a United States cttizen. It the person was bom in Pueto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Vugin Elands, of Northem Marinnst, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Vigits Ishands, or Northen Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or as sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fil the Yes, bors abroad of A etricas parent or parents cirde.
10. If the person has entered the Unitied States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbial more than once, ill the cirde for the latest year he/she came to stay.
11. Do not incuude enrollment in a trade or business schooi, company training, or tutoting unkess the course would be accepted ior credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlied and supported primarify by a local, county, State, or Federal Govemment. Schook are private ti suppocted and oontrolled primarily by religious orgganizations or other pivate groups.
12. Mark the eategory for the highest grade or level of gchooling the person has succerifully completed or the lighest degree the person received. If the person is enrodled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade prevloust to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in farekn or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular Armerican school system.
Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend coblege, should if the circie for high school graduate.

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

Some examples of professonal school degrees inciude medicine, dentistry, chiroprattic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary meeticine, law, and theology. Do not inchude barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a spectic trade.
Do not include honotary degrees awazded by collenes and universtives to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.
13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's elhicic origin of descent, "roots," or heritage. Ance try also may refer to the country of bith of the person or the person's parenis or ancestors belore their arival in the United States. Al person5, regardless of cttzenship status, hould answes this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and carnot identity with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, Germar-Fish).

Be spectic. For example, primt whether West indian, Asian indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trimidad, Haiti, etc.. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; Frenct Canadian from Canadian; and Dominitian Republicfrom Dominica Istand.

A religious group shouk not be reported as a person's ancesty.

## Instructions for <br> Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark Yes i this passon Iivedin this same house ca spartment on Aprd 1 , 1985 , even th he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person tived in the same building but in a difterent apartments (or in the same moble heme or trailer but on a different oto oot trailer ste).
b. It this person Eived in a different house or ipartment on Appil 1, 1985, give the location of this pesson's ussal home al that time.
Part (1)
Et the person livedin the Uhited States on April 1, 1985, pint the name of the State (or Distrixt of Cotumbla) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).
It the person livedin a U.S. mintory or commonwealth. print the name of the tentiony or commonwealth, such as Pueto Rico, U.S. Virgin klands, Gumm, American Samoa, or Nortivem Marianas. Then go to question 15 a .
It the person lived outside the Chitted States, print the name of the forelgon country or ares where he or she lived. Specity whethe Nothem Freand or the Republic of Iriand (Ere); East or West Gemmany; North or South Kores; England, Scotland or Wades (not Great Bithain or Untted Kingdom). Specify the particulas country or slasnd in the Caritbean (not, for example, West smdes). Then go to question 158.

## Part (2)

Ithe person lived in Loulstana, print the parish name. IT the person IVved in Alaska, pind the borought name. It the person Ived in New York dyy and the county same is not known, pririt the bocrough neme. It the person lived in an independent cty trox in any counlyy or in Washington, D.C., lewwe biank and enter the dity narre in part (3).
Part (3)
If the person livedin New England, print the name of the town racher than the village name, unless the nanne of the town is not foown. Et the person fived outside the limis o boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post ofice or the nearest town and raakk No, Ived outride the city/town Hlanits in part (4).
Part (4)
Mank Yes if the location is now nide the ity/town im its even 14 was not inside the imits on Apri 1. 1985; that k , tithe area was annexed by the ciky/town since thet time
15. Mask $Y$ Yes it the parson sometmes or always speaks a language other than Engish th home.
Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at schood of if speakng is imited to a few expressous or slang.
Ptint the name of the languase spocken at home. If this person speaks more that one non-Endlsh language and camnot deternine which is spoken more often, report the list language the person laamed to speak.
17a. For a person with service in the Nabocod Guard ox a mistary reserve unik, ill one of the two Yes, active duty crides fif and only ff the person has ever bein called up \{or adive duty othe than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reverres or National Guard only. For aperson whose only service was as a cxilizn employee or wolunteet for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ Defense Departenent, mark No. Count Word War Il Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty: do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
18. Mark $Y$ es to part (s) $x$ a health condrition substantially $b$ imits this person in hhs or her choice of occupstion or it the condition lnits the amount of work that can be accompished in a given period of ime. Mark Yes to part (f) $\mathbb{I}$ the healh condition prevents this person trom holding any signiticant employment.
19. Consider a persanto have difficulty with these actuvties if any of the following situations apply: (1) It takes extra time or extre effort tor the person to periorm one or more of the activities. (2) there are times when the pexson cannot perform one or more of the activties, or (3) the perton is completely unable to petionn one or mere of the sctuvites.

## Instructions for

Questions 20 through 23b
20. Count all children bom aive, ticcuding any who have died (even shortly atiter bettl) or wtwo no longer live wilh you. Do not indude miscarrisges or stilloom childen or any adopted, foster, of teprekldren.

## 21a. Count as work - Mark Yes:

- Worktor someonne else for wayes, salery, plece rate, commission, tips. or payments "in hind" (lor example, food, iodging recetved as payment for work performed].
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family busisess or farm, padid or no.
- Any part-lime work including bebysiting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Foces.

Donot count as work - Mark No:

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

22a. Include the street type (for example, St, Rood, Ave.) and the street direction (fi a diretion sxch as "North" is part of the address). For example. ptont 1239 N. Main S. or 1239 Main St., N.W. net jsts 1239 Main.
If the onty hnown address is a post office bax, give a destuption of the worik bcation. For ex smple, pritu the name of the building or shopping center where the person woiks, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DONOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.
It the peason worked at a matuary instalataston or mithary base that has no strete address, report the namie of the military instaliation or base.
If the person worked \% severallocations, bunt reported to the sampe location exch deys to begin work, pitint the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person dild not report to the same bocation each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most bas week.
If the person's employer operates in mone then one bccation fucch as a grocery sone chain on pubbic school system), print the exxet address of the bcation of tranch where the person worked. II the exact address of a school is not known, pinit the name of the school.

It the person worked on a college or universily campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, pxint the name of the building where he or she woiked.
d. It the person warked in New Yorficity and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.
Hthe person worked in Lousisiana, print the name of the parish where the persen worked.
Athe person worked $n$ Alaska, print the name of the borrough where the person warked.
e. If the persom workedin a forrign country or Puento Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the county in $22 e$ and leave the other $p$ arts of question 22 blank.
23a. Ht the person usualy used more than one type of transportasion to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transierred to the sidwway), All the crace of the one method of transportation thal 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 nonvork destination, ill the cricle 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 vehide.

## Instructions for <br> Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the perion usulaly let home to goto work. DO NOT give the thme that the person usually began his or her work.
It the person usualy lef home to go to work sometime between 12:00 $0^{\prime}$ chock midnight and $12: 000^{\circ}$ 'dock noon, fill the ame circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sonatime between 12:00 $0^{\prime}$ 'cock noon and 12:00 $0^{\prime}$ dock midighist, filt the p.e., crete.
b. Travel trne is from docr to door. hidude tme taken waiting for public transpoctation on picking up passengers in a capool.
25. It the person works only during ceetain seasons or on a day-byday basis when work s avalbide, mark No.
26a. Mark Yea if the person tited to get a abo or to stan a bustness or professtonal proatce at any time in the ist 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employmest office, went to a lob interview, placed or answered ads, $\alpha$ did anything toward starting a business or projessional practice.
b. Mak No, diteady has a fob $H$ the person was on layoffi or was eqpeting to report to a job withbin 30 days.
Mank No, teemporadity II it the person expects to be able to woxk wthin 30 dinss.
Mark No, other ressons if the person could not have taken ajob because he or she was going to scchool, taking care of chilitren, etc.
27. Look at the thstructions for question 21 a to see what to count as work. Mark Never wortied it the person: (1) newer worked at any kthic of job or bustress, ethere foll or part time, (2) never did any work, with o w whocut pay, in a tantly tusiness of farm, and (3) never served in the Amed Fortes.
28a. It the person warked for a company, business, a govemment agency, print the name of the compamy, not the name od the person's supervisor. If the person worked ior an indwiddual or a business that had no company name, peint the name of the individual worked for. Fthe person worked in his/her own business, print "self employed."
b. Pint two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or induidual employer namedin 28 d did. If there is more then one acivint, describe only the major activity a the plece where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or whal service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:

## Enter : deactiotion like

| the foliowing - | De moterte - |
| :---: | :---: |
| Metal tumiture man | Furiture comp |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store. |
| Petroieum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranc |

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

| Emtern description like the forlomber - | Do noteter - |
| :---: | :---: |
| Prodication clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Hielper |
| Auto engto mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |

30. Mark Emplogee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . organdzation it the pesson worked for a ccooperative, credit union, tuutual inswrante company, or siniliar organization.
Employeses of foreign govemments, the Uniled Nabions, and other intemstional organizations should mark PRIVAIE NOT-FOR.PROFIT . . organazation.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the approppiate govemment catesory; for example, mark State GOVERNMENT employet for a sate univesthy, or mark Local GOVERNMENT erpplopee for a county-ryn community college or a city-run pubbic school.

## Instructions for <br> Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to coum as work.
b. Count every week in whichthe person did any work at all, even for an hour.
32. Fit the Yes or No circle for exch part and enter the amount recelved during 1989.

It income from any source was rececived jointiy by household members, repart, it posstle, the approyriate share foc each peason; otherwise, report the whole amoumt for only one person and filt the No circle tor the other petson.
3. hrcude wages and salaries from alljobs before deductions. Be sure to indude nyy 4 ips, commissions, er bonuses. Owners of incorporated buscinesses should enter tiveit sulury here. Military personnel should inctude base pay plus cash housing and/or subsskence ailowance, Eight pay, uniform allotments. reenlistment bonuses, ext.
b. hccude NONFARM profit (or loss) trom set-employment in sole propsetorsstips end partheiships. Exclude profit ( $o$ t loss) of ncorporated businesses you own.
C. hdude FARM profit (or loss) from selt-employmend in sole proprieterships and parmerships. Exciude profit tor loss) $\alpha$ i hoorporated farm businesses you own. Abo excude amounts trom land rented for cash but include antounts kom land rented for shares.
d. indude interest reccived or redited to checking and swings cccounts, money makkef funds, certicicates of deposit (CDs), RAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends recesived, crefilied, or reinvested trom ownership of stocks or mutuad funds.
hecude proct (or loss) from royalibes and the rental of land, builidngs or real estate, of trom roomers or boardess. Income recelved by sell-empioyed persons whose primary soucce of income is trom renting property of from roysalies should be included is questions 32 b or 32 a above. indude regular payments from an estate ox trusf fund.
e. Incudue Social Security (and/or Reitrosd Reetriementi) payments to retived persons, to dependents of deceased inswed workers, and to dissbled workers before Medicare deductions.
f. Indude Supplemental Seccurity inoome received by aged, binind, or disabled persons, Add to Fanilies with Dependen Children, or income from other government progrants such as general or emergency asslstance. Do not include asstitance rectived from. pivate charities. Exciude assistance to pay for heading lcooling' costs.
g. Incude refiriement, disastility, or survivor benefits received from comparies and unlons; Federal, State, and loca governments, and the U.S. mijitary. Include reguiar income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
h. tuchude Veterans' NA dkability compensation and educational assistance prusinent (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all othe regular payments suich os Ammed Fortes transea paymenis; assistance fom private charities; regylar contributions trom persons not iuving to the houssehold, etc.
Do not inctude the followtag as income im any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Wthhrawak thom savings of any kind
- Capital gains or lossestrom the sale of homes, shares of sock, etc.
- Inhertiances of insurance settiements
- Any type of bas
- Pay in-kind such as food, tree rent, etc.


## What the Census Is About Some Questions and Answers

Why are we tnking a census?
The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatlves each state will have in Congress.

What does the Cencus 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.

## 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-spealing persons)
Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo
en español, llame sin cargo alguno al
siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN
(o sea 1-800-289-6826)
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 ali persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somfewhere else, follow the instructions given in question Ib below.

## Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as farnlly members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarly 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. It there ts no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

| Last | FIRST | INHAL | LASt | ftrst | inttal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  | 7 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| 3 |  |  | 9 |  |  |
| 4 |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| 5 |  |  | 11 |  |  |
| 6 |  |  | 12 |  |  |

Ib. I 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 $\longrightarrow 0$ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

| Fonve number | Strest or road/Rural route and box number | Apariment number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ciy | State | 21P Code |

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 6

11. At any tine alace Februmy 1, 1990, has this perpon attended regiver school er college?
 shool, and schoolveg whinh lasco to a tigh school dyplora ar a colvege degree.
0 No, hes not thended shase Fetruncy 1
O Yes, public schood, publite coligge
0 Yet, pinvie echool, privies eolege
12. How much school has thir penou COMPIETED?

 of pevious grade atended ox byghel degree recived.
5 No achrol compined

- Nursery achool

O Kindergicen
O lat, 2nd, 3rd, ox 4th grade
0 5h, $6 \mathrm{~h}, 7 \mathrm{~h}, \mathrm{cr}, \mathrm{Bh}$ gade
0 Shingade

- 104 grade

0 11th grade

- 12th grade, NO DIFLOMA

C HRGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high mhool DPLLOWA os the equivalent for example: GED
0 Sonte colbege bat no degree
0 Amocime degres in collige - Ocruputonal progean

0 Bechetor's degre: for conmple: $B A, A B, B S$
O Meder's degree FFor example: MA, MS, MEres. MEA, MSW, MBA
0 Prodemiond ichool degee (For example: MD. DDS, DNM, ШB, DDH
0 Doctorate degree For exmple: PHD, EAD
13. Whut is thia parsom's ancestry of ethoic oriditin? 7 (See formuction gude for further infonasition.)
 Cape Vadenn, Dominican, Ecuasioran. Hätion. Cojun French Canadian, demaben, Korson, Leblanese, Macioin,
 Utracimen, ack.)

14a. Did this person live in thil hompe or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? O Boms afte Appil 1,15\% - Goto questions ior 0 Ye-stiphi5a the nad person

50 No
b. Where tid tris penton live 5 years ago (0a Appril 1, 18\%5)?
(1) Name of U.S. Sente or fotiog montry 7

Woubide U.S., pint mexer bove end sip to $15 a$ )
(2) Nume of comaty the U.S. 7

(3) Name of dity or than in the U.S. 7

(4) Did thin person live inalde the ctly of tom lloita?
0 Yes
O No, IVodoctishe the chy/hown turis
15a. Done this persoon spenta a longage other than English at home?
O Yes O No - Sipp 1016

c. How wid dow this pervon epeak English?

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
0 & \text { Very well } & 0 & \text { Not wal } \\
0 & \text { Well } & O & \text { Not } z \text { all }
\end{array}
$$

16. Whea was tie person boni?

O Bombefare April 1. 1975 - Ga wo J7a
0 Eom Apal 1, 1975 or tripe - Co lo questions for the next passon
17a. Hze thls pason eve been on activedury military wevice in the Armed Forses of the United States or ever bea in the Uained States nilitry Heserves of the National Gourd? Y sevice wes in Reserves at Mational Guand orly, meat tatuction gide.
0 Yes, sow on extuve duty
0 Yes, on ative durty in past, but noo now
0 Ye, servise in Resurves or National Guard enly - Slicip io 18 0 No-Sipk 18
b. Was activedrty alltitary service dribag Fila a cich ler exch paiod in which tis parion served.

- September 1980 or inta
- Mby 1975 to Augmax 1980

0 Vikenaritra (August 1\%4-Apd 1575)

- Fetruary 1955-July 1964
- Korean confict (thre 1950-danury 1955)

O Woid WaI ISeptember 1940-Juy 1947)
O World WaI IApoil 1917-Nowernber 1918)
0 Any other tune
c. In total, how mary year of active-dety mititary
ervice has thes pernoe had?


## PUEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

18. Dose this perion have a phyiticat, mental, or other heath condition that has luted for 6 or more mortha and which -
 do at alob?
0 Yes
0 No
b. Prevern this parmon from worligg ata fob ?

$$
O \text { Ves } \quad O \text { No }
$$

19. Becuspe of a heath contition that hay heted for 6 or mexe mondhy, doen thie persor heve any *ladry -
A. Gotag outadit the home done, for cuncole, to stop or vilit a doctor's allice?
o Yes
0 No

20. At whth locallon did this pasion work

LAST WEEK?
Ithis person waked al miore than one focation, pint where he or min watked soot had unek.

c. In the wari localion inctide the limits of




## APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

## CONTENTS



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 mediurn.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

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

## DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$. 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 "longform" questionnaires. Two report series, $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-3$ and $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-4$ (see figure 2, page $\mathrm{F}-9$ ), 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 subjectmatter detail inciude 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 $\mathrm{F}-12$ 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 CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$. 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 smalier areas and offer less data detail than STFs 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 housingunit 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 urbarized 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 househoids.

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-Onty 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 STFs 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 Sevices (301-4574100). The cost for such CD's is the same as the cost for the tape files. The files do not include software. (One $43 / 4$-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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 STFs 1 and 3. CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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, $1990 \mathrm{CP}-2,1990 \mathrm{CH}-1$, and $1990 \mathrm{CH}-2$.

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 ubbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for American Indian and Alaska Native areas (AlANA's), States, counties, county subdivisions (MCD's/CCD's), places
(incomporated 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 $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-2$ 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 countybased 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/ GICS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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, 103 rd Congress of the United States is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103 rd 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 territonies 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 burilding geographic information systerns, is called the TIGER/Line ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ files. TIGER/ Line ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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/ GICS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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. If can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/Line ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, TIGER/ SDTS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-POM 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/GICS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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/GICS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-457. 4100.

Other TIGER Systern extracts, such as TIGER/ Census Tract Comparability ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 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 $1990 \mathrm{CPH}-\mathrm{R}$ 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 bookiet 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. Pequest from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the Daily List. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, 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: PopulationRosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-457240B; 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 301-4571139.

## Regional Office Contacts-

| Atlanta, GA | $404-730-3833$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Boston, MA | $617-424-0510$ |
| Chariotte, NC | $704-344-6144$ |
| Chicago, IL | $708-562-1740$ |
| Dallas, TX | $214-767-7105$ |
| Denver, CO | $303-969-7750$ |
| Detroit, Ml | $313-259-1875$ |
| 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, Guarn, 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 ( $B I D C$ ) 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 nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights,
educational, and religious groups. Through 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 Govermment 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.
- Govemments: 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; thousing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of singlefamily 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 fams; 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 tslands 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 infernational data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial World Population Profile report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

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

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

## 100-PERCENT COMPONENT

| Population | Housing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Household relationship | Number of units in structure |
| Sex | Number of rooms in unit |
| Race | Tenure-owned or rented |
| Age | Value of home or monthly rent |
| Marital status | Congregate housing (meals included in rent) |
| Hispanic origin | Vacancy characteristics |

## SAMPLE COMPONENT

## Population

Social characteristics:
Education-enroilment 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 joumey 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
Shetter 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 POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH) |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100-Percent Data |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CPH}-1 \end{aligned}$ | Summary Population 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 Ataska Native areas |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CPH-2 } \end{aligned}$ | Population and Housing Unit Counts | U.S., States, DC, Puento Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands | Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural) |
| 100-Percent and Sample Data |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CPH}-3 \end{aligned}$ | Population and Housing Characteristics for Census 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 intiabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CPH}-4 \end{aligned}$ | Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103 rd Congress | States and DC | Statistics on 100-percent and sarnple 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 |
| Sample Data |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CPH}-5 \end{aligned}$ | Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics | U.S., States, DC Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin tslands | 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 POPULATION (1990 CP) 100-Percent Data |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP-1 } \end{aligned}$ | 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 household 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 Arnerican Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as uban and rural |

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports-Con.

| Series | Title | Report(s) issued for | Description | Geographic areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)-Con. 100-Percent Data-Con. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & C P-1-1 A \end{aligned}$ | General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Araas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin. marital status, and household relationship characteristics | American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, offreservation trust liands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistica! areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & C P-1-1 B \end{aligned}$ | General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics | Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & C P-1-1 C \end{aligned}$ | General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics | Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summeries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA |
|  | Sample Data |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP-2 } \end{aligned}$ | Social and Economic Characteristics | U.S., States, DC, Puerto Aico, and U.S. Virgin islands | Statistics generaliy 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 afeas |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { CP-2-1A } \end{aligned}$ | Social and Economic Characteristics 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CP} \cdot 2-1 \mathrm{~B} \end{aligned}$ | Soclal and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample popuiation subjects | Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & C P-2-1 C \end{aligned}$ | Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample population subjects | individual UA's, as for CP.1-1C |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CP}-3 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports-Con.

| Series | Title | Report(s) issued for | Description | Geographic areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-1 \end{aligned}$ | 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 upan and rural |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}+1-1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-1-1 \mathrm{~B} \end{aligned}$ | General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics | Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-1-1 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
|  | Sample Data |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-2 \end{aligned}$ | Detailed Housing Characteristics | U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin islands | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects | States (inctuding 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-2-1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas | U.S. | Statistics generaly on sample housing subjects | American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-2-18 \end{aligned}$ | Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects | Incividual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}-2-1 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas | U.S. | Statistics generaliy on sample housing subjects | Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \mathrm{CH}+3 \end{aligned}$ | Housing Subject Reports | Selected subjects | Reports on selected housing 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 File (STF 1A, 18, etc.) and data type ( 400 percent or sample) ${ }^{1}$ |  | Geographic aress | Description |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { STF } 1 \\ & \text { (100 percent) } \end{aligned}$ | $A^{2}$ | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alasika Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Aiso Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas | Over 900 cells/items of 100 percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area |  |
|  | $C^{2}$ | 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 infabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas |  |  |
|  | D | Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103 rct 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 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { STF } 2 \\ & \text { (100 percent) } \end{aligned}$ | A | In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's | Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula. tions for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin |  |
|  | B | States (including summaries such as uban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas |  |  |
|  | C | U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Ataska Native areas, MA's, UA's |  |  |
| STF 3 (Sample) | $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas | Over 3,300 celis/items of sarpole population and housing characteristics for each geographic area |  |
|  | $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ | Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State |  |  |
|  | $C^{2}$ | U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's |  |  |
|  | D | CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States |  |  |

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files-Con.


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 Sif 4 . The fite 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-cfassified by race. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, county, balance of county, metropolitan area, of baiance of metropoitan area.
${ }^{1}$ Similar STF's are prapared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
${ }^{2}$ Also available on laser disc (CD-AOM). 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 $1990 \mathrm{CH}-3$ series). | U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan 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-fOM, 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 Employment Opportunity (EEO) File | Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabutated 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-tocounty migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream | 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 subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants |
| 1 Percent-Metropolitan 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 geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products | User-defined areas or standard areas |

# APPENDIX G. Record Layout of Machine-Readable Data Dictionary 

## CONTENTS

##  <br> 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

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 $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{N}$ |
| 19 | Blank |
| 20-24 | Begin position (right justified) <br> (Begin position in relation to the entire record) |
| 25 | Blank |
| 26-30 | Relative begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment) |


| Geographic Record 1-Con. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 31 | Blank |
| 32 | Number of implied decimals |
| $33-80$ | Blank |

## Geographic Record 2-Field Description

Position Description
1-2 Identifier "G2" (Geographic Record 2)

3 Blank
4-8 Begln position (right justified) (repeat from $20-$ 24 above)
9 Blank
10-80. Field Description (left justified)

## Geographic Record 3-Code Identification

| Position | $\quad$ Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1-2$ | Identifier "G3" (Geographic Record 3) |
| 3 | Blank |
| $4-8$ | Begin position (right justified) (repeat from 20- |
|  | 24 in $\mathrm{G1}$ ) |
| 9 | Blank |
| $10-17$ | Codes (right justified) |
| 18 | Blank |
| $19-80$ | Code identification (left justified) |
| Geographic Description Examples' |  |
| 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. |  |

3 Blank
4-8 BegIn position (right justified) (repeat from $20-$ 24 in G1)
9 Blank
10-17 Codes (right justified)
18 Blank
-80 Code identification (len justified)

## Geographic Description Examples'

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


## Example 2

| 61 | PSADC | $2 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{N} \quad 2892890$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G2 | 289 | Political/Statistical Area Description Code |
| G3 | 289 | 01 State or State equivalent - no status is appended to the name |
| G3 | 289 | 01 of the entity in census publications and related data products |
| 63 | 289 | 04 Borough - county equivalent in Alaska: Borough" is appended t |
| 63 | 289 | 040 the name of the entity in census publications and related da |
| 63 | 289 | 04 ta products |
| G3 | 289 | 05 Census area - county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is ap |
| 63 | 289 | 05 pended to the name of the entity in census publications and re |
| G3 | 289 | 05 lated data products |

[^12]
## TABLE (MATRIX) DESCRIPTION

Table Record 1-Table Number and Characteristics

| Posttion | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-2 | Identifier "T1" (Table Record 1) |
| 3 | Blank |
| 4.9 | Table (matrix) number (left justified) |
| 10 | Blank |
| 11-17 | Begin position (right justified) ${ }^{2}$ <br> (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
Position Description
1-2 Identifier "T2" (Table Record 2)
3. Blank

4-9 Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10 Blank
11-80 Table (matrix) title (left justified)
Table Record 3-Universe Description

| Position | Description <br> $1-2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 | Identifier "T3" (Table Record 3) |
| 3 | Blank |

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
Position Description
1-2 Identifier "T $n$ " $n=$ sequence number of variable In the table being described.
3 Blank
4-9 Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10 Blank
11-76 Variable name (ieft justified)
77 Blank
78-80 Number of categories for this variable (right justified)
Note: Subsequent 'T" records with the same " $n$ " will have the variable categories described In positions 11-80.

## Filler Record

| Postion | 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 | Total number of "FILL" blanks |
| 31-80 | Blank |
| Matrix | Example ${ }^{1}$ |
| See exa | mple 3 below. |

Example 3. Matrix Example
Sex (2) by Marital Status(5) [10]

| T1 P14 | $4423 \quad 4423$ 9 0 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T2 P14 | SEX by marital status |  |
| 13 P14 | Persons 15 years and over |  |
| T4 P14 | SEX | 2 |
| T4 P14 | Male | 2 |
| 14 P14 | Female |  |
| $15 \mathrm{Pl4}$ | marital status | 5 |
| T5 P14 | Never married |  |
| $15 \mathrm{Pl4}$ | Now married, except separated |  |
| T5 P14 | Separated |  |
| 15 P14 | Widowed |  |
| T5 P14 | Divorced |  |

[^13]
## 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


## 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-diglt 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 tor 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.

| 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 |
|  |  | 011 | Great Britain |
| 002 | ANDORRAN | 011 | United Kingdom |
| 002 | Andorra | 012 | BRITISH ISLES |
|  |  | 013 | CHANNEL ISLANDER |
| 003-004 | AUSTRIAN | 013 | Guernsey Islander |
| 003 | AUSTRIAN | 013 | Jersey Islander |
| 003 | Austria | 014 | GIBRALTAR |
| 004 | TIROL |  |  |
| 004 | Tirol | $\begin{aligned} & 015 \\ & 015 \end{aligned}$ | Cornwall |
| 005-007 | BASQUE |  |  |
| 005 | BASQUE | 016 | CORSICAN |
| 005 | Euskalduna | 016 | Corsica |
| 005 | Euzkadi |  |  |
| 006 | FRENCH BASQUE | 017-019 | CYPRIOT |
| 007 | SPANISH BASQUE | 017 | CYPRIOT |
| 007 | Vasco | 017 | Cyprus |
|  |  | 018 | GREEK CYPRIOTE |
| 008-010 | BELGIAN | 019 | TURKISH CYPRIOTE |
| 008 | BELGIAN |  |  |
| 008 | Belgium | 020 | DANISH |
| 009 | FLEMISH | 020 | Denmark |
| 009 | Flanders |  |  |
| 009 | Fleming | 021 | Holland |
| 009 | Viamand | 021 | Netherlands |
| 010 | WALLOON | 021 | Netherlands |


| 000-099 | WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)-Con. | 000-099 | WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 022 | ENGUSH | 046-048 | GREEK |
| 022 | Anglican | 046 | GREEK |
| 022 | England | 046 | Greece |
| 022 | Maytiower | 047 | CRETAN |
|  |  | 048 | CYCLADES |
| 023 | FAEROE ISLANDER | 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 | 050 | Donegal |
| 026 | Gascon | 050 | Dubliner |
| 026 | Hugenot | 050 | Eire |
| 026 | 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 | 050 | Louth |
| 030 | FRIULIAN | 050 | Mayo |
| 030 | Friuli | 050 | Meath |
| 030 | Furlan | 050 | Monaghan |
| 031 | LADIN | 050 | Offaly |
|  |  | 050 | Roscommon |
| 032-045 | GERMAN | 050 | Stigo |
| 032 | GERMAN | 050 | Tipperary |
| 032 | Germany | 050 | Waterford |
| 033 | Bavaria | 050 | Westmeath |
| 034 | BERLIN | 050 | Wextord |
| 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 | APULIAN |
| 044 | EAST GERMAN | 054 | Apulia |
| 045 | WEST GERMAN | 055 | BASILICATA |
| 045 | Palatinate | 055 | Lucania |
| 045 | Rhineland | 056 | CALABRIAN |
|  |  | 057 | AMALFIN |
|  |  | 057 | Campania |


| 000-099 | WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)-Con. | 000-099 | WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT SPAIN)-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 058 | EMILIA ROMAGNA | 082 | NORWEGIAN |
| 059 | ROME | 082 | Jan Meyen Island |
| 059 | Lazio | 082 | Norway |
| 059 | Vatican City | 082 | Spitsbergen |
| 060 | LGURIAN | 082 | Svalbard Islander |
| 061 | LOMBARDIAN |  |  |
| 062 | MARCHE | 083 083 | Provence |
| 063 | MOLISE | 083 |  |
| 064 | NEAPOLITAN | 084-086 | PORTUGUESE |
| 065 | PIEDMONTESE | 084 | PORTUGUESE |
| 066 | PUGLIA | 084 | Lusitania |
| 067 | SARDINIAN | 084 | Luso |
| 068 | SICILIAN | 084 | Portugal |
| 068 | Sicily | 084 | AZORES ISLANDER |
| 069 | TOSCANA | 085 | MADEIRA ISLANDER |
| 069 | Tuscany | 086 |  |
| 070 | TRENTINO |  |  |
| 071 | UMBRIAN | 087 | SCOTCH-IRISH |
| 072 | VALLE DAOST | 087 | Scot-lrish |
| 073 | VENETIAN |  |  |
| 073 | Venezia Giulia | 088 | SCOTTISH |
| 074 | SAN MARINO | 088 | Orkney Islander |
|  |  | 088 | Scot |
| 075 | LAPP | 088 | Scotland |
| 075 | Lapland | 088 | Shetland Islander |
| 075 | Samelat | 088 | Shetland Islander |
| 076 | LIECHTENSTEINER | 089-090 | SWEDISH |
| 076 | Liechtenstein | 089 | SWEDISH |
|  |  | 089 | Sweden |
| 077 | LUXEMBURGER | 090 | ALAND ISLANDER |
| 077 | Luxemburg | 091-096 | 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 |
|  |  | 096 | SUISSE ROMANE |
| 080 | MONEGASQUE | 096 | Ticino |
| 080 | Monaco | 097 | WELSH |
| 081 | NORTH IRISH | 097 | Wales |
| 081 | Antrim |  |  |
| 081 | Armagh | 098 | SCANDINAVIAN |
| 081 | Derry | 098 | Nordic |
| 081 | Down | 098 | Scandinavia |
| 081 | Fermanagh |  |  |
| 081 | Londonderry | 099 | CELTIC |
| 081 | Northern Ireland | 099 | Celtic |
| 081 | Orangeman |  |  |
| 081 | Tyrone |  |  |
| 081 | Ulster |  |  |


| 100-180 | EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET | 100-180 | EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION-COn. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | ALBANIAN | 115-116 | ESTONIAN |
| 100 | Albanla | 115 | ESTONIAN |
| 100 | Arberesh | 115 | Estonia |
| 100 | Gheg | 116 | LIVONIAN |
| 100 | Italo Albanian |  | LIVONAN |
| 100 | Kossovo | 117-119 | FINNO UGRIAN |
| 100 | Tosc | 117 | FINNO UGRIAN |
|  |  | 117 | Komi |
| 101 | AZERBAIJANI | 117 | Marl |
| 101 | Adjerbaijani | 117 | Udmurt |
| 101 | Azerbaldzhan | 118 | MORDOVIAN |
| 101 | Azeri | 119 | VOYtak |
| 102 | BELORUSSIAN | 120-121 | GRUZIIA |
| 102 | Byelorussian | 120-121 | Gruzinets |
| 103 | BULGARIAN | 122-123 | GERMAN FROM RUSSIA |
| 103 | Bulgaria | 122 | GERMAN FROM RUSSIA |
| 103 | Bulgaro Macedonian | 123 | VOLGA |
| 103 | Eastern Rumelian | 123 | Black Sea German |
| 104-105 | CARPATHO RUSYN | 123 | Volhynian German |
| 104 | CARPATHO RUSYN | 124 | ROM |
| 104 | Carpatho Rus | 124 | Boyash |
| 104 | Carpatho Russian | 124 | Cali |
| 104 | Carpatho Ruthenian | 124 | Dom |
| 105 | CARPATHIAN | 124 | Gitanos |
| 106 | RUSYN | 124 | Gypsy |
| 106 | Rus | 124 | Kalderash |
| 106 | Rusin | 124 | Manouche |
| 106 | Rusnak | 124 | Nat |
|  |  | 124 | Romnichal |
| 107 | RUTHENIAN | 124 | Senti |
| 107 | Ruthenia | 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 | 126 | MAGYAR |
| 109-110 | CROATIAN | 127 | KALMYK |
| 109 | Croatia | 127 | Kalmuck |
| 109 | Dalmatian |  |  |
| 109-110 | Zadar | 128 | LATVIAN |
|  |  | 128 | Latvia |
| $111-113$ 111 | CZECH | 128 | Lettish |
| 112 | BOHEMIAN | 129 | LITHUANIAN |
| 113 | MORAVIAN | 129 | Jmoud |
|  |  | 129 | Lithuania |
| 114 | CZECHOSLOVAKIAN |  |  |
| 114 | Czechoslovakia | 130 | MACEDONIAN |
| 114 | Tczechoslovakia | 130 | Macedonia |



| 100-180 | EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION-Con. | 200-299 | hispanic categories (INCLUDING SPAIN)-Con |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |
|  |  | 206 | GALEGO |
| 175 | WINDISH | 207 | VALENCIAN |
| 175 | Prekmurje | 208-209 | CANARY ISLANDER |
| 175 | Windisch |  |  |
|  |  | 210-218 | MEXICAN |
| 176-177 | Yugoslavian | 210 | MEXICAN |
| 176 | YUGOSLAVIAN | 211 | MEXICAN AMERICAN |
| 176 | Jugoslavla | 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 | Chlhuahua |
| 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 | 218 218 | Quintana Roo |
| 195 | EUROPEAN | 218 | San Lutis Potosi |
| 196. | Galicia | 218 |  |
| 196-199 |  | 218 218 | Sonora Tabasco |
| 200-299 | HISPANIC CATEGORIES (INCLUDING SPAIN) | 218 | Tamaulipas |
|  |  | 218 | Tlaxcala |
| 200-203 |  | 218 | Vera Cruz |
| 200 | SPANIARD | 218 | Yucatan |
| 200 | Espanola | 218 | Zacatecas |
| 200 | Iberian | 219-221 | COSTA RICAN |
| 200 | Spain | 219 | Costa Rica |
|  |  | 219-221 | Costarricense |


| 200-299 | HISPANIC CATEGORIES (INCLUDING SPAIN) - Con. | 200-299 | hispanic categories (INCLUDING SPAIN)-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 222 | GUATEMALAN | 249 | Sudamerica |
| 222 | Guatemala |  |  |
|  |  | 250-260 | LATIN AMERICAN |
| 223 | HONDURAN | 250 | LATIN AMERICAN |
| 223 | Honduras | 250 | America Latina |
|  |  | 250 | Latinoamericana |
| 224 | NICARAGUAN | 251 | LATIN |
| 224 | Nicaragua | 252-260 | LATINO |
| 225 | PANAMANIAN | 261-270 | PUERTO RICAN |
| 225 | Panama | 261 | Boricua |
|  |  | 261 | 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 |
|  |  | 271 | Cubana |
| 229-230 | CANAL ZONE | 271-274 | Guajiro |
| 231231 | ARGENTINEAN | 275 | DOMINICAN |
|  | Argentine | 275 | Dominican Republic |
|  |  | 275 | Dominicana |
| 232 | BOLIVIAN | 275 | Santo Domingo |
| 232 | Bolivia |  |  |
|  |  | 276-290 | HISPANIC |
| 233 | CHILEAN | 276-290 | Hispano |
| 233 | Chile |  |  |
|  |  | 291-299 | SPANISH |
| 234 | COLOMBIAN | 292 | CALIFORNIO |
| 234 | Antiochio | 293 | TEJANO |
| 234 | Colombia | 293 | Tejana |
|  |  | 294 | NUEVO MEXICANO |
| 235 | ECUADORIAN | 295-299 | SPANISH AMERICAN |
| 235 | Ecuador |  |  |
| 235 | Galapagos Islander | 300-359 | WEST INDIES (EXCEPT HISPANIC) |
| 236 | PARAGUAYAN | 300 | BAHAMIAN |
| 236 | Paraguay | 300 | Bahamas |
| 237 | PERUVIAN | 301 | BAREADIAN |
| 237 | Peru | 301 | Barbados |
| 238 | URUGUAYAN | 302 | BELIZEAN |
| 238 | Uruguay | 302 | Belize |
|  |  | 302 | British Honduran |
| 239 | VENEZUELAN |  | . |
| 239 | Venezuela | 303 | BERMUDAN |
|  |  | 303 | Bermuda |
| 240-248 | CRIOLLO |  |  |
| 240-248 | Criolia | 304-307 | CAYMAN ISLANDER |
| 249 | SOUTH AMERICAN | 308-309 | JAMAICAN |
| 249 | America Del Sur | 308-309 | Jamaica |


| 300-359 | WEST INDIES (EXCEPT HISPANIC)-Con. | 300-359 | WEST INDIES (EXCEPT 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 | ST. 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 |
|  |  | 335 | Caribbean |
| 317-320 | U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDER | 335 | Garifuna |
| 317 | U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDER |  |  |
| 318 | ST. CROIX ISLANDER | 336-359 | HAITIAN |
| 318 | Crucian | 336-359 | Haiti |
| 318 | Santa Cruz |  |  |
| 319 | ST. JOHN ISLANDER | 360-399 | CENTRAL AND SOUTH |
| 320 | ST. THOMAS ISLANDER |  | 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 |  |  |
| 321 | Anegada | 370-374 | GUYANESE |
| 321 | Jost Van Dyke | 370 | British Guiana |
| 321 | Peter and Norman | 370-374 | Guyana |
| 322 | BRITISH WEST INDIAN |  |  |
| 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 | 400-401 |  |
| 327 | St. Christopoher Islander |  | Algeria |
| 327 | Sombrero Istander | 400-401 | Algeria |
| 327 | St. Kitts |  |  |
| 327 | Nevis |  | Copt |
| 328 | DOMINICA ISLANDER | 402 | Egypt |
| 329 | GRENADIAN | 402-403 | Fellahin |
| 329 | Grenada Islander | 402-403 | Felahin |
| 330 | VINCENT-GRENADINE ISLANDER |  |  |
| 330 | St. Vincent island | 404-405 | Libya |
| 330 | Vincentian | 404-405 | Libya |
| 330 | Grenadines Islander |  |  |
| 331 | ST. LUCIA ISLANDER | 406-407 | MOROCCAN |
|  |  | 406 | Moor |
|  |  | 407 | IFNI |


| 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 |
| 411 | NORTH AFRICAN | 436-441 | OMANI |
|  |  | 436 | OMAN |
| 412 | ALHUCEMAS | 437 | MUSCAT |
| 412 | Ceuta | 438 | TRUCIAL STATES |
| 412 | Chafarinas | 438 | Trucial Oman |
| 412 | Mefilla | 439-440 | QATAR |
|  |  | 441 | BEDOUIN |
| 413 | BERBER |  |  |
|  |  | 442-464 | KURDISH |
| 414 | RIO DE ORO | 442-443 | KURDİSH |
| 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 | tran |  |  |
| 416 | Parsi | 470-479 | SOUTH YEMEN |
| 416 | Persia | 470 | SOUTH YEMEN |
|  |  | 470 | Democratic Republic of Yemen |
| 417-418 | IRAQI | 471-479 | ADEN |
| 417-418 | lraq |  |  |
|  |  | 480-481 | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| 419-420 | ISRAELI | 480 | Abu Dhabi |
| 419-420 | Israel | 480 | Ajman |
|  |  | 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 |  |  |
|  |  | 482-489 | ASSYRIAN |
| 423-424 | KUWAITI | 482 | Aramean |
| 423-424 | Kuwait | 482 | Assyria |
|  |  | 482 | Chaldean |
| 425-426 | LEBANESE | 482 | Chaldo |
| 425 | Lebanon | 482 | Jacobite |
| 425-426 | Maronite | 482 | Kaldany |
|  |  | 482 | Kaldu |
| 427-428 | 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 | Cablnda | 529 | Ghana |
|  |  | 529 | Gold Coast |
| 502-503 | BENIN | 529 | TWI |
| 502 | Dahomey |  |  |
| 502-503 | Fon | 530 | GUINEAN |
|  |  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 538-540 \\ & 538-540 \end{aligned}$ | LESOTHO <br> 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 | Ubangl Shari | 543-544 | Madagascar |
| 513-514 | CHADIAN | 545 | MALAWIAN |
| 513-514 | Chad | 545 | Malawi |
| 515-518 | CONGOLESE | 546 | MALIAN |
| 515 | CONGOLESE | 546 | Mali |
| 516-518 | CONGO BRAZZAVILLE |  |  |
|  |  | 547-548 | MAURITANIAN |
| 519 | DJIBOUTI | 547-548 | Maurltania |
| 519 | Afars And Issas |  |  |
| 519 | Jibuti | 549 | MOZAMBICAN |
|  |  | 549 | Mozambique |
| 520-521 | EQUATORIAL GUINEA |  |  |
| 520 | EQUATORIAL GUINEA | 550 | NAMIBIAN |
| 520 | Rio Muni | 550 | Namibia |
| 521 | CORSICO ISLANDER |  |  |
| 521 | Annobon Islander | 551-552 | NHGER |
| 521 | Bioko Islander |  |  |
| 521 | Elobeis islander | 553-560 | NIGERIAN |
| 521 | Fernando Po Islander | 553 | NIGE IIAN |
|  |  | 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 |  |  |
| 527-528 | Gambia |  |  |

H-10

| 500-599 | SUBSAHARAN AFRICA-Con. | 500-599 | SUBSAHARAN AFRICA-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 564-565 | SENEGALESE | 591 | Zaire |
| 564 | Dakar |  |  |
| 564-565 | Senegal | $592$ | ZAMBIAN |
| 566-567 | SIERRA LEONEAN |  |  |
| 566-567 | Sierra Leone | 593 | ZIMBABWEAN |
|  |  | 593 | Rhodesia |
| 568 | SOMALIAN | 593 | Zimbabwe |
| 568 | Somali Republic |  |  |
| 568 | Somalia | 594-595 | AFRICA ISLANDS (EXCEPT MADAGASCAR) |
| 569 | SWAZILAND | 594 | AFPICA ISLANDS |
|  |  | 594 | Comoros Islander |
| 570-573 | SOUTH AFRICAN | 594 | Principe Islander |
| 570 | SOUTH AFRICAN | 594 | Reunion Islander |
| 571 | UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA | 594 | Sao Jome Islander |
| 571 | Orange Free State | 594 | Seychelles Islander |
| 571 | Pretorla | 594 | St. Helena islander |
| 571 | Transkel | 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 |
|  |  | 596 | Middie Congo |
| 576-581 | SUDANESE | 597 | EAST AFRICAN |
| 576 | SUDANESE | 597 | East Africa |
| 576 | Sudan | 597 | Galla |
| 577 | DINKA | 597 | Kikuyu |
| 578 | NUER | 597 | Masal |
| 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 |
|  |  | 603 | Bangladesh |
| 588 | UGANDAN | 603-606 | East Pakistan |
| 588 | Lugbara |  |  |
| 588 | Uganda | 607-608 | BHUTANESE |
| 589-590 | UPPER VOLTAN | 607-608 | Bhotan |
| 589 | UPPER VOLTAN | 609-614 |  |
| 590 | VOLTA | 609-614 | Nepal |
| 591 | ZAIRIAN | 615-679 | ASIAN INDIAN |
| 591 | Belglan Congo | 615 | ASIAN INDIAN |
| 591 | Congo Kinshasa | 615 | Behar |


| 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 |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |
| 680 | Jammu | 720-729 | FILPINO |
| 680 | Pakistan | 720 | Cebuanos |
| 680 | Sind | 720 | Philippines |
| 680-689 | West Pakistan | 720-729 | Tagalog |
| 690-694 | SRI LANKAN | 730-739 | INDONESIAN |
| 690 | SRI LANKAN | 730 | INDONESIAN |
| 690 | Ceylon | 730 | Ascension Islander |
| 690 | Sri Lanka | 730 | Bangka |
| 691 | SINGHALESE | 730 | Billiton |
| 692-694 | VEDDAH | 730 | Celebes Islander |
|  |  | 730 | Dutch East Indian |
| 695-699 | MALDIVIAN | 730 | Indonesia |
| 695 | Kampuchean | 730 | Molucca Islander |
| 695-699 | Maldive Islander | 730 | Portuguese Timor |
|  |  | 730 | Spice Islander |
| 700-799 | OTHER ASIA | 730-731 | Sulawesi Islander |
| 700-702 | BURMESE | 732-733 | BORNEO |
| 700 | BURMESE | 734-735 | JAVA |
| 700 | Cachin | 736-739 | 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 | NISEt | 785-789 | VIETNAMESE |
| 743 | SANSEI | 785 | VIETNAMESE |
| 744 | YONSEI | 785 | Anam |
| 745 | GONSEI | 785 | Vietnam |
|  |  | 786 | KATU |
| 746-747 | RYUKYU ISLANDER | 787 | MA |
| 746-747 | Northern Ryukyu Islander | 788-789 | MNONG |
| 748-749 | OKINAWAN | 790-791 | MONTAGNARD |
| 748-749 | OkInawa | 790-791 | Cham |
| 750-764 | KOREAN | 792 | INDO CHINESE |
| 750 | Chosen | 792 | Indochina |
| 750-764 | Korea |  |  |
|  |  | 793 | EURASIAN |
| 765-767 | LAOTIAN | 793 | 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 |  |  |
| 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 |
|  |  | 801 | TASMANIAN |
| $771-773$ 771 | NORTH BORNEO <br> Brunei | 802 | AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINE |
| 771 | Sabah | 803-807 | NEW ZEALANDER |
| 771-773 | Sarawak | 803-807 | New Zealand |
| 774-775 | SINGAPOREAN | 808-810 | POLYNESIAN |
| 774-775 | Singapore |  | POLYNESIAN |
|  |  | 808 | Norfolk Islander |
|  |  | 809 | KAPINGAMARANGAN |
| 776 | THAI | 809 | Nukuoroan |
| 776 776 | Thailand | 810 | MAORI |
| 777 | BLACK THAI | 811-813 | HAWAllAN |
| 777 | Thai Dam | 811 | HAWAIIAN |
| 778-781 | WESTERN LAO | 811 | Mixed Hawalian |
|  |  | $811-812$ | Native Hawaiian |
| 782 | TAIWANESE | 813 | PART HAWAIIAN |
| 782 | Taiwan |  |  |
|  |  | 814, 861 | SAMOAN |
| 783-784 | Formosa | 814 | SAMOAN |
| 783-784 | Formosa | 814 861 | Samoa PART-SAMOAN |


| 800-899 | PACIFIC-Con. | 800-899 | PACIFIC-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 815 | TONGAN | 830 | Satawalese |
| 815 | Tonga | 830 | Ulithian |
|  |  | 830 | Wolealan |
| 816 | TOKELAUAN |  |  |
| 816 | Tokelau Islander | 831 | KIRIBATESE |
|  |  | 831 | Gilbertese |
| 817 | COOKISLANDER |  |  |
|  |  | 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 |
|  |  | 847 | New Hebrides islander |
| 825 | MARSHALLESE | 847-849 | Ni Vanuatu |
| 825 | Marshall Islander |  |  |
|  |  | 850-859 | PACIFIC ISLANDER |
| 826 | KOSRAEAN | 850 | Campbell Islander |
|  |  | 850 | Christmas Islander |
| 827 | PONAPEAN (POHNPEIAN) | 850 | Kermadec Istander |
| 827 | Mokilese | 850 | Midway Islander |
| 827 | Ngatikese | 850 | Phoenix Islander |
| 827 | Pingelapese | 850.859 | Wake Islander |
| 828 | TRUKESE (CHUUKESE) | 860 | PACIFIC |
| 828 | Hall Islander | 860 | Oceania |
| 828 | Mortockese |  |  |
| 828 | Namanouito | 851 | See SAMOAN (code 814) |
| 828 | Pulapese |  |  |
| 828 | Pulasukese | 862 | CHAMOLINIAN |
| 828 | Pulawatese |  |  |
| 828 | Tamatamian | 863-899 | RESERVE CODE |
| 828 | Ulul | 864 | RESERVE CODE 1 |
|  |  | 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 |


| 800-899 | PACIFIC-Con. | 900-994 | NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 873 | RESERVE CODE 10 |  |  |
| 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 | Hillibilly |
| 879 | RESERVE CODE 16 | 928 | ARYAN |
| 880 | RESERVE CODE 17 |  |  |
| 881 | RESERVE CODE 18 | 929 | PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN |
| 882 | RESERVE CODE 19 | 929 | Amish |
| 883 | RESERVE CODE 20 | 929 | Pennsylvanla 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 | PESERVE CODE 27 | 931 | CANADIAN |
| 891 | RESERVE CODE 28 | 931 | Albertan |
| 892 | RESERVE CODE 29 | 931 | British Columbia |
| 893 | RESERVE CODE 30 | 931 | Canada |
| 894 | RESERVE CODE 31 | 931 | Labrador |
| 895 | 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 |
|  |  | 931-932 | Yukon |
| 900-994 | NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC) | $\begin{aligned} & 933 \\ & 934 \end{aligned}$ | NEWFOUNDLAND NOVA SCOTIA |
| 900-912 | AFRICAN AMERICAN |  |  |
| 900 | AFRO AMERICAN | 935 | French canadian |
| 901 | AFRO | 935 | Canadien |
| 902 | AFRICAN AMERICAN | 935 | Franco American |
| 903 | BLACK | 935 | Quebec |
| 904 | NEGRO | 935 | Quebecois |
| 905 | NONWHITE |  |  |
| 906 | COLORED | 936-938 | ACADIAN/CAJUN ACADIAN |
| 906 | Bilalian | 936 | Acadia |
| 906 | Nigritian | 936 $937-938$ | Acadia |
| 907 | CREOLE | 937-938 | CAJUN |
| 908-912 | MULATTO | 939 | AMERICAN |
| 913-923 | NATIVE AMERICAN |  |  |
| 913 | CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN | 940-992 |  |
| 914-918 | SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN | 940 | UNITED STATES |
| 919 | CHEROKEE | 941 | ALABAMA |
| 920 | AMERICAN INDIAN | 942 | ALASKA |
| 921 | ALEUT | 943 | ARIZONA |
| 922 | ESKIMO | 944 | ARKANSAS |
| 923 | inUit | 945 946 | CALIFORNIA COLORADO |
|  |  | 947 | CONNECTICUT |
| 924-928 | WHITE |  | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA |
| 924 | WHITE | 948 | DELAWARE |
| 924 | Caucasian | 949 950 | FLORIDA |


| 900-994 | NORTH AMERICA (EXCEPT HISPANIC)-Con. | 995-999 995 | RESIDUAL AND NO RESPONSE 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 | 998 | Baptist |
| 960 | MASSACHUSETTS | 998 | Brethren |
| 961 | MICHIGAN | 998 | Buddhist |
| 962 | MINNESOTA | 998 | Catholic |
| 963 | MISSISSIPPI | 998 | Christian |
| 964 | MISSOURI | 998 | Christian Scientist |
| 965 | MONTANA | 998 | Congregationalist |
| 966 | NEBRASKA | 998 | Episcopal |
| 967 | NEVADA | 998 | Evangelist |
| 968 | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 998 | Hebrew |
| 969 | NEW JERSEY | 998 | Holiness |
| 970 | NEW MEXICO | 998 | Islam |
| 971 | NEW YORK | 998 | Jain |
| 972 | NORTH CAROLNA | 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 | Shite |
| 990 | WYOMING | 998 | Unitarian |
| 991-992 | GEORGIA | 998 | Yiddish |
|  |  | 998 | Zoroastrian |
| 993 | SOUTHERNER | 999 | NOT REPORTED |
| 994 | NORTH AMERICAN |  |  |
| 994 | North America |  |  |

## 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 " l " (institutional) or " $N$ " (noninstitutional) suffix. The group quarters codes listed in the second column are for staff residing in group quarters.

| GO codes | Staff residents GQ codes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87-N | - | A. College Quarters Off Campus <br> (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unlt.) |
|  |  | B. Correctional Institutions |
| 22-1 | 22-N | 1. Federal Detention Centers: Including Park Police, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) centers, INS detention centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons. INS detention centers also include INS Federal Alien Detention Facllities, INS Service Processing Centers, and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings and aliens who require custodial departures. |
| 21-1 | 21-N | 2. Federal Prisons: Including criminally insane wards operated by a Federal prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4. For detention centers within Federal prisons, see 81 above. |
| 23-1 | 23-N | 3. Halfway Houses: Operated for correctional purposes, Including probation and restltution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential treatment centers. |
| 27-1 | 27-N | 4. Local (County/City) Jails and Other Local Confinement Facilities: Including work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences (usually of a year or less), and jails run by private businesses under contract. |
| 95-1 | 95-N | 5. Miltary Stockades, Jails |
| 28-1 | 28-N | 6. Police Lockups: Temporary-holding facilities or other facilities that hold persons only if they have not been formally charged in court (usually detained less than 48 hours). |
| 24-1 | 24-N | 7. State Prisons: Prisons run by private businesses (under contract); including criminally insane wards operated by a State prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H 4 . |
| 20-1 | 20-N | 8. Other Types of Correctional Institutions: Including private correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| 91-N | -- | C. Crews of Civilian Vessels |
|  |  | D. Dormitories |
| 92-N | - | 1. Agriculture Workers' Dormitories on Farms: Including migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms including those on "tree farms." |
| 87-N | - | 2. College Student Dormitories, and Fraternity and Sorority Houses (on campus): Including residential quarters for those in religious orders. |
| 86-N | -- | 3. Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Mifitary Hospitals |
| 97-N | $\cdots$ | 4. Military Quarters on Base: Including barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel. |
| 93-N | -- | 5. Other Workers' Dormitories: Including logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclave (Alaska only), Alaskan pipeline camps, nonfarm migratory workers' camps, such as workers who lay oil and gas pipelines. |
|  |  | 6. Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children; Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2. |


| GQ codes | Staff residents GO codes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | E. Elderly: Skilied nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or bulldings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing, convalescent, and rest homes including soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. |
|  |  | NOTE: Do not include dormitories for nurses' and interns'; see paragraph D3. |
|  |  | 1. Public Ownership |
| 62-1 | 62-N | a. Federal ownership: Including Veterans' Administration, domiciliary homes, and U.S. Naval homes. |
| 63-1 | $63-\mathrm{N}$ | b. State ownership |
| 64-1 | 64-N | c. County or city ownership |
| 65-1 | 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 |
| 66-1 | 66-N | a. Private not-for-profit |
| 67-1 | 67-N | b. Private for profit |
| 60-1 | $60-\mathrm{N}$ | c. Don't know if for profit or not (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| 61-1 | 61-N | 3. Don't Know if Federal, State, Local, or Private Ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
|  |  | F. Emergency Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-NIGHT") |
| 82-N | - | 1. Shetters 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 | -- | 2. Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles. |
|  |  | 3. Street Enumeration Predesignated Sites |
| 84-N | - | a. Nonstructure locations, other than commerce places: Including street comers, 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, detoxfication centers, quarterway houses such as residential treatment facilities that work closely with an accredited hospital, haltway houses, recovery homes for ambulatory, and mentally competent recovering alcoholics who may be re-entering the work force. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.) |
| 29-N | -- | 2. Maternity (Homes for unwed mothers) (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.) |
|  |  | 3. Mentally 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.) |


| G0 codes | Staff residents GQ eodes | G. Group Homes-Con. <br> 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 | $\cdots$ | a. Public ownership |
| 73-N | -- | b. Prlvate ownership |
| 74-N | -- | c. Don't know If public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
|  |  | 6. Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2. |
| 79-N | -- | 7. Other Group Homes: Including communes, foster care homes and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated children. Do not include emergency housing for persons with no other home. See paragraph F1. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
|  |  | H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped |
| 86-N | -- | 1. Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals |
| 70-1 | 70-N | 2. Drug/Alcohol Abuse: Including hospltals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and genera! hospitals. These facilities/ward's are in a medical setting equipped and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychlatric 林nesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients recelve supervised medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. For group homes, see paragraph $\mathbf{G}$. |
|  |  | 3. Hospitals for Chronically III |
| 54-1 | $86-\mathrm{N}$ | a. Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill |
| 55-1 | 86-N | b. Other hospitals or wards for chronically Ill: Including tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other Incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Do not include mental or alcohol/drug abuse hospitals or wards. |
|  |  | 4. Mentally 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 lilness. Patients receive supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. Code wards for the mentally retarded according to paragraph H5. Do not include hospitals or wards for alcohol/drug abuse; see paragraph H2. |
| 46-1 | 46-N | a. Federal ownership |
| 47-1 | 47-N | b. State or local ownershlp |
| 48-1 | 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.) |
|  |  | 5. Mentally Retarded: Schools, hospitals, wards, including wards in hospitals for the mentally ill, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. This is in a suitablyequipped setting and with supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. |
| 41-1 | 41-N | a. Federal ownership |
| 43-1 | $43-\mathrm{N}$ | b. State of local ownership |


| GQ codes | Staff residents GO codes | H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42-1 | 42-N | c. Private ownership |
| 40-1 | $40-\mathrm{N}$ | d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
|  |  | 6. Physically Handicapped: Including schools, hospitals, or wards in a suitably-equipped medical setting and designed primarily tor 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 |
| 39-1 | 39-N | (2) Private ownershlp |
| 37-1 | 37-N | (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort it no other type code applies.) |
|  |  | b. Institutions for the billnd |
| 35-1 | 35-N | (1) Public ownership |
| 36-1 | 36-N | (2) Private ownership |
| 34-I | 34-N | (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
|  |  | c. Orthopedic wards and institutions for physically handicapped: Including accident victims, and persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. |
| 32-1 | 32-N | (1) Public ownership |
| 33-1 | 33-N | (2) Private ownership |
| 31-1 | 31-N | (3) Don't know If public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| 53-1 | $86-\mathrm{N}$ | 7. Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere: Including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, surgical wards, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases. |
|  |  | Note: Do not include long-term care rooms for the elderly in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, see paragraph E . |
|  |  | 1. Hotels/Motels: "S-Night" locations, see paragraph F. |
|  |  | J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals. |
|  |  | 1. Long-Term Care (length of stay usually more than 30 days) |
|  |  | a. Neglected, abused, and dependent children: Including orphanages, homes, or residential care. |
| 03-1 | 03-N | (1) Public ownership |
| 04-1 | 04-N | (2) Private ownership |
| 02-1 | 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 | b. Emotionally disturbed children: Including residential treatment centers (psychiatric care provided). |
|  |  | c. Delinquent children: Placed by court, parents, or social service agency, in residential tralning school or home, including industrial schools, camps, or farms. |
| 12-1 | 12-N | (1) Public ownership: Committed by courts. |
| 15-I | 15-N | (2) Private ownership: Some are committed by courts, others are referred by parents or social service agencies because of delinquent behavior. |
| 11-1 | $11-\mathrm{N}$ | (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |


| GQ codes | Staff rosidents GQ codes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals-Con. |
|  |  | 2. Short-term (length of stay usually 30 days or less) |
| 10-1 | 10-N | a. Delinquent children: Including those recelving temporary care in detention or diagnostic centers pending court disposition of case. |
|  |  | b. Runaway, neglected, and homeless children: including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2. |
| 01-1 | 01-N | 3. Don't Know Type of Juvenile Institution: Including homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for children. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
|  |  | K. Military Quarters |
|  |  | 1. On Base |
| 97-N | -- | a. Barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel |
| 96-N | -- | b. Translent quarters (noninstitutional) for temporary residents (military or civilan) |
| 86-N | - | c. Dormitories for nurses and interns in general military hospitals |
| 54-1 | 86-N | d. Hospitals or wards for chronically ill |
| 95-1 | 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 $86-\mathrm{N}$ if at a general hospital, or $87-\mathrm{N}$ 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.) |
| $80-\mathrm{N}$ | -- | 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. Schoois for the Handicapped: See paragraphs H 5 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 simllar 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 reslding in group quarters. Code according to the appropriate type of group quarters shown under the column "Staff residents GQ codes." Staff residents are coded with an " N " suffix. |
|  |  | Note: Do not assign GQ codes to staff residents in group quarters where a "--'" is shown. |

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

This section contains the code list used to code write-in entries for the Hispanic origin question. A set of threediglt numerical codes was used to identify FOSDIC circles for the Hispanic origin categories listed in the Hispanic origin Item on the questlonnaire. These codes and their respective Hispanic origin categorles 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-diglt codes is shown below. "n.e.c." Is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 000-001, } \\ & 006-199 \end{aligned}$ | NOT SPANISH/HISPANIC | 231-249 | SOUTH AMERICAN-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 000-001 | Not Spanish/Hispanic (FOSDIC circle) | 234 | Ecuadorian |
| 006-199 | Not Spanish/Hispanic | 236 | Paraguayan |
|  |  | 237 | Peruvan |
| 200-209 | SPANIARD | 238 | Uruguayan |
| 200 | Spanlard | 239 | Venezuelan |
| 201 | Andalusian | 240 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 6 |
| 202 | Asturian | 241 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 7 |
| 203 | Castililan | 242 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 8 |
| 204 | Catalonian | 243 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 9 |
| 205 | Balearic Islander | 244 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanlc 10 |
| 206 | Gallego | 245 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 11 |
| 207 | Valencian | 246 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 12 |
| 208 | Canarian | 247 | South American Indian |
| 209 | Spanish Basque | 248 | Criolio |
|  |  | 249 | South American |
| 002, 210-220 | MEXICAN | 250-260 | LATIN AMERICA |
| 002 | Mexican (FOSDIC circle) |  |  |
| 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 | 256 | 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 | Re:serve 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/Mispanic 27 |
| 230 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 5 | 269 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 28 |
|  |  | 270 | Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 29 |
| 231-249 | SOUTH AMERICAN |  |  |
| 231 | Argentinean |  |  |
| 232 | Bolivian |  |  |
| 233 | Chilean |  |  |

004, 271-274 CUBAN
$004 \quad$ Cuban (FOSDIC circle)
271
272
273
274
275-289
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 30
Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 31
Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 32
DOMINICAN
Dominican
Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 33 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 34 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 35 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 36 Reserve Spanish/hispanic 37 Reserve Spanish/Hispanle 38 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 39 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 40 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 41 Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 42

Cuban (FOSDIC circle) 286
Cuban 287

005, 290-999 OTHER SPANISH/HISPANIC
DOMINICAN-Con.
Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 43
Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 44
Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 45
Reserve Spanish/Hispanic 46

Other Spanish/Hispanic (FOSDIC circle)
Hispanic
Spanish Californlo
Tejano
Nuevo Mexicano
Spanish American Spanish American Indian
Meso American Indian Mestizo
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 Industrlal Classification. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

| 000-039 | AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES |
| :---: | :---: |
| 000-010 | Agricultural production, crops (01) |
| 011 | Agricultural production, livestock (02) |
| 012 | Veterinary services (074) |
| 013-020 | Landscape and horticultural services (078) |
| 021-030 | Agricultural services, n.e.c. ( $071,072,075,076$ ) |
| 031 | Forestry (08) |
| 032-039 | Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09) |
| 040-059 | MINING |
| 040 | Metal mining (10) |
| 041 | Coal mining (12) |
| 042 | Oil and gas extraction (13) |
| 043-059 | Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14) |
| 060-099 | CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17) |
| 100-399 | MANUFACTURING |
| 100-229 | Nondurable Goods |
| 100-129 | Food and kindred products |
| 100 | Meat products (201) |
| 101 | Dairy products (202) |
| 102-109 | Canned, frozen and preserved fruits and vegetables (203) |
| 110 | Grain mill products (204) |
| 111 | Bakery products (205) |
| 112-119 | Sugar and confectionery products (206) |
| 120 | Beverage industries (208) |
| 121 | Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209) |
| 122-129 | Not specified food industries |
| 130-131 | Tobacco manufactures (21) |
| 132-150 | Textile mill products |
| 132-139 | Knitting mills (225) |
| 140 | Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226) |
| 141 | Carpets and rugs (227) |
| 142-149 | Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228) |
| 150 | Miscellaneous textile mill products (229) |
| 151-159 | Apparel and other finished textile products |
| 151 | Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238) |
| 152-159 | Miscellaneous fabricated textle products (239) |
| 160-170 | Paper and allied products |
| 160 | Puip, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263) |
| 161 | Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (267) |
| 162-170 | Paperboard containers and boxes (265) |


| 100-399 | MANUFACTURING-Con. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 171-179 | Printing, publishing, and altied industries |
| 171 | Newspaper publishing and printing (271) |
| 172-179 | Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279) |
| 180-199 | Chemicals and allied products |
| 180 | Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282) |
| 181 | Drugs (283) |
| 182-189 | Soaps and cosmetics (284) |
| 190 | Paints, varnishes, and related products (285) |
| 191 | Agricultural chemicals (287) |
| 192-199 | Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289) |
| 200-209 | Petroleum and coal products |
| 200 | Petroleum refining (291) |
| 201-209 | Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products $(295,299)$ |
| 210-219 | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products |
| 210 | Tires and inner tubes (301) |
| 211 | Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-306) |
| 212-219 | Miscellaneous plastics products (308) |
| 220-229 | Leather and leather products |
| 220 | Leather tanning and finishing (311) |
| 221 | Footwear, except rubber and plastic ( 313,314 ) |
| 222-229 | Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319) |
| 230-399 | Durable Goods |
| 230-241 | Lumber and wood products, except furniture |
| 230 | Logging (241) |
| 231 | Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243) |
| 232-240 | Wood buildings and mobile homes (245) |
| 241 | Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249) |
| 242-249 | Furniture and fixtures (25) |
| 250-269 | Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products |
| 250 | Glass and glass products (321-323) |
| 251 | Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ( 324,327 ) |
| 252-260 | Structural clay products (325) |
| 261 | Pottery and related products (326) |
| 262-269 | Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329) |
| 270-309 | Metal industries |
| 270 | Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331) |
| 271 | Iron and steel foundries (332) |
| 272-279 | Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363, 3365) |
| 280 | Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339) |
| 281 | Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware (342) |
| 282-289 | Fabricated structural metal products (344) |
| 290 | Screw machine products (345) |
| 291 | Metal forgings and stampings (346) |
| 292-299 | Ordnance (348) |
| 300 | Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ( $341,343,347,349$ ) |
| 301-309 | Not specified meta! 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 | Computers and related equipment (3571-3577) |
| 331 | Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. ( $355,356,358,359$ ) |
| 332-339 | Not specified machinery |
| 340-350 | Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies |
| 340 | Household appliances (363) |
| 341 | Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366) |
| 342-349 | Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369) |
| 350 | Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies |
| 351-370 | Transportation equipment |
| 351 | Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371) |
| 352-359 | Aircraft and parts (372) |
| 360 | Ship and boat building and repairing (373) |
| 361 | Railroad locomotives and equipment (374) |
| 362-369 | Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376) |
| 370 | Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379) |
| 371-389 | Professional and photographic equipment, and watches |
| 371 | Scientific and controling instruments (381, 382 except 3827) |
| 372-379 | Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384, 385) |
| 380 | Photographic equipment and supplies (386) |
| 381-389 | Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387) |
| 390 | Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394) |
| 391 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394) |
| 392-399 | Not specified manufacturing industries |
| 400-499 | TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES |
| 400-439 | Transportation |
| 400 | Railroads (40) |
| 401 | Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412) |
| 402-409 | Taxicab service (412) |
| 410 | Trucking service ( 421,423 ) |
| 411 | Warehousing and storage (422) |
| 412-419 | U.S. Postal Service (43) |
| 420 | Water transportation (44) |
| 421 | Air transportation (45) |
| 422-431 | Pipe lines, except natural gas (46) |
| 432-439 | Services incidental to transportation (47) |
| 440-4.49 | 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) |


| 400-499 | TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES--Con. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 451 | Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496) |
| 452-469 | Electric and gas, and other combinations (493) |
| 470 | Water supply and IrrIgation (494, 497) |
| 471 | Sanitary services (495) |
| 472-499 | Not specified utilities |
| 500-579 | WHOLESALE TRADE |
| 500-539 | Durable Goods |
| 500 | Motor vehlicles and equipment (501) |
| 501 | Furniture and home furnishings (502) |
| 502-509 | Lumber and construction materials (503) |
| 510 | Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504) |
| 511 | Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505) |
| 512-520 | Electrical goods (506) |
| 521-529 | Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507) |
| 530 | Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508) |
| 531 | Scrap and waste materials (5093) |
| 532-539 | Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (509 except 5093) |
| 540-579 | Nondurable Goods |
| 540 | Paper and paper products (511) |
| 541 | Drugs, chemicals and allied products ( 512,516 ) |
| 542-549 | Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513) |
| 550 | Grocerles and related products (514) |
| 551 | Farm-product raw materials (515) |
| 552-559 | Petroleum products (517) |
| 560 | Alcoholic beverages (518) |
| 561 | Farm supplies (5191) |
| 562-570 | Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199) |
| 571-579 | Not specified wholesale trade |
| 580-699 | RETAIL TRADE |
| 580 | Lumber and building material retailing ( 521,523 ) |
| 581 | Hardware stores (525) |
| 582-589 | Retail nurseries and garden stores (526) |
| 590 | Mobile home dealers (527) |
| 591 | Department stores (531) |
| 592-599 | Variety stores (533) |
| 600 | Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539) |
| 601 | Grocery stores (541) |
| 602-609 | Dairy products stores (545) |
| 610 | Retail bakeries (546) |
| 611 | Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549) |
| 612-619 | Motor vehicle dealers ( 551,552 ) |
| 620 | Auto and home supply stores (553) |
| 621 | Gasoline service stations (554) |
| 622 | Miscellaneous vehicle deaters ( $555,556,557,559$ ) |
| 623-629 | Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566) |
| 630 | Shoe stores (566) |
| 631 | Furniture and home furnishings stores (571) |
| 632 | Household appliance stores (572) |
| 633-639 | Radio, TV, and computer stores ( 5731,5734 ) |
| 640 | Music stores ( 5735,5736 ) |
| 641 | Eating and drinking places (58) |
| 642-649 | Drug stores (591) |
| 650 | Liquor stores (592) |


| 580-699 | RETAIL TRADE-Con. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 651 | Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores ( $5941,5945,5946$ ) |
| 652-659 | Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943) |
| 660 | Jewelry stores (5944) |
| 661 | Glf, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947) |
| 662 | Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949) |
| 663-669 | Catalog and mail order houses (5961) |
| 670 | Vending machine operators (5962) |
| 671 | Direct selling establishments (5963) |
| 672-680 | Fuel dealers (598) |
| 681 | Retail florists (5992) |
| 682-690 | Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5948, 5993-5995, 5999) |
| 691-699 | Not specified retail trade |
| 700-720 | FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE |
| 700 | Banking ( 60 except 603 and 606) |
| 701 | Savings institutions, including credit unions ( 603,606 ) |
| 702-709 | Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61) |
| 710 | Security, commodily brokerage, and investment companies ( 62,67 ) |
| 711 | Insurance (63, 64) |
| 712-720 | Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65) |
| 721-760 | BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES |
| 721 | Advertising (731) |
| 722-730 | Services to dwellings and other buildings (734) |
| 731 | Personnel supply services (736) |
| 732-739 | Computer and data processing services (737) |
| 740 | Detective and protective services (7381, 7382) |
| 741 | Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7383-7389) |
| 742-749 | Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751) |
| 750 | Automotive parking and carwashes ( 752,7542 ) |
| 751 | Automotive repair and related services (753, 7549) |
| 752-759 | Electrical repair shops (762, 7694) |
| 760 | Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699) |
| 761-799 | PERSONAL SERVICES |
| 761 | Private households (88) |
| 762-769 | Hotels and motels (701) |
| 770 | Lodging places, except hotels and motels ( $702,703,704$ ) |
| 771 | Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 except part 7219) |
| 772-779 | Beauty shops (723) |
| 780 | Barber shops (724) |
| 781 | Funeral service and crematories (726) |
| 782-789 | Shoe repair shops (725) |
| 790 | Dressmaking shops (part 7219) |
| 791-799 | Miscellaneous personal services (722, 729) |
| 800-811 | ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES |
| 800 | Theaters and motion pictures (781-783, 792) |
| 801 | Video tape rental (784) |
| 802-809 | Bowling centers (793) |
| $810-811$ | Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799) |


| 812-899 | PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES |
| :---: | :---: |
| 812.819 | Offices and clinics of physicians (801,803) |
| 820 | Offices and clinics of dentists (802) |
| 821 | Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041) |
| 822-829 | Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042) |
| 830 | Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8043, 8049) |
| 831 | Hospitals (806) |
| 832-839 | Nursing and personal care facilities (805) |
| 840 | Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809) |
| 841 | Legal services (81) |
| 842-849 | Elementary and secondary schools (821) |
| 850 | Colleges and universities (822) |
| 851 | Vocational schools (824) |
| 852-859 | Libraries (823) |
| 860 | Educational services, n.e.c. (829) |
| 861 | Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833) |
| 862 | Child day care services (part 835) |
| 863-869 | Famlly child care homes (part 835) |
| 870 | Residential care facilities, whout nursing (836) |
| 871 | Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839) |
| 872 | Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84) |
| 873-879 | Labor unions (863) |
| 880 | Religious organizations (866) |
| 881 | Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869) |
| 882-889 | Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (871) |
| 890 | Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (872) |
| 891 | Research, development, and testing services (873) |
| 892 | Management and public relations services (874) |
| 893-899 | Miscellaneous professional and related services (899) |
| 900-939 | PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION |
| 900 | Executive and legislative offices (911-913) |
| 901-909 | General government, n.e.c. (919) |
| 910-920 | Justice, public order, and safety (92) |
| 921 | Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93) |
| 922-929 | Administration of human resources programs (94) |
| 930 | Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95) |
| 931 | Administration of economic programs (96) |
| 932-939 | National security and international affairs (97) |
| 940-991 | ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY |
| 940-959 | Armed Forces |
| 940 | Army |
| 941 | Air Force |
| 942-949 | Navy |
| 950 | Marines |
| 951 | Coast Guard |
| 952-959 | Armed Forces, Branch not specified |
| 960-991 | Military Reserves or National Guard |
| 992-999 | EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY |
| 992-999 | Unemployed, last worked 1984 or eartier |

## 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 categorles 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 | Jamalcan creole | 634 | BRETON |
| 602 | KRIO | 635 | IRISH GAEUC |
| 603 | HAWAIIAN PIDGIN | 636 | SCOTTIC GAELIC. |
| 604 | PIDGIN | 637 | GREEK |
| 605 | GULLAH | 638 | ALBANIAN |
| 606 | SARAMACCA | 639 | RUSSIAN |
|  |  | 640 | BIELORUSSIAN |
| 607 | GERMAN | 641 | UKRAINIAN |
| 607 | Austrian | 642 | CZECH |
| 607 | Swiss | 643 | KASHUBIAN |
| 608 | PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH | 644 | LUSATIAN |
| 609 | YIDDISH | 644 | Sorbian |
|  |  | 644 | Wendish |
| 610 | DUTCH |  |  |
| 610 | Flemish | 645 | POLISH |
|  |  | 646 | SLOVAK |
| 611 | AFRIKAANS | 647 | BULGARIAN |
| 612 | FRISIAN | 648 | MACEDONIAN |
| 613 | LUXEMBOURGIAN |  |  |
| 614 | SWEDISH | 649 | SERBOCROATIAN |
| 615 | DANISH | 649 | Slavic |
| 616 | NORWEGIAN | 649 | Yugoslav |
| 617 | ICELANDIC |  |  |
| 618 | FAROESE | 650 | CROATIAN |
| 619 | ITALIAN | 651 | SERBIAN |
|  |  | 652 | SLOVENE |
| 620 | FRENCH | 653 | LITHUANIAN |
| 620 | Walloon | 654 | LETTISH |
|  |  | 655 | ARMENIAN |
| 621 | PROVENCAL |  |  |
| 622 | PATOIS | 656 | PERSIAN |
|  |  | 656 | Farsi |
| 623 | FRENCH CREOLE | 656 | Pushto |
| 623 | Haitian Creole |  |  |
|  |  | 657 | PASHTO |
| 624 | CAJUN | 657 | Aighan |
| 625 | SPANISH |  |  |
| 626 | CATALONIAN | 658 | KURDISH |
| 627 | LADINO | 659 | BALOCHI |
| 628 | PACHUCO | 660 | TADZHIK |
| 629 | PORTUGUESE | 661 | OSSETE |
| 630 | PAPIA MENTAE | 662 | SANSKRIT |
| 631 | RUMANIAN |  |  |
|  |  | 663 | HINDI AND RELATED |
| 632 | RHAETO-ROMANIC | 663 | Hindi |
| 632 | Romansch | 663 | India |
|  |  | 663 | Urdu |


| 664 | BENGALI | 706 | MUNDA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 665 | PANJABI | 707 | BURUSHASKI |
| 666 | MARATHI |  |  |
| 667 | GUJARATHI | 708 | CHINESE |
| 668 | BIHARI | 708 | Cantonese |
| 669 | RAJASTHAN: | 708 | Yueh |
| 670 | ORIYA | 708 | Min |
| 671 | BHIL |  |  |
| 672 | ASSAMESE | 709 | HAKKA |
| 673 | KASHMIRI | 709 | Fukien |
| 674 | NEPALI | 709 | K'echia |
| 675 | SINDHI |  |  |
| 676 | MALDIVIAN | 710 | KAN |
| 677 | SINHALESE | 710 | Nan Chang |
| 678 | ROMANY |  |  |
| 679 | FINNISH | 711 | HSIANG |
| 680 | ESTONIAN | 711 | Hunan |
| 681 | LAPP |  |  |
| 682 | HUNGARIAN | 712 | MANDARIN |
|  |  | 712 | Honan |
| 683 | OTHER URALIC LANGUAGES | 712 | Hopei |
| 683 | Cheremis | 712 | Pei |
| 683 | Mordvin |  |  |
| 683 | Samoyed | 713 | FUCHOW |
| 683 | Ugric | 713 | Min Pei |
| 683 | Yenisei |  |  |
|  |  | 714 | FORMOSAN |
| 684 | CHUVASH | 714 | Min Nan |
| 685 | KARAKALPAK |  |  |
| 686 | KAZAKH | 715 | WU |
| 687 | KIRGHIZ | 716 | TIBETAN |
| 688 | KARACHAY | 717 | BURMESE |
| 688 | Tatar | 717 | Tonkin |
| 689 | UIGHUR | 718 | KAREN |
| 689 | Uzbek | 719 | KACHIN |
| 690 | AZERBAIJAN: | 720 | THAI |
| 691 | TURKISH | 720 | Kam |
| 692 | TURKMEN | 720 | Lao |
| 693 | YAKUT | 720 | Laotian |
| 694 | MONGOLIAN | 720 | Tung |
| 695 | TUNGUS |  |  |
|  |  | 721 | MIAO-YAO |
| 696 | CAUCASIAN |  |  |
| 696 | Avar | 722 | MIAO |
| 696 | Georgian | 722 | Hmong |
| 697 | BASQUE | 723 | JAPANESE |
| 698 | DRAVIDIAN | 724 | KOREAN |
| 699 | BRAHUI | 725 | AINU |
| 700 | GONDI |  |  |
| 701 | telugu | 726 | MON-KHMER |
| 702 | KANNADA | 726 | Cambodian |
| 703 | MALAYALAM | 726 | Khmer |
| 704 | TAMIL. | 726 | Mon |
| 705 | KURUKH |  |  |


| 727 | SIBERIAN LANGUAGES, not elsewhere classified | $\begin{aligned} & 768 \\ & 769 \end{aligned}$ | TONGAN 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 | Aramale |
| 740 | MINANGKABAU | 779 | Assyrian |
| 741 | SUNDANESE | 779 | Chaldean |
| 742 | TAGALOG | 780 | AMHARIC |
| 742 | Filipino | 780 | Tigre |
| 743 | BISAYAN | 781 | BERBER |
| 743 | llongo |  |  |
|  |  | 782 | CHADIC |
| 744 | SEBUANO | 782 | Hamitic |
| 745 | PANGASINAN | 782 | Hausa |
| 746 | IlOCANO | 783 | CUSHITE |
| 746 | Igorot | 783 | Beja |
|  |  | 783 | Somali |
| 747 | BIKOL |  |  |
| 748 | PAMPANGAN | 784 | SUDANIC |
| 749 | GORONTALO | 784 | Dinka |
| 750 | MICRONESIAN | 784 | Gambai |
| 751 | CAROLINIAN | 784 | Sudanese |
| 752 | CHAMORRO |  |  |
| 753 | GILBERTESE | 785 | NILOTIC |
| 754 | KUSAIEAN | 785 | Acholi |
| 755 | MARSHALLESE | 785 | Luo |
| 756 | MOKILESE | 785 | Nuer |
| 757 | MORTLOCKESE |  |  |
| 758 | NAURUAN | 786 | NILO-HAMITIC |
| 759 | PALAU | 786 | Bari |
| 760 | PONAPEAN | 786 | Masai |
| 761 | TRUKESE |  |  |
| 762 | ULITHEAN | 787 | 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, not elsewhere classified | 790 | Bushman |
| 765 | Melanesian | 791 | SWAHILI |
| 766 | POLYNESIAN | 792 | BANTU |
| 767 | SAMOAN | 792 | Bembe |


| 792 | Botswana | 814 | KICKAPOO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 792 | Chaga | 815 | MENOMINI |
| 792 | Fan |  |  |
| 792 | Kikuyu | 816 | FRENCH CREE |
| 792 | Kongo | 816 | Metis |
| 792 | Luganda |  |  |
| 792 | Naebele | 817 | MIAMI |
| 792 | Xhosa | 818 | MICMAC |
| 792 | Zulu |  |  |
|  |  | 819 | OJIBWA |
| 793 | MANDE | 819 | Chippewa |
| 793 | Kpelle |  |  |
| 793 | Mandingo | 820 | OTTAWA |
| 794 | FULAN: | 821 | PASSAMAQUODDY |
|  |  | 821 | Malecite |
| 795 | GUR |  |  |
| 795 | Dagomba | 822 | PENOBSCOT |
|  |  | 823 | ABNAK |
| 796 | KRU | 824 | POTAWATOMI |
| 796 | Damomeen | 825 | SHAWNEE |
| 796 | Egbo | 826 | WIYOT |
| 796 | Ibo | 827 | YUROK |
| 796 | Nigerian | 828 | KUTENAI |
| 796 | Yoruba | 829 | MAKAH |
| 797 | EFIK | 830 | KWAKIUTL |
| 797 | Ibibio | 830 | Quileute |
| 798 | MBUM AND RELATED | 831-832 | NOOTKA |
| 799 | AFRICAN, not further specified | 833 | LOWER CHEHALIS |
| 800 | ALEUT |  |  |
|  |  | 834 | UPPER CHEHALS |
| 801 | PACIFIC GULF YUPIK | 834 | Chehalis |
| 801 | Pacific Eskimo | 834 | Satsop |
| 802 | ESKIMO | 835 | CLALLAM |
| 803 | INUPIK | 836 | COEUR D'ALENE |
| 803 | Inuit | 836 | Skitsamish |
| 804 | SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND YUPIK | 837 | COLUMBIA |
| 805 | YUPIK | 837 | Chelan |
| 806 | ALGONQUIAN | 837 | Wenatchee |
| 807 | ARAPAHO |  |  |
|  |  | 838 | COWLITZ |
| 808 | ATSINA |  |  |
| 808 | Gros Ventre | 839 | SALISH |
|  |  | 839 | Flathead |
| 809 | BLACKFOOT |  |  |
| 810 | CHEYENNE | 840 | NOOTSACK |
| 811 | CREE | 841 | OKANOGAN |
| 812 | DELAWARE | 842 | PUGET SOUND SALISH |
| 812 | Lenni-Lenape | 842 | Duwamish |
|  |  | 842 | Nisqualli |
| 813 | FOX | 842 | Puyallup |
| 813 | Sac | 842 | Skagit |


| 842 | Snohomish | 869 | SOUTHERN MAIDU |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 842 | Suquamish | 869 | Nisenan |
| 843 | QUINAULT | 870 | COAST MIWOK |
| 843 | Queets | 870 | Bodega |
|  |  | 870 | Marin |
| 844 | TILAMOOK |  |  |
| 845 | TWANA | 871 | PLAINS MWOK |
| 846 | HAIDA |  |  |
| 847 | ATHAPASCAN | 872 | SIERRA MIWOK |
| 848 | AHTENA | 872 | Miwok |
| 849 | HAN |  |  |
| 850 | INGALIT | 873 | NOMLAKI |
| 851 | KOYUKON | 873 | Tehama |
| 852 | KUCHIN |  |  |
| 853 | UPPER KUSKOKWIM | 874 | PATWIN |
| 854 | TANAINA | 874 | Colouse |
|  |  | 874 | Sulsun |
| 855 | TANANA |  |  |
| 855 | Minto | 875 | WINTUN |
|  |  | 876 | FOOTHIL NORTH YOKUTS |
| 856 | TANACROSS | 877 | TACHI |
| 857 | UPPER TANANA | 878 | SANTIAM |
| 857 | Nabesna | 878 | Calapooya |
| 857 | Tetlin | 878 | Wapatu |
| 858 | TUTCHONE | 879 | SIUSLAW |
|  |  | 879 | Coos |
| 859 | CHASTA COSTA | 879 | Lower Umpqua |
| 859 | Chetco |  |  |
| 859 | Coquille | 880 | KLAMATH |
| 859 | Smith River Athapascan | 880 | Modoc |
| 860 | HUPA | 881 | NEZ PERCE |
| 861 | OTHER ATHAPASCAN-EYAK | 882 | SAHAPTIAN |
|  | LANGUAGES | 882 | Celilo |
| 861 | Cahto | 882 | Klikltat |
| 861 | Mattole | 882 | Palouse |
| 861 | Wailaki | 882 | Tenino |
|  |  | 882 | Umatilia |
| 862 | APACHE | 882 | Warm Springs |
| 863 | KIOWA | 882 | Yakima |
| 864 | NAVAHO |  |  |
| 865 | EYAK | 883 | UPPER CHINOOK |
|  |  | 883 | Chinook |
| 866 | TLINGIT | 883 | Clackamas |
| 866 | Chllkat | 883 | Multnomah |
| 866 | Sitka | 883 | Wasco |
| 866 | Tongass | 883 | Wishram |
| 866 | Yakutat |  |  |
|  |  | 884 | TSIMSHIAN |
| 867 | MOUNTAIN MAIDU | 885 | ACHUMAWI |
| 867 | Maidu | 886 | ATSUGEWI |
|  |  | 887 | KAROK |
| 868 | NORTHWEST MAIDU | 888 | POMO |
| 868 | Concow | 889 | SHASTAN |


| 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 |  |  |
| 902 | TONKAWA | 933 | CHEROKEE |
| 903 | YUCHI | 934 | ARIKARA |
|  |  | 935 | CADDO |
| 904 | CROW | 936 | PAWNEE |
| 904 | Absaroke | 937 | WICHITA |
|  |  | 938 | COMANCHE |
| 905 | HIDATSA |  |  |
| 906 | MANDAN | 939 | MONO |
|  |  | 939 | Owens Valley Paiute |
| 907 | DAKOTA |  |  |
| 907 | Brule | 940 | PAIUTE |
| 907 | Lakota |  |  |
| 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 | KAWAllSU |
|  |  | 945 | UTE |
| 911 | OMAHA | 946 | SHOSHONI |
| 912 | OSAGE | 947 | PANAMINT |
| 913 | PONCA | 948 | HOPI |
|  |  | 949 | CAHUILLA |
| 914 | QUAPAW | 950 | CUPENO |
| 914 | Arkansas | 951 | LUISENO |
|  |  | 952 | SERRANO |
| 915 | ALABAMA | 953 | TUBATULABAL |
| 916 | CHOCTAW | 954 | PIMA |
| 916 | Chickasaw | 954 | Papago |
| 917 | MIKASUKI | 955 | YAQUI |
| 918 | HICHITA | 956 | AZTECAN |
| 918 | Apalachicola | 956 | Mexicano |
|  |  | 956 | Nahua |
| 919 | KOASATI |  |  |
|  |  | 957-958 | SONORAN, not elsewhere classified |
| 920 | MUSKOGEE | 957 | Cahita |
| 920 | Creek | 957 | Guasave |
| 920 | Seminole | 957 | Huichole |
| 921 | CHETEMACHA | 957 | Nayit |
| 922 | YUKI | 957-958 | Tarahumara |
| 923 | WAPPO | . |  |
| COD |  |  | H |


| 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 |
| 961 | SANDIA | 974 | ARAWAKIAN |
|  |  | 974 | Araua |
| 962 | TEWA | 974 | Carib |
| 962 | Hano | 974 | Guajiro |
| 962 | Hop-Tewa | 974 | Kitemoca |
| 962 | San Ildefonso | 974 | Tatu |
| 962 | San Juan |  |  |
| 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 | Choi | 978 | CHIRICAHUA |
| 968 | Guastec | 978 | Mescalero |
| 968 | Guatemala |  |  |
| 968 | Ixil | 979 | SAN CARLOS |
| 968 | Kechl | 979 | Cibecue |
| 968 | Mam | 979 | San Carios |
| 968 | Maya | 979 | San Carlos Apache |
| 968 | Queche | 979 | White Mountaln |
| 968 | Yucateca |  |  |
|  |  | 980 | KIOWA-APACHE |
| 969 | TARASCAN | 981 | KALISPEL |
|  |  | 982 | SPOKANE |
| 970 | MAPUCHE | 983-998 | LANGUAGE SPECIFIED, NOT LISTED |
| 970 | Araucanian | 999 | NOT REPORTED |
| 970 | Chilote |  |  |
| 971 971 | OTO-MANGUEN 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 experlenced unemployed and 3 additional categories for the Armed Forces. These categories are grouped into 6 summary groups and 13 major groups. The classification is developed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification. "n.e.c." is the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified.

| 000-202 | MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS |
| :---: | :---: |
| 000-042 | Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations |
| 000-003 | Legislators (111) |
| 004 | Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112) |
| 005 | Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139) |
| 006 | Adrninistrators, protective services (1131) |
| 007 | Financial managers (122) |
| 008 | Personnel and labor relations managers (123) |
| 009-012 | Purchasing managers (124) |
| 013 | Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125) |
| 014 | Administrators, education and related fields (128) |
| 015 | Managers, medicine and health (131) |
| 016 | Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344) |
| 017 | Managers, food serving and lodging establishments (1351) |
| 018 | Managers, properties and real estate (1353) |
| 019-020 | Funeral directors (part 1359) |
| 021 | Managers, service organizations, n.e.c. (127, 1352, 1354, part 1359) |
| 022 | Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 132-1343, 136-139) |
| 023-042 | Management Related Occupations |
| 023 | Accountants and auditors (1412) |
| 024 | Underwriters (1414) |
| 025 | Other financial officers ( 1415,1419 ) |
| 026 | Management analysts (142) |
| 027 | Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143) |
| 028 | Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443) |
| 029-032 | Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442) |
| 033 | Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449) |
| 034 | Business and promotion agents (145) |
| 035 | Construction inspectors (1472) |
| 036 | Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473) |
| 037-042 | Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149) |
| 043-202 | Professional Specialty Occupations |
| 043-063 | Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors |
| 043 | Architects (161) |
| 044-062 | Engineers |
| 044 | Aerospace (1622) |
| 045 | Metallurgical and materials (1623) |
| 046 | Mining (1624) |
| 047 | Petroleum (1625) |
| 048 | Chemical (1626) |
| 049-052 | Nuclear (1627) |
| 053 | Civil (1628) |
| 054 | Agricultural (1632) |
| 055 | Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636) |
| 056 | Industrial (1634) |
| 057 | Mechanical (1635) |

Marine and naval architects (1637)
Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
Mathematical and Computer Sclentists
Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
Actuaries (1732)
Statisticlans (1733)
Mathematical scient|sts, n.e.c. (1739)
Natural Scientists
Physicists and astronomers $(1842,1843)$
Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
Geologists and geodesists (1847)
Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
Blological and life scientists (1854)
Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
Medical scientists (1855)
Health Diagnosing Occupations
Physicians (261)
Dentists (262)
Veterinarians (27)
Optometrists (281)
Podiatrists (283)
Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
Registered nurses (29)
Pharmacists (301)
Dietitians (302)
Therapists
Respiratory therapists (3031)
Occupational therapists (3032)
Physical therapists (3033)
Speech therapists (3034)
Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
Physicians' assistants (304)
Teachers, Postsecondary
Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
Biological science teachers (2213)
Chemistry teachers (2214)
Physics teachers (2215)
Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
Psychology teachers (2217)
Economics teachers (2218)
History teachers (2222)
Political science teachers (2223)
Sociology teachers (2224)
Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
Engineering teachers (2226)
Mathematical science teachers (2227)

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Computer science teachers (2228)
Medical science teachers (2231)
Health specialties teachers (2232)
Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
Physical education teachers (2236)
Education teachers (2237)
English teachers (2238)
Forelgn language teachers (2242)
Law teachers (2243)
Social work teachers (2244)
Theology teachers (2245)
Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
Home economics teachers (2247)
Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
Teachers, Except Postsecondary
Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
Teachers, elementary school (232)
Teachers, secondary school (233)
Teachers, special education (235)
Teachers, n.e.c. $(236,239)$
Counselors, Educational and Vocational (24)
Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
Librarians (251)
Archivists and curators (252)
Social Scientists and Urban Planners
Economists (1912)
Psychologists (1915)
Sociologists (1916)
Social scientists, n.e.c. $(1913,1914,1919)$
Urban planners (192)
Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
Social workers (2032)
Recreation workers (2033)
Clergy (2042)
Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)
Lawyers and Judges
Lawyers (211)
Judges (212)
Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes
Authors (321)
Technical writers (398)
Designers (322).
Musicians and composers (323)
Actors and directors (324)
Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers (325)
Photographers (326)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS-Con.
Dancers (327)
Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. $(328,329)$
Editors and reporters (331)
Public relations specialists (332)
Announcers (333)
Athletes (34)

## TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

Technicians and Related Support Occupations
Health Technologlsts and Technicians
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
Dental hygienists (363)
Health record technotogists and technicians (364)
Radiologic technicians (365)
Licensed practical nurses (366)
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)
Technologists and Technicians, Except Health
Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
Drafting occupations (372)
Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
Science Technicians
Biological technicians (382)
Chemical technicians (3831)
Science technicians, n.e.c. $(3832,3833,384,389)$
Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, and Science
Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
Air traffic controllers (392)
Broadcast equipment operators (393)
Computer programmers $(3971,3972)$
Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
Legal assistants (396)
Techniclans, n.e.c. (399)

## Sales Occupations

Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations (40)
Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
Insurance sales occupations (4122)
Real estate sales occupations (4123)
Securities and financlal services sales occupations (4124)
Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
Sales Representatives, Commodities, Except Retail
Sales engineers (421)
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale $(423,424)$

# TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS-Con. 

Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services<br>Sales workers, motor vehlcies and boats (4342, 4344)<br>Sales workers, apparel (4346)<br>Sales workers, shoes (4351)<br>Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)<br>Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances ( 4343,4352 )<br>Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)<br>Sales workers, parts (4367)<br>Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)<br>Sales counter clerks (4363)<br>Cashiers (4364)<br>Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)<br>News vendors (4365)<br>Sales Related Occupations<br>Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)<br>Auctioneers (447)<br>Sales support occupations, n.e.c. $(444,446,449)$

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical
Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
Supervisors, general office ( $4511,4513,4514,4516,4519,4529$ )
Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
Chief communications operators (4523)
Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
Computer Equipment Operators
Computer operators (4612)
Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
Secretaries (4622)
Stenographers (4623)
Typists (4624)
Information Clerks
Interviewers (4642)
Hotel clerks (4643)
Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
Receptionists (4645)
Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)
Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial
Classified-ad clerks (4662)
Correspondence clerks (4663)
Order clerks (4664)
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
Library clerks (4694)
File clerks (4696)
Records clerks (4699)
Financial Records Processing Occupations
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing cierks (4712)
Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)

TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS-COn.
Billing clerks (4715)
Cost and rate clerks (4716)
Blling, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
Duplicating, Mall and Other Office Machine Operators
Duplicating machine operators (4722)
Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
Communications Equipment Operators

- Telephone operators (4732)

Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4733, 4739)
Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
Postal clerks, except mail carriers (4742)
Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
Mail clerks, except postal service (4744)
Messengers (4745)
Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks
Dispatchers (4751)
Production coordinators (4752)
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
Meter readers (4755)
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers ( 4756,4757 )
Expediters (4758)
Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
Adjusters and Investigators
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
tnvestigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
Bill and account collectors (4786)
Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
General office clerks (463)
Bank tellers (4791)
Proofreaders (4792)
Data-entry keyers (4793)
Statistical clerks (4794)
Teachers' aides (4795)
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. $(4787,4799)$

## SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Private Household Occupations
Launderers and ironers (503)
Cooks, private household (504)
Housekeepers and butlers (505)
Child care workers, private household (506)
Private household cleaners and servants (502,507,509)
Protective Service Occupations
Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)

## SERVICE OCCUPATIONS-Con.

Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
Supervisors, guards (5113)
Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
Fire Inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
Firefighting occupations (5123)
Police and Detectves
Police and detectives, public service (5132)
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
Correctlonal institution officers (5133)
Guards
Crossing guards (5142)
Guards and police, except public service (5144)
Protectlve service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household
Food Preparation and Service Occupations
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
Bartenders (5212)
Waiters and waltresses (5213)
Cooks $(5214,5215)$
Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
Health Service Occupations
Dental assistants (5232)
Health aides, except nursing (5233)
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, Except Household
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
Maids and housemen $(5242,5249)$
Janitors and cleaners (5244)
Eievator operators (5245)
Pest control occupations (5246)
Personal Service Occupations
Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
Barbers (5252)
Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
Guides (5255)
Ushers (5256)
Publle transportation attendants (5257)
Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
Welfare service aides (5263)
Family child care providers (part 5264)
Early childhood teacher's assistants (part 5264)
Child care workers, n.e.c. (part 5264)
Personal service occupations, n.e.c. $(5258,5269)$

# FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS 

Farm Operators and Managers
Farmers, except horticultural (5512-5514)
Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522-5524)
Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
Other Agricultural and Related Occupatlons
Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
Farm workers ( 5612 -5617)
Marine Iffe cultivation workers (5618)
Nursery workers (5619)
Related Agricultural Occupations
Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)
Forestry and Logging Occupations
Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)
Forestry workers, except logging (572)
Timber cutting and logging occupations $(573,579)$
Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)
Fishers (583)
Hunters and trappers (584)
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
Mechanics and Repairers
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
Automobile mechanics (part 6111)
Automobile mechanic apprentices (part 6111)
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
Small engine repairers (6114)
Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
Aircraft mechanics, except engine (6116)
Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
Farm equlpment mechanics (6118)
Industrial machinery repairers (613)
Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
Electronic repatrers, communications and industrial equipment $(6151,6153,6155)$
Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers $(6152,6159)$
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)

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PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS-Con.
Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers $(6171,6172)$
Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
Otfice machine repairers (6174)
Mechanical controls and valve repalrers (6175)
Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
Millwrights (6178)
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. $(6177,6179)$
Not specified mechanics and repairers

## Construction Trades

Supervisors, Construction Occupations
Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
Supervisors, construction, n.e.c. $(6311,6318)$
Construction Trades, Except Supenlsors
Brickmasons and stonemasons (part 6412, part 6413) Brickmason and stonernason apprentices (part 6412, part 6413)
Tile setters, hard and soft (part 6414, part 6462)
Carpet installers (part 6462)
Carpenters (part 6422)
Carpenter apprentices (part 6422)
Drywall installers (6424)
Electricians (part 6432)
Electrician apprentices (part 6432)
Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
Paperhangers (6443)
Plasterers (6444)
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (part 645)
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices (part 645)
Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
Glaziers (6464)
Insulation workers (6465)
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
Roofers (6468)
Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
Structural metal workers (6473)
Drillers, earth (6474)
Construction trades, n.e.c. $(6467,6475,6476,6479)$
Extractive Occupations
Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
Drillers, oil well (652)
Explosives workers (653)
Mining machine operators (654)
Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)
Precision Production Occupations
Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
Precision Metal Working Occupations

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PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS-Con.
Tool and die makers (part 6811)
Tool and die maker apprentices (part 6811)
Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
Machinists (part 6813)
Machinist apprentices (part 6813)
Boilermakers (6814)
Preclslon grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)
Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
Lay-out workers (6821)
Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) (6822, 6866)
Engravers, metal (6823)
Sheet metal workers (part 6824)
Sheet metal worker apprentices (part 6824)
Misceltaneous precision metal workers (6829)
Precision Woodworking Occupations
Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
Dressmakers (part 6852, part 7752)
Tailors (part 6852)
Upholsterers (6853)
Shoe repairers (6854)
Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6856, 6859, part 7752)
Preclsion Workers, Assorted Materials
Hand molders and shapers, except lewelers (6861)
Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)
Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
Bookbinders (6844)
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
Precision Food Production Occupations
Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
Bakers (6872)
Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
Plant and System Operators
Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
Power plant operators (part 693)
Stationary engineers (part 693, 7668)
Miscelianeous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and inspectors
Machine Operators and Tenders, Except Precision
Metal Working and Plastic Working Machine Operators
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
Milling and planing machine operators $(7313,7513)$
Punching and stamping press machine operators $(7314,7317,7514,7517)$

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OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS-CON.
Rolling machine operators ( 7316,7516 )
Drilling and boring machine operators $(7318,7518)$
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators ( $7322,7324,7522$ )
Forging machine operators $(7319,7519)$
Numerical control machine operators (7326)
Miscellaneous metal, plastlc, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. $(7339,7539)$
Metal and Plastlc Processing Machine Operators
Molding and casting machine operators ( $7315,7342,7515,7542$ )
Metal plating machine operators $(7343,7543)$
Heat treating equipment operators $(7344,7544)$
Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)
Woodworking Machine Operators
Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
Sawing machine operators $(7433,7633)$
Shaping and joining machine operators ( 7435,7635 )
Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
Printing Machine Operators
Printing press operators $(7443,7643)$
Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
Miscellaneous printing machine operators $(6849,7449,7649)$
Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators
Winding and twisting machine operators $(7451,7651)$
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators $(7452,7652)$
Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
Shoe machine operators (7656)
Pressing machine operators (7657)
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
Compressing and compacting machine operators ( 7467,7667 )
Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
Foasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
Folding machine operators $(7474,7674)$
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food (7675)
Crushing and grinding machine operators (part 7477, part 7677)
Slicing and cutting machine operators $(7478,7678)$
Motion picture projectionists (part 7479)
Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (part 7479, 7665, 7679)
Machine operators, not specified

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OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS-Con.
Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations
Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
Assemblers $(772,774)$
Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations (7756)
Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7758, 7759)
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, and Weighers
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
Production testers (783)
Production samplers and weighers (784)
Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785)
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
Motor Vehlcle Operators
Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
Truck drivers (8212-8214)
Drlver-sales workers (8218)
Bus drivers (8215)
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
Parking lot attendants (874)
Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles
Rall Transportation Occupations
Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
Water Transportation Occupations Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (part 8241, 8242) Sailors and deckhands (8243) Marine engineers (8244) Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)

Material Moving Equipment Operators
Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
Operating engineers (8312)
Longshore equipment operators (8313)
Hoist and winch operators (8314)
Crane and tower operators (8315)
Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
Industrlal truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
Helpers, mechanics, and repairers (863)
Helpers, Construction, and Extractive Occupations
Helpers, construction trades ( $8641-8645,8648$ )
Helpers, surveyor (8646)

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903 Commissioned officers and warrant officers
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## 905-908

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909-999
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS-Con.
Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
Construction laborers (871)
Production helpers ( 861,862 )
Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
Garbage collectors (8722)
Stevedores (8723)
Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
Garage and service station related occupations (873)
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
Hand packers and packagers (8761)
Laborers, except construction (8769)

Non-commissioned officers and other enlisted personnel Military occupation, rank not specified

Unemployed, last worked 1984 or earlier

MILITARY OCCUPATIONS (Includes only uniquely military occupations. Other Armed Forces members are coded to civilian occupations.)

EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION

## 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 abbrevlations and alternate names, including some historical names for countries and names of States, provinces, counties, or other subdivisions of countries.

The following list does not include any of these alternate names, but does include continent and area names used as defaults \# a speclfic country was not named but a broader reglon 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 teritories 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 | lowa | 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 |  | U.S. |
| 037 | North Carolina | 100-199 | Europe |
| 038 | North Dakota |  |  |
| 039 | Ohio | 100 | Albania |
| 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 Bertin | 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 | 225 | Maldives |
| 133 | San Marino | 226 | Mongolia |
| 134 | Spain | 227 | Nepal |
| 135 | Svalbard | 228 | Oman |
| 136 | Sweden | 229 | Pakistan |
| 137 | Switzerland | 230 | Paracel islands |
| 138 | United Kingdom, not specified | 231 | Philippines |
| 139 | England | 232 | Qatar |
| 140 | Scotland | 233 | Saudi Arabia |
| 141 | Wales | 234 | Singapore |
| 142 | Northern Ireland | 235 | Spratiey Islands |
| 143 | Guernsey | 236 | Sri Lanka . |
| 144 | Jersey | 237 | Syria |
| 145 | tsle of Man | 238 | Taiwan |
| 146 | Vatican City | 239 | Thailand |
| 147 | Yugoslavia | 240 | Turkey |
| 148 | Europe, not specified | 241 | United Arab Emirates |
| 149 | Central Europe, not specified | 242 | Vietnam |
| 150 | Eastern Europe, not specified | 243 | Yemen, People's Democratic Republic |
| 151 | Lapland, not specified | 244 | Yemen Arab Republic |
| 152 | Northern Europe, not specified | 245 | Asia, not specified |
| 153 | Southern Europe, not specified | 246 | Asia Minor, not specified |
| 154-179 | Western Europe, not specified | 247 | East Asia, not specified |
| 180 | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) | 248 249 | Gaza Strip Indochina, not specified |
| 181 | Baltic States, not specified | 250 | Iraq-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone |
| 182 | Estonia | 251 | Mesopotamia, not specified |


| 200-299 | Asia-Con. | 330-374 | Caribbean-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 252 | Middle East, not specified | 357 | Leeward islands, not specified |
| 253 | Palestine, not specified | 358 | West Indies, not spectitied |
| 254 | Persian Gulf States, not specified | 359-374 | Windward islands, not specified |
| 255 | Southeast Asia, not specified |  |  |
| 256-299 | West Bank | 375-399 | South America |
| 300-399 | America | 375 | Argentina |
| 300-309 | North America | 376 377 | Bolivia Brazil |
| 300 | Bermuda | 378 | Chile |
| 301 | Canada | 379 | Colombia |
| 302 | Greenland | 380 | Ecuador |
| 303 | St. Pierre and Miquelon | 381 | Faikland Islands |
| 304-309 | North America, not specified | 382 | French Guiana |
|  |  |  | Gayana |
| 310-329 | Central America | 384 | Paraguay |
| 310 | Belize | 385 | Peru |
| 311 | Costa Rica | 387 | Uruguay |
| 312 | El Salvador | 388 | Venezuela |
| 313 | Guatemala | 389-399 | South America, not specified |
| 314 | Honduras |  |  |
| 315 | Mexico | 400-499 | Africa |
| 316 | Nicaragua |  |  |
| 317 | Panama | 400 | Algeria |
| 318-329 | Central America, not specified | 401 | Angola |
|  |  | 402 | Bassas da India |
| 330-374 | Carlbbean | 403 | Benin |
|  |  | 404 | Botswana |
| 330 | Anguilla | 405 | Brltish Indian Ocean Territory |
| 331 | Antigua and Barbuda | 406 | Burkina Faso |
| 332 | Aruba | 407 | Burundi |
| 333 | Bahamas | 408 | Cameroon |
| 334 | Barbados | 409 | Cape Verde |
| 335 | British Virgin Islands | 410 | Central Afrlcan Republic |
| 336 | Cayman Islands | 411 | Chad |
| 337 | Cuba | 412 | Comoros |
| 338 | Dominica | 413 | Congo |
| 339 | 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 Antiles | 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 |
| 353 | 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 |


| 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 | Reunlon | 507 | Fijl |
| 442 | Rwanda | 508 | French Polynesia |
| 443 | Sao Tome and Principe | 509 | Kiribati |
| 444 | Senegal | 510 | Marshall Islands |
| 445 | Maurtius | 511 | Micronesia |
| 446 | Seychelles | 512 | Nauru |
| 447 | Sierra Leone | 513 | New Caledonia |
| 448 | Somalla | 514 | New Zealand |
| 449 | South Africa | 515 | Nius |
| 450 | St. Helena | 516 | Norfolk Island |
| 451 | Sudan | 517 | Palau |
| 452 | Swaziland | 518 | Papua New Guinea |
| 453 | Tanzanla | 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 Afrlca, not specified | 529-549 | Melanesia, not speclfied |
| 464 | Eastern Africa, not speclified | 550 | Antarctica |
| 465 | Equatorial Africa, not specified | 551 | Bownet 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 554 \\ & 555-999 \end{aligned}$ | At sea <br> Abroad, not specified |

## RACE

This section contains the alphabetical code list for race and American Indian tribes. The list of race groups and American Indian tribes with their assoclated 3-digit numerical code was used to code the Aslan or Pacific Isiander, American Indlan, 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-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | Clatsop |
| 010 | Kodiak | 057 | Kathlamet |
| 011 | Reserve American Indian 2 | 058 | Columbia River Chinook |
| 012 | Sealaska | 059 | Upper 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 | 066 | Kalapuya |
| 019 | Alaska Indian | 067 | Kamath |
| 020 | Chehalis | 068 | Molala |
| 021 | Chemakum | 069 | Oregon Athabaskan |
| 022 | Klallam | 070 | Sluslaw |
| 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 |
| 040 | Skykomish | 089 | Chumash |
| 041 | Snohomish | 090 | Costanoan |
| 042 | Snoqualmie | 091 | Cupeno |
| 043 | Squaxin Island | 092 | Cuyapaipe |
| 044 045 | Steilacoom | 093 | Diegueno |
| 045 046 | Stillaguamish Suquamish | 094 | Digger |
| 047 | Swinomish | 095 | Gabrieleno |
| 048 | Tulalip | 0967 | Inaja Cosmit |

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 | Colvllie |
| 104 | Maidu | 160 | Spokane |
| 105 | Manzanita | 161 | Nez Perce |
| 106 | Mesa Grande | 162 | Washo |
| 107 | Mountain Maidu | 163 | Alpine |
| 108 | Nishlnam | 164 | Carson |
| 109 | Konkow | 165 | Dresslerville |
| 110 | Mattole | 166 | Stewart |
| 111 | Miwok | 167 | Wishram |
| 112 | Coast Miwok | 168 | Hoopa Extension |
| 113 | Modoc | 169 | Trinity |
| 114 | Mono | 170 | Ute |
| 115 | Nomalaki | 171 | Allen Canyon |
| 116 | Pala | 172 | Uintah Ute |
| 117 | Pechanga | 173 | Ute Mountain Ute |
| 118 | Pauma | 174 | Shoshone Paiute |
| 119 | Pit River | 175 | 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 | 189 | Kaibab |
| 133 | Santa Ysabel | 190 | Moapa |
| 134 | Serrano | 191 | Owens Valley |
| 135 | Shasta | 192 | Summit Lake |
| 136 | Soboba | 193 | Aroostook |
| 137 | Sycuan | 194 | Reserve American Indian 5 |
| 138 | Tolowa | 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 | 209-210 | Havasupai |
| 153 | Yurok | 211 | Hualapal |

000-599, 973 American Indian-Con.

| 212 | Yavapal | 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 Indlan 16 |
| 219 | Gila Bend | 275 | Navajo |
| 220 | Ak-Chin | 276 | Kiowa |
| 221 | San Xavier | 277 | Tonkawa |
| 222 | Sells | 278 | Oklahoma Caddo |
| 223 | Yaqul | 279 | Arikara |
| 224 | Pascua Yaqui | 280 | Oklahoma Pawnee |
| 225 | Barrio Llibre | 281 | Wichita |
| 226 | Mississippl Choctaw | 282 | Sioux |
| 227 | Reserve American Indian 6 | 283 | Cheyenne River Sloux |
| 228 | Jena Choctaw | 284 | Crow Creek Sloux |
| 229 | Pueblo | 285 | Devils Lake Sioux |
| 230 | Tigua | 286 | Flandreau Santee |
| 231 | Taos | 287 | Fort Peck |
| 232 | Picuris | 288 | Standing Rock Sioux |
| 233 | Sandia | 289 | Lake Traverse Sioux |
| 234 | Isleta | 290 | Lower Sioux |
| 235 | Keres | 291 | Pine Ridge Sioux |
| 236 | Acoma | 293 | Prairle Island Sioux |
| 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 Sioux |
| 244 | Nambe | 301 | Sans Arc Sioux |
| 245 | Pojoaque | 302 | Two Kettle Sioux |
| 246 | San ildefonso | 303 | Blackfoot Sioux |
| 247 | San Juan Pueblo | 304 | Oglala Sioux |
| 248 | Santa Clara | 305 | Miniconjou |
| 249 | Tesuque | 306 | Yanktonal 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 | lowa |
| 258 | Lipan Apache | 315 | Otoe-Missouria |
| 259 | Mescalero Apache | 316 | Winnebago |
| 260 | 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 Indlan 8 | 323 | Hidatsa |
| 267 | Reserve American Indian 9 | 324 | Mandan |

000-599, 973 American Indian-Con.
Reserve American Indian 10
Reserve American Indian 11
Reserve American Indian 12
Reserve American Indian 13
Reserve American Indian 14
Reserve American Indian 15
Reserve American Indlan 16
Kia)
Tonkaw
Oklahoma Caddo
Arikara
ma Pawnee

Cheyenne River Sloux
Crow Creek Sloux
devis Lake Sioux

Fort Peck
Standing Rock Sioux
Lake Traverse Sioux
Lower Sioux
Pine Ridge Sioux
Prairle island Sloux
Prior Lake
Rosebud Sioux
Jpper Sioux
ahpeton Siow
This
Lower Brule Sioux
Sans Arc Sioux
Tho Kelle Sioux

Miniconjou
Yanktonal Sioux
ankton Sioux

Sisse
Mdewakanton Sioux
Wahpekute Sious.
Wahpeton Sioux


Otoe-Missouria
Winnebago
Kaw
Omaha
Osage
Quapaw
Hidatsa
Mandan

| 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 | Indian Township |
| 331 | Bay Mills Chippewa | 387 388 | Incian Township Penobscot |
| 332 | Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa | 388 389 | Penobscot |
| 333 | Saglnaw Chippewa | 389 | Wampanoag |
| 334 | Keweenaw | 391 | Nipmuc |
| 335 | Lac Vleux Desert Chippewa | 392 | Narragansett |
| 336 | Ontonagon | 393 | Pequot |
| 337 | Leelanau | 394 | Mohegan |
| 338 | Minnesota Chippewa | 395 | Paugussett |
| 339 | Boise Forte | 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 | 401 | 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 |
| 352 | Sokoagon Chippewa | 409 | Seneca-Cayuga |
| 353 | Turtie Mountaln | 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 | Northem Cherokee |
| 366 | Menominee | 423 | Eastern Muskogee |
| 367 | Potawatomie | 424 | Agua Callente |
| 368 | Citizen Band Potawatoml | 425 | Creek |
| 369 | Forest County | 426 | Thlopthlocco |
| 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 | Kickapoo | 437 | Miccosukee |

000-599, 973 American Indian-Con.

Brighton

Montauk

Moor

Fallon

Siletz
Skull Valley

000-599, 973 American Indian-Con.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oklahoma Seminole } & 496 \\ \text { Florida Seminole } & 497\end{array}$

495

Big Cypress 498
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Hollywood Seminole } & 499 \\ & 500\end{array}$
Natchez 501
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Matinecock } & 501 \\ 502\end{array}$
Poospatuck 503
Setauket 505
Tuckabachee 506
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nanticoke } & 507\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Piscataway } & 507 \\ \text { Nansemond } & 508\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nansemond } & 509 \\ \text { Chickahominy } & 510\end{array}$
Chickahominy 510
Mattaponi 511
Rappahannock 512
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Attacapa } & 513 \\ 514\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Biloxi } & 514\end{array}$
Chawba 516
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Coharle } & 517 \\ & 518\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Croatan } & 518 \\ \text { Haliwa } & 519\end{array}$
Lumbee 520
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Powhatan } 522 \\ & 523\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Tunica } & 523 \\ \text { Wesort } & 524\end{array}$
Wesort 525
Southeastern Indians 526
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cajun } \\ \text { Coushatta } & 527\end{array}$
Reserve American Indian $23 \quad 528$
Reserve American Indian $24 \quad 529$
Reserve American Indian $25 \quad 531$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Reserve American Indian } 26 \\ \text { Colorado River } & 532\end{array}$
Colorado River 533
Duck Valley 534
Fort Belknap 536
Fort Berthold 537
Fort Hall 538
Fort McDermitt 539
Fort McDowell 540
Cow Creek Umpqua 541
Gila River 542
Grand Ronde 543
Los Coyotes 544
Mission Indians 545
Morongo 546
Reno-Sparks 547
Round Valley 548
Shoalwater 549

Susanvilte
Table Bluff
Wascopum
Wind River
Winnemucca
Yavapal Apache
Reserve American Indian 27
Gros Ventres
Scott Valley
Warm Springs
Santa Rosa
San Juan
Red Wood
Salish and Kootenai
Georgetown
Clear Lake
YakIma Cowitz
Scotts Valley
Cheyenne-Arapaho
Northern Arapaho
Southern Arapaho
Mashpee Wampanoag
Gay Head Wampanoag
Timbi-Sha Shoshone
Juaneno
Oklahoma Choctaw
Oklahoma Modoc
Oklahoma Kiowa
Oklahoma Comanche
Okahoma lowa
Canadian Indian
Oklahoma Ponca
Okdahoma Ottawa
Oklahoma Miami
Oklahoma Peoria
Oklahoma Sac and Fox
Oklahoma Kickapoo
Oklahoma Delaware
Caddo
Pawnee
Michigan Ottawa
Indiana Miami
Missouri Sac and Fox
Eastern Shawnee
Cherokee Shawnee
Kialegee
Alabama Quassarte
Malheur Paiute
Wenatchee
Little Shell Chippewa
Illinois
Fampough Mountain
Lenni-Lenape
Amerind White
Amerind Black
Mexican American Indian
Central American Indian

| 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 Indlan | 629 | Celebesian |
| 559 | MOWA Band of Choctaw | 630 | Ceram |
| 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 |
| 565 | Mexican Indian Cherokee | 636 | Sikkim |
| 566 | Eastem 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 | Tribal response, not elsewhere | 648 | Reserve Asian 10 |
|  | classified | 649 | Reserve Asian 11 |
| 599 | Reserve American Indian 38 | 650 | Reserve Asian 12 |
| 973 | American Indian (FOSDIC circle) | 651 | Reserve Asian 13 |
|  |  | 652 | Reserve Asian 14 |
| 600-699, 976- | 985 Asian or Pacific Isiander | 976 | Chinese (FOSDIC circle) |
| 600-652, 976, | 977, 979-982, 985 Asian | 977 | Fulipino (FOSDIC circle) |
|  |  | 979 | Korean (FOSDIC circle) |
| 600 | Asian Indian | 980 | Vietnamese (FOSDIC circle) |
| 601 | 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 | 653-659, 978, 983 Polynesian |  |
| 607 | Formosan |  |  |
| 608 | Filipino | 653 | Hawalian |
| 609 | Hrnong | 654 | Part Hawailian |
| 610 | Indonesian | 655 | Samoan |
| 611 | Japanese | 656 | Tahitian |
| 612 | Korean | 657 | Tongan |
| 613 | Laotian | 658 | Polynesian |
| 614 | Malayan | 659 | Tokelauan |
| 615 | Okinawan | 978 | Hawailan (FOSDIC circle) |
| 616 | Pakistani | 983 | Samoan (FOSDIC circle) |
| 618 | Thal | 660-675, 984 | Micronesian |
| 619 | Vietnamese |  |  |
| 620 | Amerasian | 660 |  |
| 621 | Asian | 661 | Mariana Islander |
| 622 | Asiatic | 662 | Marshallese |


| 660-675, 984 | Micronesian-Con. | 700-748 | anic Origin-Con. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 663 | Palauan | 712 | Salvadoran |
| 664 | Blkinian | 713-714 | Galapagos |
| 665 | Carolinian | 715 | Gualiro |
| 666 | Eniwetok | 716 | Guatemalan |
| 667 | Kosraean | 717 | Hispanic |
| 668 | Kwajaiein | 718 | Honduran |
| 669 | Micronesian | 719 | La Raza |
| 670 | Ponapean (Pohnpelan) | 720 | Latin American |
| 671 | Salpanese | 721 | Mestizo |
| 672 | Tarawa Islander | 722 | Mexican |
| 673 | Tinian | 723 | Nicaraguan |
| 674 | Trukese (Chuukese) | 724 | Panamantan |
| 675 | Yapese | 725 | Paraguayo |
| 984 | Guamanian (FOSDIC circle) | 726 | Peruvian |
| 676-680 Mela | nesian | 727 | Puerto Rican |
| 676 | Filian | 728 | Morena |
| 677 | Melanesian | 729 | South American |
| 678 | Papua New Guinean | 730 | Spanish |
| 679 | Solomon Islander | 731 | Spanish-American Spanish-Mexican |
| 680 | New Hebrides | 733 | Sudamericano |
| 681-699 Other | er Paclfic Islander | 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 |
| 684 | Reserve Pacific Islander 3 | 738 | Reserve Hispanic 4 |
| 685 | Reserve Pacfic Islander 4 | 739 | Reserve Hispanic 5 |
| 686 | Reserve Pacific Islander 5 | 740 | Reserve Rispanic 6 Reserve Hispanlc 7 |
| 687 | Reserve Pacific Islander 6 | 742 | Reserve Hispanlc 8 |
| 688 | Reserve Pacific islander 7 | 743 | Reserve Hispanic 9 |
| 689 | Reserve Pacific Islander 8 |  |  |
| 690 | Reserve Pacific Islander 9 | 744 | Reserve Hispanic 10 |
| 691 | Reserve Pacific Islander 10 | 745 | Reserve Hispanic 11 |
| 692 | Reserve Pacific Islander 11 | 747 |  |
| 693 | Reserve Pacfflc Islander 12 | 748 | Reserve Hispanic 14 |
| 694 | Reserve Paclfic Islander 13 | 748 | Reserve Hispanic 14 |
| 695 | Reserve Pacific Islander 14 | 749-799 | 987-999 Not of |
| 696 | Asian or Pacific Islander | 749-799 | 987-999 Not of |
| 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 |
| 700-799, 986, | , 987-999 Other Race | 753 | Bushwacker |
| 700-748 Hisp | panic Origin | 754 755 | Cajun |
| 700 | Argentinian | 756 | Chocolate |
| 701 | Bolivian | 757 | Coe Clan |
| 702 | Borlcua | 758 | Cottee |
| 703 | Californio | 759 | Cosmopolitan |
| 704 | Central American | 760 | Issues |
| 705 | Chicano | 761 | Jackson White |
| 706 | Chilean | 762 | Lapp |
| 707 | Colombian | 763 | Melungeon |
| 708 | Costa Rican | 764 | Mixed |
| 709 | Cuban | 765 | Ramp |
| 710 | Dominican | 766 | Tunica |
| 711 | Ecuatorian (Ecuadorian) | 767 | Wesort |

749-799, 986, 987-999 Not of Hispanic Origin--Con

| 768 | Mulatto |
| :---: | :---: |
| 769 | Moor |
| 770 | Biracial/Interraclal |
| 771 | Creole |
| 772 | Indian |
| 773 | Turk |
| 774 | Half-Breed |
| 775 | Ralnbow |
| 776 | Octoroon |
| 777 | Quadroon |
| 778 | Reserve Non-Hlspanic 3 |
| 779 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 4 |
| 780 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 5 |
| 781 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 6 |
| 782 | Reserve Non-Hispanlc 7 |
| 783 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 8 |
| 784 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 9 |
| 785 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 10 |
| 786 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 11 |
| 787 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 12 |
| 788 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 13 |
| 789 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 14 |
| 790 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 15 |
| 791 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 16 |
| 792 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 17 |
| 793 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 18 |
| 794 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 19 |
| 795 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 20 |
| 796 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 21 |
| 797 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 22 |
| 798 | Trinidad |
| 799 | Other race, not elsewhere cla |
| 986 | Other race (FOSDIC circle) |
| 987-999 | Reserve Other face |
| 800-869, 971 | White |
| 800 | White |
| 801 | Arab |
| 802 | English |
| 803 | French |
| 804 | German |
| 805 | Irish |
| 806 | ftalian |
| 807 | Near Easterner |
| 808 | Polish |
| 809 | Scottish |
| 810 | White and Black |
| 811 | White Amerind |
| 812 | White Chinese |
| 813 | White Formosan/Taiwanese |
| 814 | White Filipino |
| 815 | White Hawailan |
| 816 | White Korean |
| 817 | White Vietnamese |
| 818 | White Japanese |

800-869, 971 White-Con.

## 819 <br> 820 <br> 821 <br> White Asian Indian White Samoan White Guamanian

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870-934, 972 Black or Negro
870 Black
871 African White Bangladeshl White Burmese White Hmong White Indonesian
White Laotian White Malayan White Okinawan White Pakistani White Srl Lankan White Thal
White Fijian
White Palauan
White Tahitian
White Tongan White Eskimo White Aleut
Reserve White 3
Reserve White 4
Reserve White 5
Reserve White 6
Reserve White 7
Reserve White 8
Reserve White 9
Reserve White 10
Reserve White 11
Reserve White 12
Reserve White 13
Reserve White 14
Reserve White 15
Reserve White 16
Reserve White 17
Reserve White 18
Reserve White 19
Reserve White 20
Reserve White 21
Reserve White 22
Reserve White 23
Reserve White 24
Reserve White 25
Reserve White 26
Reserve White 27
Reserve White 28
Reserve White 29
Reserve White 30
Reserve White 31
White Cherokee
White (FOSDIC circle)

White Cambodian (Kampuchean) White Other Asian or Pacific Islander

| 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 |
| 878 | Black Formosan/Taiwanese | 929 | Reserve Black 27 |
| 879 | Black Filipino | 930 | Reserve Black 28 |
| 880 | Black Hawailan | 931 | Reserve Black 29 |
| 881 | Black Korean | 932 | Reserve Black 30 |
| 882 | Black Vietnamese | 933 | Reserve Black 31 |
| 8834 | Black Japanese | 934 | Black Cherokee |
| 885 | Black Samoan | 972 | Black or Negro (FOSDIC clrcle) |
| 886 | Black Guamanian | 935-940, 974 | Eskimo |
| 887 | Black Bangladeshi |  |  |
| 888 | Black Burmese | 935 | Eskimo |
| 889 | Black Cambodian (Kampuchean) | 936 | Reserve Eskimo 1 |
| 890 | Black Hmong | 937 | Reserve Eskimo 2 |
| 891 | Black Indonesian | 938 | Reserve Eskimo 3 |
| 892 | Black Laotlan | 939 | Reserve Eskimo 4 |
| 893 | Black Malayan | 940 | Wales |
| 894 | Black Okinawan | 974 | Eskimo (FOSDIC circle) |
| 895 | Black Pakistani Black Srl Lankan | 941-970, 975 | Aleut |
| 897 | Black Thai |  |  |
| 898 | Black Fijian | 942 | Reserve Aleut 1 |
| 899 | Black Palauan | 943 | Reserve Aleut 2 |
| 900 | Black Tahtian | 944 | Reserve Aleut 3 |
| 901 | Black Tongan | 945 | Reserve Aleut 4 |
| 902 | Black Other Asian or Pactic islander | 946-970 | Reserve Aleut 5 |
| 904 | Black Aleut | 97 | Aleut (FOSDIC circle) |
| 905 | Reserve Black 3 | 971-986 FOS | DIC Circle Codes |
| 906 | Reserve Black 4 | 971-986 FOS |  |
| 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 |
| 912 | Reserve Black 10 | 976 | See Asian |
| 913 | Reserve Black 11 | 977 | See Asian |
| 914 | Reserve Black 12 | 978 | See Pacific Islander |
| 915 | Reserve Black 13 | 979 | See Asian |
| 916 | Reserve Black 14 | 980 | See Asian |
| 917 | Reserve Black 15 | 981 | 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 | 987-999 Reserve Other Race |  |
| 923 | Reserve Black 21 |  |  |


[^0]:    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

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

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ See the Summary Level Sequence Chart chapter for identification of the summary level record numbers.

[^3]:    NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

[^4]:    NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

[^5]:    NOTE: See footnofes at the end of this section.

[^6]:    NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

[^7]:    NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

[^8]:    NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

[^9]:    DATA DICTIONARY

[^10]:    '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 Pacitic Islander," respectively.
    ${ }^{2}$ includes entries such as Asian American. Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.
    ${ }^{3}$ Polynesian, Micronesian, and Malanesian are Pacific Istander cultural groups.

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

[^11]:    'Vatue of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

[^12]:    'Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this STF.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Exarnples are tor iliustrative purposes and are not specific to this STF.
    ${ }^{2}$ These positions have been increased to accommodate all record sizes. Previous products had less characters; future products (STF 3 PR, STF 3 VI, STF 4, etc.) will have the above structure.

