

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB57.	EMPLOYMENT STATUS, GROUP QUARTERS, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, AND AGE(18) [18] <i>Universe: Persons 16 years and over</i>			
	In labor force.....	12156.....	4063	1
	Not in labor force:			
	In households:			
	Enrolled in school:			
	16 to 24 years	12165.....	4072	2
	25 to 44 years	12174.....	4081	3
	45 to 64 years	12183.....	4090	4
	65 years and over	12192.....	4099	5
	Not enrolled in school:			
	16 to 24 years	12201.....	4108	6
	25 to 44 years	12210.....	4117	7
	45 to 64 years	12219.....	4126	8
	65 years and over	12228.....	4135	9
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons.....	12237.....	4144	10
	Other persons in group quarters:			
	Enrolled in school:			
	16 to 24 years	12246.....	4153	11
	25 to 44 years	12255.....	4162	12
	45 to 64 years	12264.....	4171	13
	65 years and over	12273.....	4180	14
	Not enrolled in school:			
	16 to 24 years	12282.....	4189	15
	25 to 44 years	12291.....	4198	16
	45 to 64 years	12300.....	4207	17
	65 years and over	12309.....	4216	18
PB58.	AGE(3) BY SEX(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND WORK STATUS IN 1989(3) [18] <i>Universe: Persons 60 years and over</i>			
	60 to 64 years:			
	Male:			
	In labor force.....	12318.....	4225	1,1,1
	Not in labor force:			
	Worked in 1989.....	12327.....	4234	1,1,2
	Did not work in 1989.....	12336.....	4243	1,1,3
	Female:			
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND WORK STATUS IN 1989).....	12345.....	4252	1,2,1
	65 to 69 years:			
	(Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND WORK STATUS IN 1989).....	12372.....	4279	2,1,1
	70 years and over:			
	(Repeat SEX By EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND WORK STATUS IN 1989).....	12426.....	4333	3,1,1
PB59.	SEX(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(11) [22] <i>Universe: Persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Male:			
	In labor force:			
	In Armed Forces	12480.....	4387	1,1
	Civilian:			

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB59.	SEX(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED(11) [22]—Con.			
	Employed:			
	At work 35 or more hours	12489	4396	1,2
	At work 15 to 34 hours	12498	4405	1,3
	At work 1 to 14 hours	12507	4414	1,4
	With a job, but not at work	12516	4423	1,5
	Unemployed:			
	Last worked 1989 to 1990	12525	4432	1,6
	Last worked 1988 or earlier	12534	4441	1,7
	Never worked	12543	4450	1,8
	Not in labor force:			
	Persons in households	12552	4459	1,9
	Institutionalized persons	12561	4468	1,10
	Other persons in group quarters	12570	4477	1,11
	Female:			
	(Repeat EMPLOYMENT STATUS, HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK, AND YEAR LAST WORKED)	12579	4486	2,1
PB60.	SEX(2) BY WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(19) [38]			
	Universe: Persons 16 years and over			
	Male:			
	Worked in 1989:			
	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:			
	50 to 52 weeks	12678	4585	1,1
	48 to 49 weeks	12687	4594	1,2
	40 to 47 weeks	12696	4603	1,3
	27 to 39 weeks	12705	4612	1,4
	14 to 26 weeks	12714	4621	1,5
	1 to 13 weeks	12723	4630	1,6
	Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:			
	50 to 52 weeks	12732	4639	1,7
	48 to 49 weeks	12741	4648	1,8
	40 to 47 weeks	12750	4657	1,9
	27 to 39 weeks	12759	4666	1,10
	14 to 26 weeks	12768	4675	1,11
	1 to 13 weeks	12777	4684	1,12
	Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:			
	50 to 52 weeks	12786	4693	1,13
	48 to 49 weeks	12795	4702	1,14
	40 to 47 weeks	12804	4711	1,15
	27 to 39 weeks	12813	4720	1,16
	14 to 26 weeks	12822	4729	1,17
	1 to 13 weeks	12831	4738	1,18
	Did not work in 1989	12840	4747	1,19
	Female:			
	(Repeat WORK STATUS IN 1989, USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1989)	12849	4756	2,1
PB61.	SEX(2) BY INDUSTRY(72) [144]			
	Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over			
	Male:			
	Agricultural production (000-010, 011)	13020	4927	1,1
	Agricultural services (012-030)	13029	4936	1,2
	Forestry and fisheries (031-039)	13038	4945	1,3
	Mining (040-059)	13047	4954	1,4
	Construction (060-099)	13056	4963	1,5

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB61. SEX(2) BY INDUSTRY(72) [144]—Con.				
	Manufacturing (100-399):			
	Nondurable goods (100-229):			
	Food and kindred products (100-129).....	13065.....	4972	1,6
	Textile mill products (132-150).....	13074.....	4981	1,7
	Apparel and other finished textile products (151-159).....	13083.....	4990	1,8
	Paper and allied products (160-170)	13092.....	4999	1,9
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries (171-179)	13101.....	5008	1,10
	Chemicals and allied products (180-199)	13110.....	5017	1,11
	Petroleum and coal products (200-209).....	13119.....	5026	1,12
	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (210-219).....	13128.....	5035	1,13
	Other nondurable goods (130-131, 220-229).....	13137.....	5044	1,14
	Durable goods (230-399):			
	Furniture, lumber, and wood products (230-249)	13146.....	5053	1,15
	Primary metal industries (270-280)	13155.....	5062	1,16
	Fabricated metal industries (281-309)	13164.....	5071	1,17
	Machinery and computing equipment (310-339)	13173.....	5080	1,18
	Electrical equipment and components, except computer (340-350)	13182.....	5089	1,19
	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (351).....	13191.....	5098	1,20
	Other transportation equipment (352-370).....	13200.....	5107	1,21
	Other durable goods (250-269, 371-391)	13209.....	5116	1,22
	Not specified manufacturing (392-399)	13218.....	5125	1,23
	Transportation, communications, and other public utilities (400-499):			
	Transportation (400-439):			
	Railroads (400).....	13227.....	5134	1,24
	Trucking service and warehousing (410-411)	13236.....	5143	1,25
	U.S. Postal Service (412-419)	13245.....	5152	1,26
	Air transportation (421).....	13254.....	5161	1,27
	Other transportation (401-409, 420, 422-439)	13263.....	5170	1,28
	Communications (440-449):			
	Telephone communications (441)	13272.....	5179	1,29
	Other communications (440, 442-449)	13281.....	5188	1,30
	Utilities and sanitary services (450-499)	13290.....	5197	1,31
	Wholesale trade (500-579):			
	Durable goods (500-539).....	13299.....	5206	1,32
	Nondurable goods (540-579)	13308.....	5215	1,33
	Retail trade (580-699):			
	Building materials and hardware and garden stores (580-589)....	13317.....	5224	1,34
	General merchandise stores (591-600)	13326.....	5233	1,35
	Food, bakery, and dairy stores (601-611)	13335.....	5242	1,36
	Automotive dealers and gasoline stations (612-622):			
	Motor vehicle dealers (612-619).....	13344.....	5251	1,37
	Gasoline service stations (621)	13353.....	5260	1,38
	Automotive and home supply stores and miscellaneous vehicle dealers (620,622).....	13362.....	5269	1,39
	Apparel and accessory stores, including shoes (623-630)	13371.....	5278	1,40
	Home furnishings and equipment stores (631-640).....	13380.....	5287	1,41
	Eating and drinking places (641)	13389.....	5296	1,42
	Other retail trade (590, 642-699)	13398.....	5305	1,43
	Finance, insurance, and real estate (700-720):			
	Banking and other savings institutions (700-701)	13407.....	5314	1,44
	Insurance (711)	13416.....	5323	1,45
	Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (712-720)	13425.....	5332	1,46
	Other finance (702-710).....	13434.....	5341	1,47

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB61.	SEX(2) BY INDUSTRY(72) [144]—Con.			
	Business and repair services (721-760):			
	Personnel supply services (731)	13443	5350	1,48
	Computer and data processing services (732-739)	13452	5359	1,49
	Other business services (721-730, 740-741)	13461	5368	1,50
	Automotive repair and related services (751)	13470	5377	1,51
	Other repair services and other automotive services (742-750, 752-760)	13479	5386	1,52
	Personal services (761-799):			
	Private households (761)	13488	5395	1,53
	Hotels and motels (762-769)	13497	5404	1,54
	Beauty and barber shops (772-780)	13506	5413	1,55
	Other personal services (770-771, 781-799)	13515	5422	1,56
	Entertainment and recreation services (800-811)	13524	5431	1,57
	Professional and related services (812-899):			
	Hospitals (831)	13533	5440	1,58
	Health services, except hospitals (812-830, 832-840)	13542	5449	1,59
	Legal services (841)	13551	5458	1,60
	Elementary and secondary schools (842-849):			
	Government (842-849)	13560	5467	1,61
	Private (842-849)	13569	5476	1,62
	Colleges and universities (850)	13578	5485	1,63
	Other educational services (851-860)	13587	5494	1,64
	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (861)	13596	5503	1,65
	Child day care, including family homes (862-869)	13605	5512	1,66
	Other social services (870-871)	13614	5521	1,67
	Religious and other membership organizations (873-881)	13623	5530	1,68
	Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (882-889)	13632	5539	1,69
	Other professional services (872, 890-899)	13641	5548	1,70
	Public administration (900-939):			
	Justice, public order, and safety (910-920)	13650	5557	1,71
	Other public administration (900-909, 921-939)	13659	5566	1,72
	Female:			
	(Repeat INDUSTRY)	13668	5575	2,1
PB62.	SEX(2) BY INDUSTRY(2) BY CLASS OF WORKER(8) [32]			
	Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over			
	Male:			
	All industries except agriculture (031-939):			
	Private for profit wage and salary workers:			
	Employee of private company	14316	6223	1,1,1
	Employee of own corporation	14325	6232	1,1,2
	Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	14334	6241	1,1,3
	Local government workers	14343	6250	1,1,4
	State government workers	14352	6259	1,1,5
	Federal government workers	14361	6268	1,1,6
	Self-employed workers	14370	6277	1,1,7
	Unpaid family workers	14379	6286	1,1,8
	Agriculture (000-030):			
	(Repeat CLASS OF WORKER)	14388	6295	1,2,1
	Female:			
	(Repeat INDUSTRY By CLASS OF WORKER)	14460	6367	2,1,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB63.	SEX(2) BY OCCUPATION(94) [188] <i>Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over</i> Male:			
	Managerial and professional specialty occupations (000-202):			
	Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (000-042):			
	Officials and administrators, public administration (000-006).....	14604.....	6511.....	1,1
	Financial managers (007).....	14613.....	6520.....	1,2
	Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (013).....	14622.....	6529.....	1,3
	Administrators, education and related fields (014).....	14631.....	6538.....	1,4
	Other specified managers and administrators (008-012, 015-021).....	14640.....	6547.....	1,5
	Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (022):			
	Salaried (022).....	14649.....	6556.....	1,6
	Self-employed (022).....	14658.....	6565.....	1,7
	Management related occupations (023-042):			
	Accountants and auditors (023).....	14667.....	6574.....	1,8
	Other management related occupations (024-042).....	14676.....	6583.....	1,9
	Professional specialty occupations (043-202):			
	Engineers, architects, and surveyors (043-063):			
	Engineers (044-062).....	14685.....	6592.....	1,10
	Architects and surveyors (043, 063).....	14694.....	6601.....	1,11
	Mathematical and computer scientists (064-068).....	14703.....	6610.....	1,12
	Natural scientists (069-083).....	14712.....	6619.....	1,13
	Health diagnosing occupations (084-094):			
	Physicians (084).....	14721.....	6628.....	1,14
	Other health diagnosing occupations (085-094).....	14730.....	6637.....	1,15
	Health assessment and treating occupations (095-112):			
	Registered nurses (095).....	14739.....	6646.....	1,16
	Other health assessment and treating occupations (096-112).....	14748.....	6655.....	1,17
	Teachers, postsecondary (113-154).....	14757.....	6664.....	1,18
	Teachers, except postsecondary (155-162):			
	Teachers, elementary and secondary schools (155-157).....	14766.....	6673.....	1,19
	Other teachers, except postsecondary (158-162).....	14775.....	6682.....	1,20
	Librarians and counselors (163-165).....	14784.....	6691.....	1,21
	Social scientists and urban planners (166-173).....	14793.....	6700.....	1,22
	Social, recreation, and religious workers (174-177).....	14802.....	6709.....	1,23
	Lawyers and judges (178-182).....	14811.....	6718.....	1,24
	Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes (183-202).....	14820.....	6727.....	1,25
	Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (203-402):			
	Technicians and related support occupations (203-242):			
	Health technologists and technicians, except licensed practical nurses (203-206, 208-212).....	14829.....	6736.....	1,26
	Licensed practical nurses (207).....	14838.....	6745.....	1,27
	Engineering and science technicians (213-225).....	14847.....	6754.....	1,28
	Technicians, except health, engineering, and science (226-242).....	14856.....	6763.....	1,29
	Sales occupations (243-302):			
	Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations, salaried (243-252).....	14865.....	6772.....	1,30
	Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations, self-employed (243-252).....	14874.....	6781.....	1,31

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB63.	SEX(2) BY OCCUPATION(94) [188]—Con.			
	Sales representatives, finance, and business services (253-257):			
	Real estate sales occupations (254)	14883	6790	1,32
	Other finance and business services sales occupations (253, 255-257)	14892	6799	1,33
	Sales representatives, commodities, except retail (258-262)	14901	6808	1,34
	Sales workers, retail and personal services (263-282):			
	Cashiers (276)	14910	6817	1,35
	Other sales workers, retail and personal services (263-275, 277-282)	14919	6826	1,36
	Sales related occupations (283-302)	14928	6835	1,37
	Administrative support occupations, including clerical (303-402):			
	Supervisors, administrative support occupations (303-307)	14937	6844	1,38
	Computer equipment operators (308-312)	14946	6853	1,39
	Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (313-315)	14955	6862	1,40
	Information clerks (316-324)	14964	6871	1,41
	Records processing occupations, except financial (325-336)	14973	6880	1,42
	Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (337)	14982	6889	1,43
	Other financial records processing occupations (338-344) ..	14991	6898	1,44
	Mail and message distributing occupations (354-358)	15000	6907	1,45
	Material recording, scheduling and distributing clerks (359-374)	15009	6916	1,46
	Adjusters and investigators (375-378)	15018	6925	1,47
	Other administrative support occupations (345-353, 379-402)	15027	6934	1,48
	Service occupations (403-472):			
	Private household occupations (403-412)	15036	6943	1,49
	Protective service occupations (413-432):			
	Police and firefighters (417-422)	15045	6952	1,50
	Guards (425-432)	15054	6961	1,51
	Other protective service occupations (413-416, 423-424)	15063	6970	1,52
	Food service occupations (433-444):			
	Waiters and waitresses (435)	15072	6979	1,53
	Cooks (436-437)	15081	6988	1,54
	Other food service occupations (433-434, 438-444)	15090	6997	1,55
	Health service occupations (445-447):			
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (447)	15099	7006	1,56
	Other health service occupations (445-446)	15108	7015	1,57
	Cleaning and building service occupations, except household (448-455)	15117	7024	1,58
	Personal service occupations (456-472):			
	Barbers, hairdressers, and cosmetologists (457-458)	15126	7033	1,59
	Child care workers (466-468)	15135	7042	1,60
	Other personal service occupations (456, 459-465, 469-472)	15144	7051	1,61
	Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (473-502):			
	Farm operators and managers (473-476)	15153	7060	1,62
	Farm occupations, except managers (477-484)	15162	7069	1,63
	Related agricultural occupations (485-493):			
	Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (486)	15171	7078	1,64
	Other related agricultural occupations (485, 487-493)	15180	7087	1,65
	Forestry and logging occupations (494-496)	15189	7096	1,66
	Fishers, hunters, and trappers (497-502)	15198	7105	1,67

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB63.	SEX(2) BY OCCUPATION(94) [188]—Con.			
	Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (503-702):			
	Auto mechanics and repairers (505-506, 514)	15207	7114	1,68
	Mechanics and repairers, except auto (503-504, 507-513, 515-552)	15216	7123	1,69
	Construction trades (553-612):			
	Carpenters (567-572)	15225	7132	1,70
	Electricians (575-576)	15234	7141	1,71
	Painters, construction and maintenance (579-582)	15243	7150	1,72
	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (585-587)	15252	7159	1,73
	Other construction trades (553-566, 573-574, 577-578, 583-584, 588-612)	15261	7168	1,74
	Extractive occupations (613-627)	15270	7177	1,75
	Precision production occupations (628-702):			
	Supervisors, production occupations (628-633)	15279	7186	1,76
	Precision metal working occupations (634-655)	15288	7195	1,77
	Precision food production occupations (686-688)	15297	7204	1,78
	Other precision production occupations (656-685, 689-702)	15306	7213	1,79
	Operators, fabricators, and laborers (703-902):			
	Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (703-802):			
	Machine operators and tenders, except precision (703-782):			
	Metal working and plastic working machine operators (703-716)	15315	7222	1,80
	Printing machine operators (734-737)	15324	7231	1,81
	Textile, apparel, and furnishings machine operators (738-752)	15333	7240	1,82
	Other machine operators and tenders, except precision (717-733, 753-782)	15342	7249	1,83
	Fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations (783-795)	15351	7258	1,84
	Production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers (796-802)	15360	7267	1,85
	Transportation and material moving occupations (803-863):			
	Motor vehicle operators (803-822):			
	Truck drivers (804-805)	15369	7276	1,86
	Bus drivers (808)	15378	7285	1,87
	Other motor vehicle operators (803, 806-807, 809-822) ..	15387	7294	1,88
	Transportation occupations, except motor vehicles (823-842)	15396	7303	1,89
	Material moving equipment operators (843-863)	15405	7312	1,90
	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (864-902):			
	Construction laborers (869-873)	15414	7321	1,91
	Freight, stock, and material handlers (875-884)	15423	7330	1,92
	Hand packers and packagers (888)	15432	7339	1,93
	Miscellaneous manual occupations (864-868, 874, 885-887, 889-902)	15441	7348	1,94
	Female:			
	(Repeat OCCUPATION)	15450	7357	2,1
	Filler	16179	8086	
	End of Segment			
	Female:			
	(Repeat OCCUPATION)—Con.	16487	301	2,82

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB64.	SEX(2) BY OCCUPATION(14) [28] <i>Universe: Experienced unemployed persons 16 years and over</i> Male:			
	Managerial and professional specialty occupations (000-202):			
	Executive, administrative, and..... managerial occupations (000-042)	16604	418	1,1
	Professional specialty occupations..... (043-202)	16613	427	1,2
	Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (203-402):			
	Technicians and related support occupations (203-242)	16622	436	1,3
	Sales occupations (243-302)	16631	445	1,4
	Administrative support occupations, including clerical (303-402)	16640	454	1,5
	Service occupations (403-472):			
	Private household occupations (403-412)	16649	463	1,6
	Protective service occupations (413-432)	16658	472	1,7
	Service occupations, except protective and household (433-472)	16667	481	1,8
	Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (473-502)	16676	490	1,9
	Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (503-702)	16685	499	1,10
	Operators, fabricators, and laborers (703-902):			
	Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (703-802)	16694	508	1,11
	Transportation and material moving occupations (803-863)	16703	517	1,12
	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (864-902)	16712	526	1,13
	Unemployed, last job uniquely military, or last worked 1984 or earlier (903-999)	16721	535	1,14
	Female: (Repeat OCCUPATION)	16730	544	2,1
PB65.	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(25) [25] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Less than \$5,000	16856	670	1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	16865	679	2
	\$10,000 to \$12,499	16874	688	3
	\$12,500 to \$14,999	16883	697	4
	\$15,000 to \$17,499	16892	706	5
	\$17,500 to \$19,999	16901	715	6
	\$20,000 to \$22,499	16910	724	7
	\$22,500 to \$24,999	16919	733	8
	\$25,000 to \$27,499	16928	742	9
	\$27,500 to \$29,999	16937	751	10
	\$30,000 to \$32,499	16946	760	11
	\$32,500 to \$34,999	16955	769	12
	\$35,000 to \$37,499	16964	778	13
	\$37,500 to \$39,999	16973	787	14
	\$40,000 to \$42,499	16982	796	15
	\$42,500 to \$44,999	16991	805	16
	\$45,000 to \$47,499	17000	814	17
	\$47,500 to \$49,999	17009	823	18
	\$50,000 to \$54,999	17018	832	19
	\$55,000 to \$59,999	17027	841	20
	\$60,000 to \$74,999	17036	850	21
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	17045	859	22
	\$100,000 to \$124,999	17054	868	23
	\$125,000 to \$149,999	17063	877	24
	\$150,000 or more	17072	886	25

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB65A.	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i> Median household income in 1989.....	17081.....	895.....	1
PB66.	AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i> Total.....	17090.....	904.....	1
PB67.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [32] <i>Universe: Households</i> Family households: Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 24 years..... Householder 25 to 34 years..... Householder 35 to 44 years..... Householder 45 to 54 years..... Householder 55 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over..... Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)..... Nonfamily households: (Repeat TENURE By AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER).....	17105..... 17114..... 17123..... 17132..... 17141..... 17150..... 17159..... 17168..... 17177..... 17249.....	919..... 928..... 937..... 946..... 955..... 964..... 973..... 982..... 991..... 1063.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,2,1 2,1,1
PB68.	AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(8) [32] <i>Universe: Households</i> Total: Family households: Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 24 years..... Householder 25 to 34 years..... Householder 35 to 44 years..... Householder 45 to 54 years..... Householder 55 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over..... Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)..... Nonfamily households: (Repeat TENURE By AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER).....	17393..... 17408..... 17423..... 17438..... 17453..... 17468..... 17483..... 17498..... 17513..... 17633.....	1207..... 1222..... 1237..... 1252..... 1267..... 1282..... 1297..... 1312..... 1327..... 1447.....	1,1,1,1 1,1,1,2 1,1,1,3 1,1,1,4 1,1,1,5 1,1,1,6 1,1,1,7 1,1,1,8 1,1,2,1 1,2,1,1
PB69.	EARNINGS IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i> With earnings..... No earnings.....	17873..... 17882.....	1687..... 1696.....	1 2
PB70.	WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i> With wage or salary income..... No wage or salary income.....	17891..... 17900.....	1705..... 1714.....	1 2
PB71.	NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i> With nonfarm self-employment income..... No nonfarm self-employment income.....	17909..... 17918.....	1723..... 1732.....	1 2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB72.	FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	With farm self-employment income.....	17927	1741.....	1
	No farm self-employment income	17936	1750.....	2
PB73.	INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	17945	1759.....	1
	No interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	17954	1768.....	2
PB74.	SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	With Social Security income.....	17963	1777.....	1
	No Social Security income	17972	1786.....	2
PB75.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	With public assistance income	17981	1795.....	1
	No public assistance income	17990	1804.....	2
PB76.	RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	With retirement income.....	17999	1813.....	1
	No retirement income	18008	1822.....	2
PB77.	OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	With other income.....	18017	1831.....	1
	No other income	18026	1840.....	2
PB78.	AGGREGATE WAGE OR SALARY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Total.....	18035	1849.....	1
PB79.	AGGREGATE NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Total.....	18050	1864.....	1
PB80.	AGGREGATE FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Total.....	18065	1879.....	1
PB81.	AGGREGATE INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Total.....	18080	1894.....	1
PB82.	AGGREGATE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Total.....	18095	1909.....	1
PB83.	AGGREGATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Total.....	18110	1924.....	1
PB84.	AGGREGATE RETIREMENT INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Total.....	18125	1939.....	1
PB85.	AGGREGATE OTHER TYPE OF INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Total.....	18140	1954.....	1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB86.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(25) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) [300] <i>Universe: Families</i> Less than \$5,000: Married-couple family: With own children under 18 years: Under 6 years only..... 6 to 17 years only Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years..... No own children under 18 years..... Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With own children under 18 years: Under 6 years only..... 6 to 17 years only Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years..... No own children under 18 years..... Female householder, no husband present: With own children under 18 years: Under 6 years only..... 6 to 17 years only Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years..... No own children under 18 years..... \$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$10,000 to \$12,499: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$12,500 to \$14,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$15,000 to \$17,499: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$17,500 to \$19,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$20,000 to \$22,499: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$22,500 to \$24,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$25,000 to \$27,499: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$27,500 to \$29,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$30,000 to \$32,499: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)..... \$32,500 to \$34,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN).....	18155..... 18164..... 18173..... 18182..... 18191..... 18200..... 18209..... 18218..... 18227..... 18236..... 18245..... 18254..... 18263..... 18371..... 18479..... 18587..... 18695..... 18803..... 18911..... 19019..... 19127..... 19235..... 19343.....	1969..... 1978..... 1987..... 1996..... 2005..... 2014..... 2023..... 2032..... 2041..... 2050..... 2059..... 2068..... 2077..... 2185..... 2293..... 2401..... 2509..... 2617..... 2725..... 2833..... 2941..... 3049..... 3157.....	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,10 1,11 1,12 2,1 3,1 4,1 5,1 6,1 7,1 8,1 9,1 10,1 11,1 12,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB86.	FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(25) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) [300]—Con. \$35,000 to \$37,499: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	19451	3265.....	13,1
	\$37,500 to \$39,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	19559	3373.....	14,1
	\$40,000 to \$42,499: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	19667	3481.....	15,1
	\$42,500 to \$44,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	19775	3589.....	16,1
	\$45,000 to \$47,499: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	19883	3697.....	17,1
	\$47,500 to \$49,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	19991	3805.....	18,1
	\$50,000 to \$54,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	20099	3913.....	19,1
	\$55,000 to \$59,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	20207	4021.....	20,1
	\$60,000 to \$74,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	20315	4129.....	21,1
	\$75,000 to \$99,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	20423	4237.....	22,1
	\$100,000 to \$124,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	20531	4345.....	23,1
	\$125,000 to \$149,999: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	20639	4453.....	24,1
	\$150,000 or more: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN)	20747	4561.....	25,1
PB86A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(3) [3] <i>Universe: Families</i> Median family income in 1989: Married-couple family	20855	4669.....	1,1
	Other family: Male householder, no wife present	20864	4678.....	1,2
	Female householder, no husband present	20873	4687.....	1,3
PB86B.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN(6) [6] <i>Universe: Families</i> Median family income in 1989: Married-couple family: With own children under 18 years	20882	4696.....	1,1
	No own children under 18 years	20891	4705.....	1,2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB86B.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN(6) [6]—Con. Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With own children under 18 years No own children under 18 years..... Female householder, no husband present: With own children under 18 years No own children under 18 years.....	20900..... 20909..... 20918..... 20927.....	4714 4723 4732 4741	1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6
PB86C.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) [12] <i>Universe: Families</i> Median family income in 1989: Married-couple family: With own children under 18 years: Under 6 years only..... 6 to 17 years only Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years..... No own children under 18 years..... Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With own children under 18 years: Under 6 years only..... 6 to 17 years only Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years..... No own children under 18 years..... Female householder, no husband present: With own children under 18 years: Under 6 years only..... 6 to 17 years only Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years..... No own children under 18 years.....	20936..... 20945..... 20954..... 20963..... 20972..... 20981..... 20990..... 20999..... 21008..... 21017..... 21026..... 21035.....	4750 4759 4768 4777 4786 4795 4804 4813 4822 4831 4840 4849	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,10 1,11 1,12
PB87.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) [12] <i>Universe: Families</i> Total: Married-couple family: With own children under 18 years: Under 6 years only..... 6 to 17 years only Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years..... No own children under 18 years..... Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With own children under 18 years: Under 6 years only..... 6 to 17 years only Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years..... No own children under 18 years..... Female householder, no husband present: With own children under 18 years: Under 6 years only..... 6 to 17 years only Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years..... No own children under 18 years.....	21044..... 21059..... 21074..... 21089..... 21104..... 21119..... 21134..... 21149..... 21164..... 21179..... 21194..... 21209.....	4858 4873 4888 4903 4918 4933 4948 4963 4978 4993 5008 5023	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,10 1,11 1,12

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB88.	WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989(4) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(25) [100] <i>Universe: Families</i> No workers:			
	Less than \$5,000	21224	5038	1,1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	21233	5047	1,2
	\$10,000 to \$12,499	21242	5056	1,3
	\$12,500 to \$14,999	21251	5065	1,4
	\$15,000 to \$17,499	21260	5074	1,5
	\$17,500 to \$19,999	21269	5083	1,6
	\$20,000 to \$22,499	21278	5092	1,7
	\$22,500 to \$24,999	21287	5101	1,8
	\$25,000 to \$27,499	21296	5110	1,9
	\$27,500 to \$29,999	21305	5119	1,10
	\$30,000 to \$32,499	21314	5128	1,11
	\$32,500 to \$34,999	21323	5137	1,12
	\$35,000 to \$37,499	21332	5146	1,13
	\$37,500 to \$39,999	21341	5155	1,14
	\$40,000 to \$42,499	21350	5164	1,15
	\$42,500 to \$44,999	21359	5173	1,16
	\$45,000 to \$47,499	21368	5182	1,17
	\$47,500 to \$49,999	21377	5191	1,18
	\$50,000 to \$54,999	21386	5200	1,19
	\$55,000 to \$59,999	21395	5209	1,20
	\$60,000 to \$74,999	21404	5218	1,21
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	21413	5227	1,22
	\$100,000 to \$124,999	21422	5236	1,23
	\$125,000 to \$149,999	21431	5245	1,24
	\$150,000 or more	21440	5254	1,25
	1 worker:			
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989)	21449	5263	2,1
	2 or more workers, husband and wife worked:			
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989)	21674	5488	3,1
	2 or more workers, other:			
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989)	21899	5713	4,1
PB88A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Families</i> Median family income in 1989	22124	5938	1
PB88B.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989(3) [3] <i>Universe: Families</i> Median family income in 1989:			
	No workers	22133	5947	1,1
	1 worker	22142	5956	1,2
	2 or more workers	22151	5965	1,3
PB88C.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989(4) [4] <i>Universe: Families</i> Median family income in 1989:			
	No workers	22160	5974	1,1
	1 worker	22169	5983	1,2
	2 or more workers, husband and wife worked	22178	5992	1,3
	2 or more workers, other	22187	6001	1,4

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB89.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989(6) [6] <i>Universe: Families</i> Total:			
	No workers.....	22196.....	6010.....	1,1
	1 worker.....	22211.....	6025.....	1,2
	2 workers, husband and wife worked.....	22226.....	6040.....	1,3
	2 workers, other.....	22241.....	6055.....	1,4
	3 or more workers, husband and wife worked.....	22256.....	6070.....	1,5
	3 or more workers, other.....	22271.....	6085.....	1,6
PB90.	PERSONS IN FAMILY(6) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(25) [150] <i>Universe: Families</i> 2 persons:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	22286.....	6100.....	1,1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	22295.....	6109.....	1,2
	\$10,000 to \$12,499.....	22304.....	6118.....	1,3
	\$12,500 to \$14,999.....	22313.....	6127.....	1,4
	\$15,000 to \$17,499.....	22322.....	6136.....	1,5
	\$17,500 to \$19,999.....	22331.....	6145.....	1,6
	\$20,000 to \$22,499.....	22340.....	6154.....	1,7
	\$22,500 to \$24,999.....	22349.....	6163.....	1,8
	\$25,000 to \$27,499.....	22358.....	6172.....	1,9
	\$27,500 to \$29,999.....	22367.....	6181.....	1,10
	\$30,000 to \$32,499.....	22376.....	6190.....	1,11
	\$32,500 to \$34,999.....	22385.....	6199.....	1,12
	\$35,000 to \$37,499.....	22394.....	6208.....	1,13
	\$37,500 to \$39,999.....	22403.....	6217.....	1,14
	\$40,000 to \$42,499.....	22412.....	6226.....	1,15
	\$42,500 to \$44,999.....	22421.....	6235.....	1,16
	\$45,000 to \$47,499.....	22430.....	6244.....	1,17
	\$47,500 to \$49,999.....	22439.....	6253.....	1,18
	\$50,000 to \$54,999.....	22448.....	6262.....	1,19
	\$55,000 to \$59,999.....	22457.....	6271.....	1,20
	\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	22466.....	6280.....	1,21
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	22475.....	6289.....	1,22
	\$100,000 to \$124,999.....	22484.....	6298.....	1,23
	\$125,000 to \$149,999.....	22493.....	6307.....	1,24
	\$150,000 or more.....	22502.....	6316.....	1,25
	3 persons:			
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989).....	22511.....	6325.....	2,1
	4 persons:			
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989).....	22736.....	6550.....	3,1
	5 persons:			
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989).....	22961.....	6775.....	4,1
	6 persons:			
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989).....	23186.....	7000.....	5,1
	7 or more persons:			
	(Repeat FAMILY INCOME IN 1989).....	23411.....	7225.....	6,1
PB90A.	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY PERSONS IN FAMILY(6) [6] <i>Universe: Families</i> Median family income in 1989:			
	2 persons.....	23636.....	7450.....	1,1
	3 persons.....	23645.....	7459.....	1,2
	4 persons.....	23654.....	7468.....	1,3
	5 persons.....	23663.....	7477.....	1,4
	6 persons.....	23672.....	7486.....	1,5
	7 or more persons.....	23681.....	7495.....	1,6

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB91.	SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(25) [200] <i>Universe: Nonfamily households</i> Male householder: Living alone: Householder 15 to 64 years: Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$12,499 \$12,500 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$17,499 \$17,500 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$22,499 \$22,500 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$27,499 \$27,500 to \$29,999 \$30,000 to \$32,499 \$32,500 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$37,499 \$37,500 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$42,499 \$42,500 to \$44,999 \$45,000 to \$47,499 \$47,500 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 or more Householder 65 years and over: (Repeat NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) Not living alone: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) Filler End of Segment Not living alone: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) Female householder: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) PB91A. MEDIAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [2] <i>Universe: Nonfamily households</i> Median nonfamily household income in 1989: Male householder Female householder	23690 23699 23708 23717 23726 23735 23744 23753 23762 23771 23780 23789 23798 23807 23816 23825 23834 23843 23852 23861 23870 23879 23888 23897 23906 23915 24140 24275 24580 24895 25795 25804	7504 7513 7522 7531 7540 7549 7558 7567 7576 7585 7594 7603 7612 7621 7630 7639 7648 7657 7666 7675 7684 7693 7702 7711 7720 7729 7954 8089 301 616 1516 1525	1,1,1,1 1,1,1,2 1,1,1,3 1,1,1,4 1,1,1,5 1,1,1,6 1,1,1,7 1,1,1,8 1,1,1,9 1,1,1,10 1,1,1,11 1,1,1,12 1,1,1,13 1,1,1,14 1,1,1,15 1,1,1,16 1,1,1,17 1,1,1,18 1,1,1,19 1,1,1,20 1,1,1,21 1,1,1,22 1,1,1,23 1,1,1,24 1,1,1,25 1,1,2,1 1,2,1,1 1,2,1,16 2,1,1,1 1,1 1,2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB91B.	MEDIAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [4] <i>Universe: Nonfamily households</i> Median nonfamily household income in 1989: Male householder: Living alone..... Not living alone..... Female householder: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE).....	25813..... 25822..... 25831.....	1534..... 1543..... 1552.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,2,1
PB91C.	MEDIAN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [8] <i>Universe: Nonfamily households</i> Median nonfamily household income in 1989: Male householder: Living alone: Householder 15 to 64 years..... Householder 65 years and over..... Not living alone: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)..... Female householder: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE HOUSEHOLDER).....	25849..... 25858..... 25867..... 25885.....	1570..... 1579..... 1588..... 1606.....	1,1,1,1 1,1,1,2 1,1,2,1 1,2,1,1
PB92.	AGGREGATE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [8] <i>Universe: Nonfamily households</i> Total: Male householder: Living alone: Householder 15 to 64 years..... Householder 65 years and over..... Not living alone: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)..... Female householder: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE By AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER).....	25921..... 25936..... 25951..... 25981.....	1642..... 1657..... 1672..... 1702.....	1,1,1,1 1,1,1,2 1,1,2,1 1,2,1,1
PB93.	SEX(2) BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1989 AND USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(23) [92] <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over</i> Male: Worked year round full time in 1989: No income..... With income: \$1 to \$2,499 or loss..... \$2,500 to \$4,999..... \$5,000 to \$7,499..... \$7,500 to \$9,999..... \$10,000 to \$12,499..... \$12,500 to \$14,999..... \$15,000 to \$17,499..... \$17,500 to \$19,999..... \$20,000 to \$22,499..... \$22,500 to \$24,999..... \$25,000 to \$27,499..... \$27,500 to \$29,999..... \$30,000 to \$32,499..... \$32,500 to \$34,999..... \$35,000 to \$37,499.....	26041..... 26050..... 26059..... 26068..... 26077..... 26086..... 26095..... 26104..... 26113..... 26122..... 26131..... 26140..... 26149..... 26158..... 26167..... 26176.....	1762..... 1771..... 1780..... 1789..... 1798..... 1807..... 1816..... 1825..... 1834..... 1843..... 1852..... 1861..... 1870..... 1879..... 1888..... 1897.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9 1,1,10 1,1,11 1,1,12 1,1,13 1,1,14 1,1,15 1,1,16

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB93.	SEX(2) BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1989 AND USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989(2) BY INCOME IN 1989(23) [92]—Con.			
	\$37,500 to \$39,999	26185	1906	1,1,17
	\$40,000 to \$44,999	26194	1915	1,1,18
	\$45,000 to \$49,999	26203	1924	1,1,19
	\$50,000 to \$59,999	26212	1933	1,1,20
	\$60,000 to \$74,999	26221	1942	1,1,21
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	26230	1951	1,1,22
	\$100,000 or more	26239	1960	1,1,23
	Other:			
	(Repeat INCOME IN 1989)	26248	1969	1,2,1
	Female:			
	(Repeat WEEKS WORKED IN 1989 AND USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989 By INCOME IN 1989)	26455	2176	2,1,1
PB93A.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over with income in 1989</i> Median income in 1989:			
	Male	26869	2590	1,1
	Female	26878	2599	1,2
PB93B.	MEDIAN INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1989 AND USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989(2) [4] <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over with income in 1989</i> Median income in 1989:			
	Male:			
	Worked year round full time in 1989	26887	2608	1,1,1
	Other	26896	2617	1,1,2
	Female:			
	(Repeat WEEKS WORKED IN 1989 AND USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989)	26905	2626	1,2,1
PB94.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1989 AND USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989(2) [4] <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over</i> Total:			
	Male:			
	Worked year round full time in 1989	26923	2644	1,1,1
	Other	26938	2659	1,1,2
	Female:			
	(Repeat WEEKS WORKED IN 1989 AND USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989)	26953	2674	1,2,1
PB95.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3) [3] <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over</i> Total:			
	In households	26983	2704	1,1
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons	26998	2719	1,2
	Other persons in group quarters	27013	2734	1,3
PB95A.	PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Per capita income in 1989	27028	2749	1
PB95B.	PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1989(1) BY GROUP QUARTERS(3) [3] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Per capita income in 1989:			
	In households	27037	2758	1,1
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons	27046	2767	1,2
	Other persons in group quarters	27055	2776	1,3

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB96.	FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER AND FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(216) [216] <i>Universe: Families</i> Married-couple family:			
	Householder 15 to 24 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	27064.....	2785.....	1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	27073.....	2794.....	2
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	27082.....	2803.....	3
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	27091.....	2812.....	4
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	27100.....	2821.....	5
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	27109.....	2830.....	6
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	27118.....	2839.....	7
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	27127.....	2848.....	8
	\$100,000 or more.....	27136.....	2857.....	9
	Householder 25 to 34 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	27145.....	2866.....	10
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	27154.....	2875.....	11
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	27163.....	2884.....	12
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	27172.....	2893.....	13
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	27181.....	2902.....	14
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	27190.....	2911.....	15
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	27199.....	2920.....	16
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	27208.....	2929.....	17
	\$100,000 or more.....	27217.....	2938.....	18
	Householder 35 to 44 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	27226.....	2947.....	19
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	27235.....	2956.....	20
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	27244.....	2965.....	21
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	27253.....	2974.....	22
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	27262.....	2983.....	23
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	27271.....	2992.....	24
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	27280.....	3001.....	25
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	27289.....	3010.....	26
	\$100,000 or more.....	27298.....	3019.....	27
	Householder 45 to 54 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	27307.....	3028.....	28
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	27316.....	3037.....	29
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	27325.....	3046.....	30
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	27334.....	3055.....	31
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	27343.....	3064.....	32
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	27352.....	3073.....	33
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	27361.....	3082.....	34
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	27370.....	3091.....	35
	\$100,000 or more.....	27379.....	3100.....	36
	Householder 55 to 59 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	27388.....	3109.....	37
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	27397.....	3118.....	38
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	27406.....	3127.....	39
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	27415.....	3136.....	40
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	27424.....	3145.....	41
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	27433.....	3154.....	42
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	27442.....	3163.....	43
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	27451.....	3172.....	44
	\$100,000 or more.....	27460.....	3181.....	45

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB96. FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER AND FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(216) [216]—Con.				
	Householder 60 to 64 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	27469	3190	46
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	27478	3199	47
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	27487	3208	48
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	27496	3217	49
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	27505	3226	50
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	27514	3235	51
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	27523	3244	52
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	27532	3253	53
	\$100,000 or more	27541	3262	54
	Householder 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	27550	3271	55
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	27559	3280	56
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	27568	3289	57
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	27577	3298	58
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	27586	3307	59
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	27595	3316	60
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	27604	3325	61
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	27613	3334	62
	\$100,000 or more	27622	3343	63
	Householder 75 years and over:			
	Less than \$5,000	27631	3352	64
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	27640	3361	65
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	27649	3370	66
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	27658	3379	67
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	27667	3388	68
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	27676	3397	69
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	27685	3406	70
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	27694	3415	71
	\$100,000 or more	27703	3424	72
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present:			
	Householder 15 to 24 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	27712	3433	73
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	27721	3442	74
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	27730	3451	75
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	27739	3460	76
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	27748	3469	77
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	27757	3478	78
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	27766	3487	79
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	27775	3496	80
	\$100,000 or more	27784	3505	81
	Householder 25 to 34 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	27793	3514	82
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	27802	3523	83
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	27811	3532	84
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	27820	3541	85
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	27829	3550	86
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	27838	3559	87
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	27847	3568	88
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	27856	3577	89
	\$100,000 or more	27865	3586	90

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB96.	FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER AND FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(216) [216]—Con.			
	Householder 35 to 44 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	27874.....	3595.....	91
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	27883.....	3604.....	92
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	27892.....	3613.....	93
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	27901.....	3622.....	94
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	27910.....	3631.....	95
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	27919.....	3640.....	96
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	27928.....	3649.....	97
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	27937.....	3658.....	98
	\$100,000 or more.....	27946.....	3667.....	99
	Householder 45 to 54 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	27955.....	3676.....	100
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	27964.....	3685.....	101
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	27973.....	3694.....	102
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	27982.....	3703.....	103
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	27991.....	3712.....	104
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	28000.....	3721.....	105
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	28009.....	3730.....	106
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	28018.....	3739.....	107
	\$100,000 or more.....	28027.....	3748.....	108
	Householder 55 to 59 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	28036.....	3757.....	109
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	28045.....	3766.....	110
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	28054.....	3775.....	111
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	28063.....	3784.....	112
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	28072.....	3793.....	113
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	28081.....	3802.....	114
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	28090.....	3811.....	115
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	28099.....	3820.....	116
	\$100,000 or more.....	28108.....	3829.....	117
	Householder 60 to 64 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	28117.....	3838.....	118
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	28126.....	3847.....	119
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	28135.....	3856.....	120
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	28144.....	3865.....	121
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	28153.....	3874.....	122
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	28162.....	3883.....	123
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	28171.....	3892.....	124
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	28180.....	3901.....	125
	\$100,000 or more.....	28189.....	3910.....	126
	Householder 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	28198.....	3919.....	127
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	28207.....	3928.....	128
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	28216.....	3937.....	129
	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	28225.....	3946.....	130
	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	28234.....	3955.....	131
	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	28243.....	3964.....	132
	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	28252.....	3973.....	133
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	28261.....	3982.....	134
	\$100,000 or more.....	28270.....	3991.....	135

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB96. FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER AND FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(216) [216]—Con.				
	Householder 75 years and over:			
	Less than \$5,000	28279	4000	136
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	28288	4009	137
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	28297	4018	138
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	28306	4027	139
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	28315	4036	140
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	28324	4045	141
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28333	4054	142
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	28342	4063	143
	\$100,000 or more	28351	4072	144
	Female householder, no husband present:			
	Householder 15 to 24 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	28360	4081	145
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	28369	4090	146
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	28378	4099	147
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	28387	4108	148
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	28396	4117	149
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	28405	4126	150
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28414	4135	151
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	28423	4144	152
	\$100,000 or more	28432	4153	153
	Householder 25 to 34 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	28441	4162	154
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	28450	4171	155
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	28459	4180	156
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	28468	4189	157
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	28477	4198	158
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	28486	4207	159
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28495	4216	160
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	28504	4225	161
	\$100,000 or more	28513	4234	162
	Householder 35 to 44 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	28522	4243	163
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	28531	4252	164
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	28540	4261	165
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	28549	4270	166
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	28558	4279	167
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	28567	4288	168
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28576	4297	169
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	28585	4306	170
	\$100,000 or more	28594	4315	171
	Householder 45 to 54 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	28603	4324	172
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	28612	4333	173
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	28621	4342	174
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	28630	4351	175
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	28639	4360	176
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	28648	4369	177
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28657	4378	178
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	28666	4387	179
	\$100,000 or more	28675	4396	180

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB96. FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER AND FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(216) [216]—Con.				
	Householder 55 to 59 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	28684	4405	181
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	28693	4414	182
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	28702	4423	183
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	28711	4432	184
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	28720	4441	185
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	28729	4450	186
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28738	4459	187
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	28747	4468	188
	\$100,000 or more	28756	4477	189
	Householder 60 to 64 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	28765	4486	190
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	28774	4495	191
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	28783	4504	192
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	28792	4513	193
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	28801	4522	194
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	28810	4531	195
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28819	4540	196
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	28828	4549	197
	\$100,000 or more	28837	4558	198
	Householder 65 to 74 years:			
	Less than \$5,000	28846	4567	199
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	28855	4576	200
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	28864	4585	201
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	28873	4594	202
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	28882	4603	203
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	28891	4612	204
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28900	4621	205
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	28909	4630	206
	\$100,000 or more	28918	4639	207
	Householder 75 years and over:			
	Less than \$5,000	28927	4648	208
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	28936	4657	209
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	28945	4666	210
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	28954	4675	211
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	28963	4684	212
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	28972	4693	213
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28981	4702	214
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	28990	4711	215
	\$100,000 or more	28999	4720	216
PB97. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(24) [24]				
	Universe: Families			
	Total:			
	Married-couple family:			
	Householder 15 to 24 years	29008	4729	1,1
	Householder 25 to 34 years	29023	4744	1,2
	Householder 35 to 44 years	29038	4759	1,3
	Householder 45 to 54 years	29053	4774	1,4
	Householder 55 to 59 years	29068	4789	1,5
	Householder 60 to 64 years	29083	4804	1,6
	Householder 65 to 74 years	29098	4819	1,7
	Householder 75 years and over	29113	4834	1,8

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB97.	AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(24) [24]—Con. Other family: Male householder, no wife present: Householder 15 to 24 years Householder 25 to 34 years Householder 35 to 44 years Householder 45 to 54 years Householder 55 to 59 years Householder 60 to 64 years Householder 65 to 74 years Householder 75 years and over Female householder, no husband present: Householder 15 to 24 years Householder 25 to 34 years Householder 35 to 44 years Householder 45 to 54 years Householder 55 to 59 years Householder 60 to 64 years Householder 65 to 74 years Householder 75 years and over	29128 29143 29158 29173 29188 29203 29218 29233 29248 29263 29278 29293 29308 29323 29338 29353	4849 4864 4879 4894 4909 4924 4939 4954 4969 4984 4999 5014 5029 5044 5059 5074	1,9 1,10 1,11 1,12 1,13 1,14 1,15 1,16 1,17 1,18 1,19 1,20 1,21 1,22 1,23 1,24
PB98.	AGE(3) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND INCOME IN 1989(12) [36] Universe: Persons 60 years and over 60 to 64 years: In households: Living alone: No income With income: \$1 to \$4,999 or loss \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 or more Not living alone: With income No income In group quarters: With income No income 65 to 74 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND INCOME IN 1989) 75 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND INCOME IN 1989)	29368 29377 29386 29395 29404 29413 29422 29431 29440 29449 29458 29467 29476 29584	5089 5098 5107 5116 5125 5134 5143 5152 5161 5170 5179 5188 5197 5305	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,10 1,11 1,12 2,1 3,1
PB99.	AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1989(1) BY AGE(3) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(3) [9] Universe: Persons 60 years and over Total: 60 to 64 years: In households: Living alone Not living alone In group quarters 65 to 74 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE) 75 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	29692 29707 29722 29737 29782	5413 5428 5443 5458 5503	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,2,1 1,3,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB100. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SEX(2) BY AGE(16) [64]				
<i>Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined</i>				
Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
Male:				
	Under 1 year	29827	5548	1,1,1
	1 year.....	29836	5557	1,1,2
	2 years.....	29845	5566	1,1,3
	3 years.....	29854	5575	1,1,4
	4 years.....	29863	5584	1,1,5
	5 years.....	29872	5593	1,1,6
	6 years.....	29881	5602	1,1,7
	7 years.....	29890	5611	1,1,8
	8 to 11 years.....	29899	5620	1,1,9
	12 to 17 years.....	29908	5629	1,1,10
	18 to 24 years.....	29917	5638	1,1,11
	25 to 44 years.....	29926	5647	1,1,12
	45 to 59 years.....	29935	5656	1,1,13
	60 to 64 years.....	29944	5665	1,1,14
	65 to 74 years.....	29953	5674	1,1,15
	75 years and over	29962	5683	1,1,16
Female:				
	(Repeat AGE)	29971	5692	1,2,1
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat SEX By AGE)	30115	5836 2,	1,1
PB101. AGE(9) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(9) [81]				
<i>Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined</i>				
Under 5 years:				
	Under .50	30403	6124	1,1
	.50 to .74	30412	6133	1,2
	.75 to .99	30421	6142	1,3
	1.00 to 1.24	30430	6151	1,4
	1.25 to 1.49	30439	6160	1,5
	1.50 to 1.74	30448	6169	1,6
	1.75 to 1.84	30457	6178	1,7
	1.85 to 1.99	30466	6187	1,8
	2.00 and over	30475	6196	1,9
5 to 11 years:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	30484	6205	2,1
12 to 17 years:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	30565	6286	3,1
18 to 24 years:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	30646	6367	4,1
25 to 44 years:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	30727	6448	5,1
45 to 59 years:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	30808	6529	6,1
60 to 64 years:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	30889	6610	7,1
65 to 74 years:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	30970	6691	8,1
75 years and over:				
	(Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL)	31051	6772	9,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB102. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(12) [24]				
<i>Universe: Families</i>				
Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
Married-couple family:				
With related children under 18 years:				
	Under 5 years only.....	31132.....	6853.....	1,1
	5 to 17 years only.....	31141.....	6862.....	1,2
	Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years.....	31150.....	6871.....	1,3
	No related children under 18 years.....	31159.....	6880.....	1,4
Other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
With related children under 18 years:				
	Under 5 years only.....	31168.....	6889.....	1,5
	5 to 17 years only.....	31177.....	6898.....	1,6
	Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years.....	31186.....	6907.....	1,7
	No related children under 18 years.....	31195.....	6916.....	1,8
Female householder, no husband present:				
With related children under 18 years:				
	Under 5 years only.....	31204.....	6925.....	1,9
	5 to 17 years only.....	31213.....	6934.....	1,10
	Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years.....	31222.....	6943.....	1,11
	No related children under 18 years.....	31231.....	6952.....	1,12
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN).....				
		31240.....	6961.....	2,1
PB103. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE(15) [30]				
<i>Universe: Related children under 18 years</i>				
Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
In married-couple family:				
	Under 3 years.....	31348.....	7069.....	1,1
	3 and 4 years.....	31357.....	7078.....	1,2
	5 years.....	31366.....	7087.....	1,3
	6 to 11 years.....	31375.....	7096.....	1,4
	12 to 17 years.....	31384.....	7105.....	1,5
In other family:				
Male householder, no wife present:				
	Under 3 years.....	31393.....	7114.....	1,6
	3 and 4 years.....	31402.....	7123.....	1,7
	5 years.....	31411.....	7132.....	1,8
	6 to 11 years.....	31420.....	7141.....	1,9
	12 to 17 years.....	31429.....	7150.....	1,10
Female householder, no husband present:				
	Under 3 years.....	31438.....	7159.....	1,11
	3 and 4 years.....	31447.....	7168.....	1,12
	5 years.....	31456.....	7177.....	1,13
	6 to 11 years.....	31465.....	7186.....	1,14
	12 to 17 years.....	31474.....	7195.....	1,15
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
(Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND AGE).....				
		31483.....	7204.....	2,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB104.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [16] <i>Universe: Families</i> Income in 1989 above poverty level: Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years Householder 60 to 64 years Householder 65 to 74 years Householder 75 years and over Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER) Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat TENURE By AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	31618..... 31627..... 31636..... 31645..... 31654..... 31690.....	7339 7348 7357 7366 7375 7411	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,2,1 2,1,1
PB105.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND WORK EXPERIENCE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1989(15) [30] <i>Universe: Families</i> Income in 1989 above poverty level: Married-couple family: Householder worked year round full time in 1989: Spouse worked year round full time in 1989 Spouse worked less than year round full time in 1989 Spouse did not work in 1989..... Householder worked less than year round full time in 1989: Spouse worked year round full time in 1989 Spouse worked less than year round full time in 1989 Spouse did not work in 1989..... Householder did not work in 1989: Spouse worked year round full time in 1989 Spouse worked less than year round full time in 1989 Spouse did not work in 1989..... Other family: Male householder, no wife present: Householder worked year round full time in 1989 Householder worked less than year round full time in 1989..... Householder did not work in 1989..... Female householder, no husband present: Householder worked year round full time in 1989 Householder worked less than year round full time in 1989..... Householder did not work in 1989..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND WORK EXPERIENCE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1989).....	31762..... 31771..... 31780..... 31789..... 31798..... 31807..... 31816..... 31825..... 31834..... 31843..... 31852..... 31861..... 31870..... 31879..... 31888..... 31897.....	7483 7492 7501 7510 7519 7528 7537 7546 7555 7564 7573 7582 7591 7600 7609 7618	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,10 1,11 1,12 1,13 1,14 1,15 2,1
PB106.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLDER(6) [12] <i>Universe: Families</i> Income in 1989 above poverty level: Married-couple family: Householder a high school graduate Householder not a high school graduate	32032..... 32041.....	7753 7762	1,1 1,2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB106.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLDER(6) [12]—Con. Other family: Male householder, no wife present: Householder a high school graduate..... Householder not a high school graduate..... Female householder, no husband present: Householder a high school graduate..... Householder not a high school graduate..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLDER).....	32050..... 32059..... 32068..... 32077..... 32086.....	7771..... 7780..... 7789..... 7798..... 7807.....	1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 2,1
PB107.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY WORK DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [4] Universe: Families with householder 16 to 64 years Income in 1989 above poverty level: Householder with a work disability..... Householder with no work disability..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat WORK DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER).....	32140..... 32149..... 32158.....	7861..... 7870..... 7879.....	1,1 1,2 2,1
PB108.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY NATIVITY AND YEAR OF ENTRY OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [8] Universe: Families Income in 1989 above poverty level: Householder native..... Householder foreign born: Immigrated 1985 to 1990..... Immigrated 1980 to 1984..... Immigrated before 1980..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat NATIVITY AND YEAR OF ENTRY OF HOUSEHOLDER).....	32176..... 32185..... 32194..... 32203..... 32212.....	7897..... 7906..... 7915..... 7924..... 7933.....	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 2,1
PB109.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(18) [36] Universe: Families Income in 1989 above poverty level: Married-couple family: Householder 15 to 24 years..... Householder 25 to 44 years..... Householder 45 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over..... Other family: Male householder, no wife present: Householder 15 to 24 years..... Householder 25 to 44 years..... Householder 45 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over..... Female householder, no husband present: Householder 15 to 24 years..... Filler..... End of Segment.....	32248..... 32257..... 32266..... 32275..... 32284..... 32293..... 32302..... 32311..... 32320..... 32329..... 32338..... 32347..... 32356..... 32365.....	7969..... 7978..... 7987..... 7996..... 8005..... 8014..... 8023..... 8032..... 8041..... 8050..... 8059..... 8068..... 8077..... 8086	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,10 1,11 1,12 1,13

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB109.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(18) [36]—Con.			
	Householder 25 to 44 years	32673	301	1,14
	Householder 45 to 59 years	32682	310	1,15
	Householder 60 to 64 years	32691	319	1,16
	Householder 65 to 74 years	32700	328	1,17
	Householder 75 years and over	32709	337	1,18
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	32718	346	2,1
PB110.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(6) [12] <i>Universe: Families</i>			
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:			
	Married-couple family:			
	With public assistance income	32880	508	1,1
	No public assistance income	32889	517	1,2
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present:			
	With public assistance income	32898	526	1,3
	No public assistance income	32907	535	1,4
	Female householder, no husband present:			
	With public assistance income	32916	544	1,5
	No public assistance income	32925	553	1,6
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	32934	562	2,1
PB111.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(6) [12] <i>Universe: Families</i>			
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:			
	Married-couple family:			
	With Social Security income	32988	616	1,1
	No Social Security income	32997	625	1,2
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present:			
	With Social Security income	33006	634	1,3
	No Social Security income	33015	643	1,4
	Female householder, no husband present:			
	With Social Security income	33024	652	1,5
	No Social Security income	33033	661	1,6
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat FAMILY TYPE AND SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	33042	670	2,1
PB112.	AGGREGATE INCOME DEFICIT IN 1989(1) BY FAMILY TYPE(3) [3] <i>Universe: Families with income below the poverty level in 1989</i>			
	Total:			
	Married-couple family	33096	724	1,1
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present	33111	739	1,2
	Female householder, no husband present	33126	754	1,3
PB113.	AGGREGATE INCOME DEFICIT IN 1989(1) BY SEX(2) [2] <i>Universe: Unrelated individuals with income below poverty level in 1989</i>			
	Total:			
	Male	33141	769	1,1
	Female	33156	784	1,2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB114.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SEX(2) [4] <i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</i> Income in 1989 above poverty level: Male Female..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat SEX).....	33171 33180 33189	799..... 808..... 817.....	1,1 1,2 2,1
PB115.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SEX(2) BY AGE(5) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(5) [100] <i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</i> Income in 1989 above poverty level: Male: Under 25 years: Nonfamily householder: Living alone Not living alone Other unrelated individuals: In family households..... In nonfamily households..... In group quarters 25 to 59 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP) 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP) 65 to 74 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP) 75 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP) Female: (Repeat AGE By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP) Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat SEX By AGE By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP)	33207 33216 33225 33234 33243 33252 33297 33342 33387 33432 33657	835..... 844..... 853..... 862..... 871..... 880..... 925..... 970..... 1015..... 1060..... 1285.....	1,1,1,1 1,1,1,2 1,1,1,3 1,1,1,4 1,1,1,5 1,1,2,1 1,1,3,1 1,1,4,1 1,1,5,1 1,2,1,1 2,1,1,1
PB116.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP, AND TENURE(17) [34] <i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</i> Income in 1989 above poverty level: In households: Householder 15 to 64 years: Nonfamily householder: Living alone: In owner-occupied housing units..... In renter-occupied housing units Not living alone: In owner-occupied housing units..... In renter-occupied housing units Other persons in households: In family households: In owner-occupied housing units..... In renter-occupied housing units In nonfamily households: In owner-occupied housing units..... In renter-occupied housing units	34107 34116 34125 34134 34143 34152 34161 34170	1735..... 1744..... 1753..... 1762..... 1771..... 1780..... 1789..... 1798.....	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB116. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP, AND TENURE(17) [34]—Con.				
	Householder 65 years and over:			
	Nonfamily householder:			
	Living alone:			
	In owner-occupied housing units	34179	1807	1,9
	In renter-occupied housing units	34188	1816	1,10
	Not living alone:			
	In owner-occupied housing units	34197	1825	1,11
	In renter-occupied housing units	34206	1834	1,12
	Other persons in households:			
	In family households:			
	In owner-occupied housing units	34215	1843	1,13
	In renter-occupied housing units	34224	1852	1,14
	In nonfamily households:			
	In owner-occupied housing units	34233	1861	1,15
	In renter-occupied housing units	34242	1870	1,16
	In group quarters	34251	1879	1,17
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP, AND TENURE)	34260	1888	2,1
PB117. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1989(15) [30]				
	<i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</i>			
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:			
	Nonfamily householder:			
	Living alone:			
	Worked year round full time in 1989	34413	2041	1,1
	Worked less than year round full time in 1989	34422	2050	1,2
	Did not work in 1989	34431	2059	1,3
	Not living alone:			
	Worked year round full time in 1989	34440	2068	1,4
	Worked less than year round full time in 1989	34449	2077	1,5
	Did not work in 1989	34458	2086	1,6
	Other unrelated individuals:			
	In family households:			
	Worked year round full time in 1989	34467	2095	1,7
	Worked less than year round full time in 1989	34476	2104	1,8
	Did not work in 1989	34485	2113	1,9
	In nonfamily households:			
	Worked year round full time in 1989	34494	2122	1,10
	Worked less than year round full time in 1989	34503	2131	1,11
	Did not work in 1989	34512	2140	1,12
	In group quarters:			
	Worked year round full time in 1989	34521	2149	1,13
	Worked less than year round full time in 1989	34530	2158	1,14
	Did not work in 1989	34539	2167	1,15
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1989)	34548	2176	2,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB118. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(10) [20]				
<i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</i>				
Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
Nonfamily householder:				
Living alone:				
	High school graduate	34683	2311	1,1
	Not high school graduate	34692	2320	1,2
Not living alone:				
	High school graduate	34701	2329	1,3
	Not high school graduate	34710	2338	1,4
Other unrelated individuals:				
In family households:				
	High school graduate	34719	2347	1,5
	Not high school graduate	34728	2356	1,6
In nonfamily households:				
	High school graduate	34737	2365	1,7
	Not high school graduate	34746	2374	1,8
In group quarters:				
	High school graduate	34755	2383	1,9
	Not high school graduate	34764	2392	1,10
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)	34773	2401	2,1
PB119. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND WORK DISABILITY STATUS(10) [20]				
<i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</i>				
Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
Nonfamily householder:				
Living alone:				
	With a work disability	34863	2491	1,1
	No work disability	34872	2500	1,2
Not living alone:				
	With a work disability	34881	2509	1,3
	No work disability	34890	2518	1,4
Other unrelated individuals:				
In family households:				
	With a work disability	34899	2527	1,5
	No work disability	34908	2536	1,6
In nonfamily households:				
	With a work disability	34917	2545	1,7
	No work disability	34926	2554	1,8
In group quarters:				
	With a work disability	34935	2563	1,9
	No work disability	34944	2572	1,10
Income in 1989 below poverty level:				
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND WORK DISABILITY STATUS)	34953	2581	2,1
PB120. POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP, NATIVITY, AND YEAR OF ENTRY(20) [40]				
<i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</i>				
Income in 1989 above poverty level:				
Nonfamily householder:				
Living alone:				
	Native	35043	2671	1,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB120.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP, NATIVITY, AND YEAR OF ENTRY(20) [40]—Con.			
	Foreign born:			
	Immigrated 1985 to 1990.....	35052.....	2680.....	1,2
	Immigrated 1980 to 1984.....	35061.....	2689.....	1,3
	Immigrated before 1980.....	35070.....	2698.....	1,4
	Not living alone:			
	Native.....	35079.....	2707.....	1,5
	Foreign born:			
	Immigrated 1985 to 1990.....	35088.....	2716.....	1,6
	Immigrated 1980 to 1984.....	35097.....	2725.....	1,7
	Immigrated before 1980.....	35106.....	2734.....	1,8
	Other unrelated individuals:			
	In family households:			
	Native.....	35115.....	2743.....	1,9
	Foreign born:			
	Immigrated 1985 to 1990.....	35124.....	2752.....	1,10
	Immigrated 1980 to 1984.....	35133.....	2761.....	1,11
	Immigrated before 1980.....	35142.....	2770.....	1,12
	In nonfamily households:			
	Native.....	35151.....	2779.....	1,13
	Foreign born:			
	Immigrated 1985 to 1990.....	35160.....	2788.....	1,14
	Immigrated 1980 to 1984.....	35169.....	2797.....	1,15
	Immigrated before 1980.....	35178.....	2806.....	1,16
	In group quarters:			
	Native.....	35187.....	2815.....	1,17
	Foreign born:			
	Immigrated 1985 to 1990.....	35196.....	2824.....	1,18
	Immigrated 1980 to 1984.....	35205.....	2833.....	1,19
	Immigrated before 1980.....	35214.....	2842.....	1,20
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP, NATIVITY, AND YEAR OF ENTRY).....	35223.....	2851.....	2,1
PB121.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(10) [20]			
	<i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</i>			
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:			
	Nonfamily householder:			
	Living alone:			
	With public assistance income.....	35403.....	3031.....	1,1
	No public assistance income.....	35412.....	3040.....	1,2
	Not living alone:			
	With public assistance income.....	35421.....	3049.....	1,3
	No public assistance income.....	35430.....	3058.....	1,4
	Other unrelated individuals:			
	In family households:			
	With public assistance income.....	35439.....	3067.....	1,5
	No public assistance income.....	35448.....	3076.....	1,6
	In nonfamily households:			
	With public assistance income.....	35457.....	3085.....	1,7
	No public assistance income.....	35466.....	3094.....	1,8
	In group quarters:			
	With public assistance income.....	35475.....	3103.....	1,9
	No public assistance income.....	35484.....	3112.....	1,10
	Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989).....	35493.....	3121.....	2,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB122.	POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(10) [20] <i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1989 above poverty level:</i> Nonfamily householder: Living alone: With Social Security income..... No Social Security income..... Not living alone: With Social Security income..... No Social Security income..... Other unrelated individuals: In family households: With Social Security income..... No Social Security income..... In nonfamily households: With Social Security income..... No Social Security income..... In group quarters: With Social Security income..... No Social Security income..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	35583..... 35592..... 35601..... 35610..... 35619..... 35628..... 35637..... 35646..... 35655..... 35664..... 35673.....	3211..... 3220..... 3229..... 3238..... 3247..... 3256..... 3265..... 3274..... 3283..... 3292..... 3301.....	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 1,9 1,10 2,1
PB123.	IMPUTATION OF RELATIONSHIP(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons in households</i> Allocated..... Not allocated	35763..... 35772.....	3391..... 3400.....	1 2
PB124.	IMPUTATION OF GROUP QUARTERS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons in group quarters</i> Allocated..... Not allocated	35781..... 35790.....	3409..... 3418.....	1 2
PB125.	IMPUTATION OF SEX(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Allocated..... Not allocated	35799..... 35808.....	3427..... 3436.....	1 2
PB126.	IMPUTATION OF AGE(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Allocated..... Not allocated	35817..... 35826.....	3445..... 3454.....	1 2
PB127.	IMPUTATION OF MARITAL STATUS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over</i> Allocated..... Not allocated	35835..... 35844.....	3463..... 3472.....	1 2
PB128.	IMPUTATION OF PLACE OF BIRTH(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Allocated..... Not allocated	35853..... 35862.....	3481..... 3490.....	1 2
PB129.	IMPUTATION OF CITIZENSHIP(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Allocated..... Not allocated	35871..... 35880.....	3499..... 3508.....	1 2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB130.	IMPUTATION OF YEAR OF ENTRY(2) [2] <i>Universe: Foreign-born persons</i>			
	Allocated	35889.....	3517	1
	Not allocated.....	35898.....	3526	2
PB131.	IMPUTATION OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons 3 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	35907.....	3535	1
	Not allocated.....	35916.....	3544	2
PB132.	IMPUTATION OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons 25 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	35925.....	3553	1
	Not allocated.....	35934.....	3562	2
PB133.	IMPUTATION OF RESIDENCE IN 1985(4) [4] <i>Universe: Persons 5 years and over</i> Different house in 1985:			
	Allocated:			
	One or more but not all geographic parts allocated.....	35943.....	3571	1
	All geographic parts allocated	35952.....	3580	2
	Not allocated.....	35961.....	3589	3
	Same house in 1985	35970.....	3598	4
PB134.	IMPUTATION OF LANGUAGE STATUS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons 5 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	35979.....	3607	1
	Not allocated.....	35988.....	3616	2
PB135.	IMPUTATION OF LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(3) [3] <i>Universe: Persons 5 years and over</i>			
	Speak only English.....	35997.....	3625	1
	Speak other language:			
	Allocated	36006.....	3634	2
	Not allocated.....	36015.....	3643	3
PB136.	IMPUTATION OF ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH(3) [3] <i>Universe: Persons 5 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	36042.....	3670	1
	Not allocated.....	36051.....	3678	2
PB138.	IMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE(2) [2] <i>Universe: Civilian veterans 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	36069.....	3697	1
	Not allocated.....	36078.....	3706	2
PB139.	IMPUTATION OF WORK DISABILITY STATUS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	36087.....	3715	1
	Not allocated.....	36096.....	3724	2
PB140.	IMPUTATION OF MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	36105.....	3733	1
	Not allocated.....	36114.....	3742	2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB141.	IMPUTATION OF SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated.....	36123	3751	1
	Not allocated	36132	3760	2
PB142.	IMPUTATION OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(2) [2] <i>Universe: Females 15 years and over</i>			
	Allocated.....	36141	3769	1
	Not allocated	36150	3778	2
PB143.	IMPUTATION OF PLACE OF WORK(3) [3] <i>Universe: Workers 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated:			
	One or more but not all geographic parts allocated	36159	3787	1
	All geographic parts allocated.....	36168	3796	2
	Not allocated	36177	3805	3
PB144.	IMPUTATION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK(2) [2] <i>Universe: Workers 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated.....	36186	3814	1
	Not allocated	36195	3823	2
PB145.	IMPUTATION OF PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY(3) [3] <i>Universe: Workers 16 years and over</i>			
	Car, truck, or van:			
	Allocated.....	36204	3832	1
	Not allocated	36213	3841	2
	Other means.....	36222	3850 3	
PB146.	IMPUTATION OF TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK(3) [3] <i>Universe: Workers 16 years and over</i>			
	Did not work at home:			
	Allocated.....	36231	3859	1
	Not allocated	36240	3868	2
	Worked at home.....	36249	3877	3
PB147.	IMPUTATION OF TRAVEL TIME TO WORK(3) [3] <i>Universe: Workers 16 years and over</i>			
	Did not work at home:			
	Allocated.....	36258	3886	1
	Not allocated	36267	3895	2
	Worked at home.....	36276	3904	3
PB148.	IMPUTATION OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated.....	36285	3913	1
	Not allocated	36294	3922	2
PB149.	IMPUTATION OF WORK STATUS IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated.....	36303	3931	1
	Not allocated	36312	3940	2
PB150.	IMPUTATION OF USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1989(3) [3] <i>Universe: Persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Worked in 1989:			
	Allocated.....	36321	3949	1
	Not allocated	36330	3958	2
	Did not work in 1989	36339	3967	3

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB151.	IMPUTATION OF WEEKS WORKED IN 1989(3) [3] <i>Universe: Persons 16 years and over</i> Worked in 1989:			
	Allocated	36348	3976	1
	Not allocated	36357	3985	2
	Did not work in 1989	36366	3994	3
PB152.	IMPUTATION OF INDUSTRY(2) [2] <i>Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	36375	4003	1
	Not allocated	36384	4012	2
PB153.	IMPUTATION OF OCCUPATION(2) [2] <i>Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	36393	4021	1
	Not allocated	36402	4030	2
PB154.	IMPUTATION OF CLASS OF WORKER(2) [2] <i>Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	36411	4039	1
	Not allocated	36420	4048	2
PB155.	IMPUTATION OF INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over</i>			
	Allocated	36429	4057	1
	Not allocated	36438	4066	2
PB156.	IMPUTATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i>			
	Allocated	36447	4075	1
	Not allocated	36456	4084	2
PB157.	IMPUTATION OF FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Families</i>			
	Allocated	36465	4093	1
	Not allocated	36474	4102	2
PB158.	IMPUTATION OF NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] <i>Universe: Nonfamily households</i>			
	Allocated	36483	4111	1
	Not allocated	36492	4120	2
PB159.	IMPUTATION OF FAMILY INCOME IN 1989(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [4] <i>Universe: Families</i>			
	Allocated:			
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	36501	4129	1,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	36510	4138	1,2
	Not allocated:			
	(Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989)	36519	4147	2,1
PB160.	IMPUTATION OF FAMILY OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL INCOME IN 1989 AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(6) [6] <i>Universe: Persons for whom poverty status is determined</i>			
	In families:			
	Family income in 1989 allocated	36537	4165	1
	Family income in 1989 not allocated:			
	Income in 1989 above poverty level	36546	4174	2
	Income in 1989 below poverty level	36555	4183	3
	Unrelated individuals:			
	Income in 1989 allocated	36564	4192	4

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
PB160.	IMPUTATION OF FAMILY OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL INCOME IN 1989 AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(6) [6]—Con. Income in 1989 not allocated: Income in 1989 above poverty level..... Income in 1989 below poverty level.....	36573..... 36582.....	4201..... 4210.....	5 6
PB161.	IMPUTATION OF INCOME IN 1989(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [4] <i>Universe: Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</i> Allocated: Income in 1989 above poverty level..... Income in 1989 below poverty level..... Not allocated: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989)	36591..... 36600..... 36609.....	4219..... 4228..... 4237.....	1,1 1,2 2,1
HB1.	TENURE(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied..... Renter occupied.....	36627..... 36636.....	4255..... 4264.....	1 2
HB2.	TENURE(2) BY BEDROOMS(6) [12] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: No bedroom..... 1 bedroom..... 2 bedrooms..... 3 bedrooms..... 4 bedrooms..... 5 or more bedrooms..... Renter occupied: (Repeat BEDROOMS).....	36645..... 36654..... 36663..... 36672..... 36681..... 36690..... 36699.....	4273..... 4282..... 4291..... 4300..... 4309..... 4318..... 4327.....	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 2,1
HB3.	TENURE(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(8) [16] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: 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..... Renter occupied: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	36753..... 36762..... 36771..... 36780..... 36789..... 36798..... 36807..... 36816..... 36825.....	4381..... 4390..... 4399..... 4408..... 4417..... 4426..... 4435..... 4444..... 4453.....	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 2,1
HB4.	TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(3) [12] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Complete plumbing facilities: 1.00 or less..... 1.01 to 1.50..... 1.51 or more..... Lacking complete plumbing facilities: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)..... Renter occupied: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES By PERSONS PER ROOM)	36897..... 36906..... 36915..... 36924..... 36951.....	4525..... 4534..... 4543..... 4552..... 4579.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,2,1 2,1,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB5.	TENURE(2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(8) [16] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied:			
	None.....	37005.....	4633.....	1,1
	1.....	37014.....	4642.....	1,2
	2.....	37023.....	4651.....	1,3
	3.....	37032.....	4660.....	1,4
	4.....	37041.....	4669.....	1,5
	5.....	37050.....	4678.....	1,6
	6.....	37059.....	4687.....	1,7
	7 or more.....	37068.....	4696.....	1,8
	Renter occupied: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	37077.....	4705.....	2,1
HB6.	AGGREGATE VEHICLES AVAILABLE(1) BY TENURE(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Total:			
	Owner occupied	37149.....	4777.....	1,1
	Renter occupied	37158.....	4786.....	1,2
HB7.	TENURE(2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(6) [12] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied:			
	1989 to March 1990.....	37167.....	4795.....	1,1
	1985 to 1988	37176.....	4804.....	1,2
	1980 to 1984	37185.....	4813.....	1,3
	1970 to 1979	37194.....	4822.....	1,4
	1960 to 1969	37203.....	4831.....	1,5
	1959 or earlier.....	37212.....	4840.....	1,6
	Renter occupied: (Repeat YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT)	37221.....	4849.....	2,1
HB8.	TENURE(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [4] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied:			
	Complete kitchen facilities	37275.....	4903.....	1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	37284.....	4912.....	1,2
	Renter occupied: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	37293.....	4921.....	2,1
HB9.	TENURE(2) BY SOURCE OF WATER(4) [8] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied:			
	Public system or private company	37311.....	4939.....	1,1
	Individual well:			
	Drilled	37320.....	4948.....	1,2
	Dug.....	37329.....	4957.....	1,3
	Some other source.....	37338.....	4966.....	1,4
	Renter occupied: (Repeat SOURCE OF WATER)	37347.....	4975.....	2,1
HB10.	TENURE(2) BY SEWAGE DISPOSAL(3) [6] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied:			
	Public sewer.....	37383.....	5011.....	1,1
	Septic tank or cesspool.....	37392.....	5020.....	1,2
	Other means.....	37401.....	5029.....	1,3
	Renter occupied: (Repeat SEWAGE DISPOSAL).....	37410.....	5038.....	2,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB11.	TENURE(2) BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL(9) [18] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied:			
	Utility gas.....	37437	5065	1,1
	Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	37446	5074	1,2
	Electricity.....	37455	5083	1,3
	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	37464	5092	1,4
	Coal or coke.....	37473	5101	1,5
	Wood.....	37482	5110	1,6
	Solar energy.....	37491	5119	1,7
	Other fuel.....	37500	5128	1,8
	No fuel used.....	37509	5137	1,9
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat HOUSE HEATING FUEL).....	37518	5146	2,1
HB12.	GROSS RENT(27) [27] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> With cash rent:			
	Less than \$80.....	37599	5227	1
	\$80 to \$99.....	37608	5236	2
	\$100 to \$124.....	37617	5245	3
	\$125 to \$149.....	37626	5254	4
	\$150 to \$174.....	37635	5263	5
	\$175 to \$199.....	37644	5272	6
	\$200 to \$224.....	37653	5281	7
	\$225 to \$249.....	37662	5290	8
	\$250 to \$274.....	37671	5299	9
	\$275 to \$299.....	37680	5308	10
	\$300 to \$324.....	37689	5317	11
	\$325 to \$349.....	37698	5326	12
	\$350 to \$374.....	37707	5335	13
	\$375 to \$399.....	37716	5344	14
	\$400 to \$424.....	37725	5353	15
	\$425 to \$449.....	37734	5362	16
	\$450 to \$474.....	37743	5371	17
	\$475 to \$499.....	37752	5380	18
	\$500 to \$549.....	37761	5389	19
	\$550 to \$599.....	37770	5398	20
	\$600 to \$649.....	37779	5407	21
	\$650 to \$699.....	37788	5416	22
	\$700 to \$749.....	37797	5425	23
	\$750 to \$999.....	37806	5434	24
	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	37815	5443	25
	\$2,000 or more.....	37824	5452	26
	No cash rent.....	37833	5461	27
HB12A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Median gross rent.....	37842	5470	1
HB13.	AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Total.....	37851	5479	1
HB14.	TENURE(2) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(25) [50] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	37866	5494	1,1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	37875	5503	1,2
	\$10,000 to \$12,499.....	37884	5512	1,3
	\$12,500 to \$14,999.....	37893	5521	1,4

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB14.	TENURE(2) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(25) [50]—Con.			
	\$15,000 to \$17,499	37902	5530	1,5
	\$17,500 to \$19,999	37911	5539	1,6
	\$20,000 to \$22,499	37920	5548	1,7
	\$22,500 to \$24,999	37929	5557	1,8
	\$25,000 to \$27,499	37938	5566	1,9
	\$27,500 to \$29,999	37947	5575	1,10
	\$30,000 to \$32,499	37956	5584	1,11
	\$32,500 to \$34,999	37965	5593	1,12
	\$35,000 to \$37,499	37974	5602	1,13
	\$37,500 to \$39,999	37983	5611	1,14
	\$40,000 to \$42,499	37992	5620	1,15
	\$42,500 to \$44,999	38001	5629	1,16
	\$45,000 to \$47,499	38010	5638	1,17
	\$47,500 to \$49,999	38019	5647	1,18
	\$50,000 to \$54,999	38028	5656	1,19
	\$55,000 to \$59,999	38037	5665	1,20
	\$60,000 to \$74,999	38046	5674	1,21
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	38055	5683	1,22
	\$100,000 to \$124,999	38064	5692	1,23
	\$125,000 to \$149,999	38073	5701	1,24
	\$150,000 or more	38082	5710	1,25
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	38091	5719	2,1
HB14A.	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) [1]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Median household income in 1989	38316	5944	1
HB14B.	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY TENURE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Median household income in 1989:			
	Owner occupied	38325	5953	1,1
	Renter occupied	38334	5962	1,2
HB15.	AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [8]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Owner occupied:			
	Householder 15 to 59 years	38343	5971	1,1,1
	Householder 60 to 64 years	38358	5986	1,1,2
	Householder 65 to 74 years	38373	6001	1,1,3
	Householder 75 years and over	38388	6016	1,1,4
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	38403	6031	1,2,1
HB16.	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(8) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [80]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units			
	Less than \$10,000:			
	Less than 10 percent	38463	6091	1,1
	10 to 14 percent	38472	6100	1,2
	15 to 19 percent	38481	6109	1,3
	20 to 24 percent	38490	6118	1,4
	25 to 29 percent	38499	6127	1,5
	30 to 34 percent	38508	6136	1,6
	35 to 39 percent	38517	6145	1,7
	40 to 49 percent	38526	6154	1,8
	50 percent or more	38535	6163	1,9
	Not computed	38544	6172	1,10

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB16.	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(8) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [80]—Con.			
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	38553	6181	2,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	38643	6271	3,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	38733	6361	4,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	38823	6451	5,1
	\$30,000 to \$34,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	38913	6541	6,1
	\$35,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	39003	6631	7,1
	\$50,000 or more: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	39093	6721	8,1
HB16A.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) [1] 1 implied decimal(s) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	39183	6811	1
HB16B.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(8) [8] 1 implied decimal(s) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989:			
	Less than \$10,000	39192	6820	1,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	39201	6829	1,2
	\$15,000 to \$19,999	39210	6838	1,3
	\$20,000 to \$24,999	39219	6847	1,4
	\$25,000 to \$29,999	39228	6856	1,5
	\$30,000 to \$34,999	39237	6865	1,6
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	39246	6874	1,7
	\$50,000 or more	39255	6883	1,8
HB16C.	MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) [2] 1 implied decimal(s) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989:			
	Less than \$35,000	39264	6892	1,1
	\$35,000 or more	39273	6901	1,2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB17.	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(8) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(10) [160] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Less than \$10,000: With a mortgage: Less than 10 percent 10 to 14 percent 15 to 19 percent 20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 to 39 percent 40 to 49 percent 50 percent or more Not computed Not mortgaged: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$25,000 to \$29,999: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$30,000 to \$34,999: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) \$35,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) Filler End of Segment \$35,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)—Con. \$50,000 or more: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989) HB17A. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989: With a mortgage Not mortgaged	39282 39291 39300 39309 39318 39327 39336 39345 39354 39363 39372 39462 39642 39822 40002 40182 40362 40461 40766 40847	6910 6919 6928 6937 6946 6955 6964 6973 6982 6991 7000 7090 7270 7450 7630 7810 7990 8089 301 382	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9 1,1,10 1,2,1 2,1,1 3,1,1 4,1,1 5,1,1 6,1,1 7,1,1 7,2,2 8,1,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB17B. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(8) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [16]				
<i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i>				
Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989:				
Less than \$10,000:				
	With a mortgage.....	41045.....	580.....	1,1,1
	Not mortgaged.....	41054.....	589.....	1,1,2
\$10,000 to \$14,999:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS).....	41063.....	598.....	1,2,1
\$15,000 to \$19,999:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS).....	41081.....	616.....	1,3,1
\$20,000 to \$24,999:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS).....	41099.....	634.....	1,4,1
\$25,000 to \$29,999:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS).....	41117.....	6521.....	5,1
\$30,000 to \$34,999:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS).....	41135.....	670.....	1,6,1
\$35,000 to \$49,999:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS).....	41153.....	688.....	1,7,1
\$50,000 or more:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS).....	41171.....	706.....	1,8,1
HB17C. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(1) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(2) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [4]				
1 implied decimal(s)				
<i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i>				
Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989:				
Less than \$35,000:				
	With a mortgage.....	41189.....	724.....	1,1,1
	Not mortgaged.....	41198.....	733.....	1,1,2
\$35,000 or more:				
	(Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS).....	41207.....	742.....	1,2,1
HB18. MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(31) [31]				
<i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i>				
With a mortgage:				
	Less than \$200.....	41225.....	760.....	1
	\$200 to \$249.....	41234.....	769.....	2
	\$250 to \$299.....	41243.....	778.....	3
	\$300 to \$349.....	41252.....	787.....	4
	\$350 to \$399.....	41261.....	796.....	5
	\$400 to \$449.....	41270.....	805.....	6
	\$450 to \$499.....	41279.....	814.....	7
	\$500 to \$549.....	41288.....	823.....	8
	\$550 to \$599.....	41297.....	832.....	9
	\$600 to \$649.....	41306.....	841.....	10
	\$650 to \$699.....	41315.....	850.....	11
	\$700 to \$749.....	41324.....	859.....	12
	\$750 to \$799.....	41333.....	868.....	13
	\$800 to \$849.....	41342.....	877.....	14
	\$850 to \$899.....	41351.....	886.....	15
	\$900 to \$949.....	41360.....	895.....	16
	\$950 to \$999.....	41369.....	904.....	17
	\$1,000 to \$1,249.....	41378.....	913.....	18

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB18.	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(31) [31]—Con.			
	\$1,250 to \$1,499	41387	922	19
	\$1,500 to \$1,999	41396	931	20
	\$2,000 or more	41405	940	21
	Not mortgaged:			
	Less than \$100	41414	949	22
	\$100 to \$149	41423	958	23
	\$150 to \$199	41432	967	24
	\$200 to \$249	41441	976	25
	\$250 to \$299	41450	985	26
	\$300 to \$349	41459	994	27
	\$350 to \$399	41468	1003	28
	\$400 to \$449	41477	1012	29
	\$450 to \$499	41486	1021	30
	\$500 or more	41495	1030	31
HB18A.	MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AND MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	With a mortgage	41504	1039	1
	Not mortgaged	41513	1048	2
HB19.	AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(1) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	With a mortgage	41522	1057	1,1
	Not mortgaged	41537	1072	1,2
HB20.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(2) [16]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:			
	Complete plumbing facilities:			
	1.00 or less	41552	1087	1,1,1,1
	1.01 or more	41561	1096	1,1,1,2
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities:			
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	41570	1105	1,1,2,1
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:			
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES By PERSONS PER ROOM)	41588	1123	1,2,1,1
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By PLUMBING FACILITIES By PERSONS PER ROOM)	41624	1159	2,1,1,1
HB21.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(3) [12]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	Income in 1989 above poverty level:			
	1950 to March 1990	41696	1231	1,1,1
	1940 to 1949	41705	1240	1,1,2
	1939 or earlier	41714	1249	1,1,3
	Income in 1989 below poverty level:			
	(Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	41723	1258	1,2,1
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	41750	1285	2,1,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB22.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN(7) [28] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Income in 1989 above poverty level: Family households: Married-couple family: With own children under 18 years..... No own children under 18 years Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With own children under 18 years..... No own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present: With own children under 18 years..... No own children under 18 years Nonfamily households Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN) Renter occupied: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN)	41804 41813 41822 41831 41840 41849 41858 41867 41930	1339..... 1348..... 1357..... 1366..... 1375..... 1384..... 1393..... 1402..... 1465.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,2,1 2,1,1
HB23.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [8] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Income in 1989 above poverty level: None 1 or more Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE) Renter occupied: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	42056 42065 42074 42092	1591..... 1600..... 1609..... 1627.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,2,1 2,1,1
HB24.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [8] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Income in 1989 above poverty level: With telephone No telephone..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)..... Renter occupied: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	42128 42137 42146 42164	1663..... 1672..... 1681..... 1699.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,2,1 2,1,1
HB25.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [16] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Income in 1989 above poverty level: Householder 15 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	42200 42209 42218 42227 42236	1735..... 1744..... 1753..... 1762..... 1771.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,2,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB25.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [16]—Con. Renter occupied: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	42272.....	1807	2,1,1
HB26.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989(2) [8] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Income in 1989 above poverty level: With public assistance income..... No public assistance income..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	42344..... 42353..... 42362.....	1879 1888 1897	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,2,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1989)	42380.....	1915	2,1,1
HB27.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989(2) [8] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Income in 1989 above poverty level: With Social Security income..... No Social Security income..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	42416..... 42425..... 42434.....	1951 1960 1969	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,2,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1989)	42452.....	1987	2,1,1
HB28.	TENURE(2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY WORK STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1989(2) [8] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Income in 1989 above poverty level: Householder worked in 1989..... Householder did not work in 1989..... Income in 1989 below poverty level: (Repeat WORK STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1989)	42488..... 42497..... 42506.....	2023 2032 2041	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,2,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 By WORK STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1989)	42524.....	2059	2,1,1
HB29.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) [7] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Householder 15 to 24 years..... Householder 25 to 34 years..... Householder 35 to 44 years..... Householder 45 to 54 years..... Householder 55 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over.....	42560..... 42569..... 42578..... 42587..... 42596..... 42605..... 42614.....	2095 2104 2113 2122 2131 2140 2149	1 2 3 4 5 6 7

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB30.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [48] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years: 1, detached..... 1, attached..... 2..... 3 or 4..... 5 or more..... Mobile home, trailer, or other..... Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)..... Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)..... Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)..... Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By UNITS IN STRUCTURE).....	42623..... 42632..... 42641..... 42650..... 42659..... 42668..... 42677..... 42731..... 42785..... 42839.....	2158..... 2167..... 2176..... 2185..... 2194..... 2203..... 2212..... 2266..... 2320..... 2374.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1 2,1,1
HB31.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [8] <i>Universe: Persons in occupied housing units</i> Total: Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over..... Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER).....	43055..... 43064..... 43073..... 43082..... 43091.....	2590..... 2599..... 2608..... 2617..... 2626.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,2,1
HB32.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) BY TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [8] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Total: Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over..... Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER).....	43127..... 43136..... 43145..... 43154..... 43163.....	2662..... 2671..... 2680..... 2689..... 2698.....	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,2,1
HB33.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [4] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Householder 15 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over.....	43199..... 43208..... 43217..... 43226.....	2734..... 2743..... 2752..... 2761.....	1 2 3 4
HB34.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [4] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Total: Householder 15 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over.....	43235..... 43250..... 43265..... 43280.....	2770..... 2785..... 2800..... 2815.....	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB35.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(3) [12] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> Householder 15 to 59 years: With cash rent: Meals included in rent..... No meals included in rent..... No cash rent	43295..... 43304..... 43313.....	2830 2839 2848	1,1 1,2 1,3
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT)	43322.....	2857	2,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT)	43349.....	2884	3,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT)	43376.....	2911	4,1
HB36.	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(2) [8] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Total: Householder 15 to 59 years: Meals included in rent..... No meals included in rent..... Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT)	43403..... 43418..... 43433.....	2938 2953 2968	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,2,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT)	43463.....	2998	1,3,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT)	43493.....	3028	1,4,1
HB37.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY GROSS RENT(2) [8] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> Householder 15 to 59 years: With cash rent..... No cash rent	43523..... 43532.....	3058 3067	1,1 1,2
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	43541.....	3076	2,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	43559.....	3094	3,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat GROSS RENT)	43577.....	3112	4,1
HB38.	AGGREGATE GROSS RENT(1) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [4] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Total: Householder 15 to 59 years..... Householder 60 to 64 years..... Householder 65 to 74 years..... Householder 75 years and over.....	43595..... 43610..... 43625..... 43640.....	3130 3145 3160 3175	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4
HB39.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) [24] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> Householder 15 to 59 years: Less than 20 percent..... 20 to 24 percent..... 25 to 29 percent..... 30 to 34 percent..... 35 percent or more..... Not computed.....	43655..... 43664..... 43673..... 43682..... 43691..... 43700.....	3190 3199 3208 3217 3226 3235	1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	43709.....	3244	2,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB39.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) [24]—Con. Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	43763	3298.....	3,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	43817	3352.....	4,1
HB40.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY MORTGAGE STATUS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(6) [48] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Householder 15 to 59 years: With a mortgage: Less than 20 percent.....	43871	3406.....	1,1,1
	20 to 24 percent	43880	3415.....	1,1,2
	25 to 29 percent	43889	3424.....	1,1,3
	30 to 34 percent	43898	3433.....	1,1,4
	35 percent or more	43907	3442.....	1,1,5
	Not computed	43916	3451.....	1,1,6
	Not mortgaged: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	43925	3460.....	1,2,1
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	43979	3514.....	2,1,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	44087	3622.....	3,1,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat MORTGAGE STATUS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	44195	3730.....	4,1,1
HB41.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [16] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years: Complete kitchen facilities.....	44303	3838.....	1,1,1
	Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	44312	3847.....	1,1,2
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	44321	3856.....	1,2,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	44339	3874.....	1,3,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES)	44357	3892.....	1,4,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By KITCHEN FACILITIES).....	44375	3910.....	2,1,1
HB42.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [16] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: 1 person: Householder 15 to 59 years.....	44447	3982.....	1,1,1
	Householder 60 to 64 years.....	44456	3991.....	1,1,2
	Householder 65 to 74 years.....	44465	4000.....	1,1,3
	Householder 75 years and over	44474	4009.....	1,1,4

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB42.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) [16]—Con. 2 or more persons: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	44483	4018	1,2,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	44519	4054	2,1,1
HB43.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) [40] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years: Family households: Married-couple family	44591	4126	1,1,1
	Other family: Male householder, no wife present	44600	4135	1,1,2
	Female householder, no husband present	44609	4144	1,1,3
	Nonfamily households: Male householder	44618	4153	1,1,4
	Female householder	44627	4162	1,1,5
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	44636	4171	1,2,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	44681	4216	1,3,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	44726	4261	1,4,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	44771	4306	2,1,1
HB44.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(3) [24] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years: 1950 to March 1990	44951	4486	1,1,1
	1940 to 1949	44960	4496	1,1,2
	1939 or earlier	44969	4504	1,1,3
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	44978	4513	1,2,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	45005	4540	1,3,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	45032	4567	1,4,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT)	45059	4594	2,1,1
HB45.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [16] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years: Complete plumbing facilities	45167	4702	1,1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	45176	4711	1,1,2
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	45185	4720	1,2,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	45203	4738	1,3,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	45221	4756	1,4,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB45.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [16]—Con. Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By PLUMBING FACILITIES).....	45239	4774.....	2,1,1
HB46.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [16] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years: None	45311	4846.....	1,1,1
	1 or more	45320	4855.....	1,1,2
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	45329	4864.....	1,2,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	45347	4882.....	1,3,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat VEHICLES AVAILABLE)	45365	4900.....	1,4,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By VEHICLES AVAILABLE).....	45383	4918.....	2,1,1
HB47.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(4) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [32] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Householder 15 to 59 years: 1 person: With telephone	45455	4990.....	1,1,1,1
	No telephone	45464	4999.....	1,1,1,2
	2 or more persons: (Repeat TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT).....	45473	5008.....	1,1,2,1
	Householder 60 to 64 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	45491	5026.....	1,2,1,1
	Householder 65 to 74 years: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	45527	5062.....	1,3,1,1
	Householder 75 years and over: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	45563	5098.....	1,4,1,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By PERSONS IN UNIT By TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT)	45599	5134.....	2,1,1,1
HB48.	AGGREGATE INCOME DEFICIT(1) BY TENURE(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units with householder with income in 1989 below the poverty level</i> Total: Owner occupied.....	45743	5278.....	1,1
	Renter occupied.....	45758	5293.....	1,2
HB49.	PERSONS PER ROOM(7) [7] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> 0.50 or less	45773	5308.....	1
	0.51 to 0.75	45782	5317.....	2
	0.76 to 1.00	45791	5326.....	3
	1.01 to 1.25	45800	5335.....	4
	1.26 to 1.50	45809	5344.....	5
	1.51 to 2.00	45818	5353.....	6
	2.01 or more	45827	5362.....	7

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB50.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [140] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: 1 person: 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 2 persons: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 3 persons: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 4 persons: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 5 persons: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 6 persons: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) 7 or more persons: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE) Renter occupied: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	45836 45845 45854 45863 45872 45881 45890 45899 45908 45917 45926 46016 46106 46196 46286 46376 46466	5371 5380 5389 5398 5407 5416 5425 5434 5443 5452 5461 5551 5641 5731 5821 5911 6001	1,1,1 1,1,2 1,1,3 1,1,4 1,1,5 1,1,6 1,1,7 1,1,8 1,1,9 1,1,10 1,2,1 1,3,1 1,4,1 1,5,1 1,6,1 1,7,1 2,1,1
HB51.	VALUE(26) [26] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Less than \$10,000 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$70,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 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	47096 47105 47114 47123 47132 47141 47150 47159 47168 47177 47186 47195 47204 47213 47222 47231 47240 47249 47258 47267 47276 47285 47294 47303 47312 47321	6631 6640 6649 6658 6667 6676 6685 6694 6703 6712 6721 6730 6739 6748 6757 6766 6775 6784 6793 6802 6811 6820 6829 6838 6847 6856	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB51A.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Median value	47330	6865	1
HB52.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Total	47339	6874	1
HB53.	TENURE(2) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(13) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [182] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Less than \$5,000: 1 person..... 2 persons..... 3 persons..... 4 persons..... 5 persons..... 6 persons..... 7 or more persons..... \$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	47354	6889	1,1,1
	2 persons.....	47363	6898	1,1,2
	3 persons.....	47372	6907	1,1,3
	4 persons.....	47381	6916	1,1,4
	5 persons.....	47390	6925	1,1,5
	6 persons.....	47399	6934	1,1,6
	7 or more persons.....	47408	6943	1,1,7
	\$5,000 to \$9,999: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	47417	6952	1,2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	47480	7015	1,3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	47543	7078	1,4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	47606	7141	1,5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:			
	\$35,000 to \$39,999:			
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	47795	7330	1,8,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	47858	7393	1,9,1
	\$50,000 to \$59,999: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	47921	7456	1,10,1
	\$60,000 to \$74,999: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	47984	7519	1,11,1
	\$75,000 to \$99,999: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	48047	7582	1,12,1
	\$100,000 or more: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	48110	7645	1,13,1
	Renter occupied: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT)	48173	7708	2,1,1
	Filler	48551	8086	
	End of Segment			
	Renter occupied: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT)—Con.....	48859	301	2,7,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB54.	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(13) BY VALUE(20) [260] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i>			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	Less than \$15,000.....	49300.....	742.....	1,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	49309.....	751.....	1,2
	\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	49318.....	760.....	1,3
	\$25,000 to \$29,999.....	49327.....	769.....	1,4
	\$30,000 to \$34,999.....	49336.....	778.....	1,5
	\$35,000 to \$39,999.....	49345.....	787.....	1,6
	\$40,000 to \$44,999.....	49354.....	796.....	1,7
	\$45,000 to \$49,999.....	49363.....	805.....	1,8
	\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	49372.....	814.....	1,9
	\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	49381.....	823.....	1,10
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	49390.....	832.....	1,11
	\$100,000 to \$124,999.....	49399.....	841.....	1,12
	\$125,000 to \$149,999.....	49408.....	850.....	1,13
	\$150,000 to \$174,999.....	49417.....	859.....	1,14
	\$175,000 to \$199,999.....	49426.....	868.....	1,15
	\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	49435.....	877.....	1,16
	\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	49444.....	886.....	1,17
	\$300,000 to \$399,999.....	49453.....	895.....	1,18
	\$400,000 to \$499,999.....	49462.....	904.....	1,19
	\$500,000 or more.....	49471.....	913.....	1,20
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	49480.....	922.....	2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	49660.....	1102.....	3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	49840.....	1282.....	4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	50020.....	1462.....	5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	50200.....	1642.....	6,1
	\$30,000 to \$34,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	50380.....	1822.....	7,1
	\$35,000 to \$39,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	50560.....	2002.....	8,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	50740.....	2182.....	9,1
	\$50,000 to \$59,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	50920.....	2362.....	10,1
	\$60,000 to \$74,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	51100.....	2542.....	11,1
	\$75,000 to \$99,999:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	51280.....	2722.....	12,1
	\$100,000 or more:			
	(Repeat VALUE).....	51460.....	2902.....	13,1
HB55.	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(13) BY GROSS RENT(17) [221] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i>			
	Less than \$5,000:			
	With cash rent:			
	Less than \$100.....	51640.....	3082.....	1,1
	\$100 to \$149.....	51649.....	3091.....	1,2
	\$150 to \$199.....	51658.....	3100.....	1,3
	\$200 to \$249.....	51667.....	3109.....	1,4
	\$250 to \$299.....	51676.....	3118.....	1,5
	\$300 to \$349.....	51685.....	3127.....	1,6
	\$350 to \$399.....	51694.....	3136.....	1,7
	\$400 to \$449.....	51703.....	3145.....	1,8

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB55.	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(13) BY GROSS RENT(17) [221]—Con.			
	\$450 to \$499.....	51712.....	3154.....	1,9
	\$500 to \$549.....	51721.....	3163.....	1,10
	\$550 to \$599.....	51730.....	3172.....	1,11
	\$600 to \$649.....	51739.....	3181.....	1,12
	\$650 to \$699.....	51748.....	3190.....	1,13
	\$700 to \$749.....	51757.....	3199.....	1,14
	\$750 to \$999.....	51766.....	3208.....	1,15
	\$1,000 or more.....	51775.....	3217.....	1,16
	No cash rent.....	51784.....	3226.....	1,17
	\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	51793.....	3235.....	2,1
	\$10,000 to \$14,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	51946.....	3388.....	3,1
	\$15,000 to \$19,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	52099.....	3541.....	4,1
	\$20,000 to \$24,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	52252.....	3694.....	5,1
	\$25,000 to \$29,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	52405.....	3847.....	6,1
	\$30,000 to \$34,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	52558.....	4000.....	7,1
	\$35,000 to \$39,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	52711.....	4153.....	8,1
	\$40,000 to \$49,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	52864.....	4306.....	9,1
	\$50,000 to \$59,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	53017.....	4459.....	10,1
	\$60,000 to \$74,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	53170.....	4612.....	11,1
	\$75,000 to \$99,999:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	53323.....	4765.....	12,1
	\$100,000 or more:			
	(Repeat GROSS RENT).....	53476.....	4918.....	13,1
HB56.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(3) BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS(2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(4) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [144] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> Householder 15 to 61 years: Under 1.00: With selected characteristics: 30 percent or less: 1 or 2 persons.....	53629.....	5071.....	1,1,1,1,1
	3 or 4 persons.....	53638.....	5080.....	1,1,1,1,2
	5 or more persons.....	53647.....	5089.....	1,1,1,1,3
	31 to 50 percent: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT).....	53656.....	5098.....	1,1,1,2,1
	51 percent or more: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT).....	53683.....	5125.....	1,1,1,3,1
	Not computed: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT).....	53710.....	5152.....	1,1,1,4,1
	No selected characteristics: (Repeat GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT)...	53737.....	5179.....	1,1,2,1,1
	1.00 to 1.49: (Repeat SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT).....	53845.....	5287.....	1,2,1,1,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB56.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(3) BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS(2) BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(4) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [144]—Con. 1.50 and over: (Repeat SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT).....	54061	5503	1,3,1,1,1
	Householder 62 years and over: (Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL By SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS By GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT).....	54277	5719	2,1,1,1,1
HB57.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL(3) BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS(2) BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME IN 1989(4) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(3) [144] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Householder 15 to 61 years: Under 1.00: With selected characteristics: 30 percent or less: 1 or 2 persons..... 3 or 4 persons..... 5 or more persons	54925..... 54934..... 54943.....	6367..... 6376..... 6385.....	1,1,1,1,1 1,1,1,1,2 1,1,1,1,3
	31 to 50 percent: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT).....	54952.....	6394	1,1,1,2,1
	51 percent or more: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT).....	54979.....	6421	1,1,1,3,1
	Not computed: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT).....	55006.....	6448	1,1,1,4,1
	No selected characteristics: (Repeat SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT).....	55033.....	6475	1,1,2,1,1
	1.00 to 1.49: (Repeat SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT).....	55141	6583	1,2,1,1,1
	1.50 and over: (Repeat SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT).....	55357	6799	1,3,1,1,1
	Householder 62 years and over: (Repeat RATIO OF INCOME IN 1989 TO POVERTY LEVEL By SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS By SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 By PERSONS IN UNIT).....	55573.....	7015	2,1,1,1,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB58.	TENURE(2) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) BY KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(2) BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(3) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) [96] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: Complete plumbing facilities: Complete kitchen facilities: 1.00 or less: 1950 to March 1990: Income in 1989 above poverty level Income in 1989 below poverty level 1940 to 1949: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989) 1939 or earlier: (Repeat POVERTY STATUS IN 1989) 1.01 or more: (Repeat YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By POVERTY STATUS IN 1989) Lacking complete kitchen facilities: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By POVERTY STATUS IN 1989) Lacking complete plumbing facilities: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES By PERSONS PER ROOM By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By POVERTY STATUS IN 1989) Filler End of Segment Lacking complete plumbing facilities: (Repeat KITCHEN FACILITIES By PERSONS PER ROOM By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By POVERTY STATUS IN 1989)—Con. Renter occupied: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES By KITCHEN FACILITIES By PERSONS PER ROOM By YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT By POVERTY STATUS IN 1989)	56221 56230 56239 56257 56275 56329 56437 56644 56952 56961	7663 7672 7681 7699 7717 7771 7879 8086 301 310	1,1,1,1,1 1,1,1,1,2 1,1,1,1,2,1 1,1,1,1,3,1 1,1,1,2,1,1 1,1,2,1,1,1 1,2,1,1,1,1 1,2,2,2,3,2 2,1,1,1,1,1
HB59.	SELECTED CONDITIONS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(5) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(13) [390] <i>Universe: Owner-occupied housing units</i> With selected conditions: Householder 15 to 61 years: 1 person: Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more 2 persons: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989)	57393 57402 57411 57420 57429 57438 57447 57456 57465 57474 57483 57492 57501 57510	742 751 760 769 778 787 796 805 814 823 832 841 850 859	1,1,1,1 1,1,1,2 1,1,1,3 1,1,1,4 1,1,1,5 1,1,1,6 1,1,1,7 1,1,1,8 1,1,1,9 1,1,1,10 1,1,1,11 1,1,1,12 1,1,1,13 1,1,2,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB59.	SELECTED CONDITIONS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(5) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(13) [390]—Con.			
	3 persons:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	57627.....	976.....	1,1,3,1
	4 persons:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	57744.....	1093.....	1,1,4,1
	5 or more persons:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	57861.....	1210.....	1,1,5,1
	Householder 62 to 74 years:			
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	57978.....	1327.....	1,2,1,1
	Householder 75 years and over:			
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	58563.....	1912.....	1,3,1,1
	No selected conditions:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By PERSONS IN UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	59148.....	2497.....	2,1,1,1
HB60.	SELECTED CONDITIONS(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(5) BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989(13) [390]			
	<i>Universe: Renter-occupied housing units</i>			
	With selected conditions:			
	Householder 15 to 61 years:			
	1 person:			
	Less than \$5,000.....	60903.....	4252.....	1,1,1,1
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	60912.....	4261.....	1,1,1,2
	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	60921.....	4270.....	1,1,1,3
	\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	60930.....	4279.....	1,1,1,4
	\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	60939.....	4288.....	1,1,1,5
	\$25,000 to \$29,999.....	60948.....	4297.....	1,1,1,6
	\$30,000 to \$34,999.....	60957.....	4306.....	1,1,1,7
	\$35,000 to \$39,999.....	60966.....	4315.....	1,1,1,8
	\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	60975.....	4324.....	1,1,1,9
	\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	60984.....	4333.....	1,1,1,10
	\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	60993.....	4342.....	1,1,1,11
	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	61002.....	4351.....	1,1,1,12
	\$100,000 or more.....	61011.....	4360.....	1,1,1,13
	2 persons:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	61020.....	4369.....	1,1,2,1
	3 persons:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	61137.....	4486.....	1,1,3,1
	4 persons:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	61254.....	4603.....	1,1,4,1
	5 or more persons:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	61371.....	4720.....	1,1,5,1
	Householder 62 to 74 years:			
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	61488.....	4837.....	1,2,1,1
	Householder 75 years and over:			
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	62073.....	5422.....	1,3,1,1
	No selected conditions:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER By PERSONS IN UNIT By HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989).....	62658.....	6007.....	2,1,1,1

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB61.	IMPUTATION OF TENURE(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64413	7762.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64422	7771.....	2
HB62.	IMPUTATION OF YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64431	7780.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64440	7789.....	2
HB63.	IMPUTATION OF BEDROOMS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64449	7798.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64458	7807.....	2
HB64.	IMPUTATION OF PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64467	7816.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64476	7825.....	2
HB65.	IMPUTATION OF KITCHEN FACILITIES(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64485	7834.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64494	7843.....	2
HB66.	IMPUTATION OF TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64503	7852.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64512	7861.....	2
HB67.	IMPUTATION OF VEHICLES AVAILABLE(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64521	7870.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64530	7879.....	2
HB68.	IMPUTATION OF HOUSE HEATING FUEL(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64539	7888.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64548	7897.....	2
HB69.	IMPUTATION OF SOURCE OF WATER(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64557	7906.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64566	7915.....	2
HB70.	IMPUTATION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64575	7924.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64584	7933.....	2
HB71.	IMPUTATION OF YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64593	7942.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64602	7951.....	2
HB72.	IMPUTATION OF MORTGAGE STATUS(2) [2] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated.....	64611	7960.....	1
	Not allocated.....	64620	7969.....	2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—(Con.)

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
HB73.	IMPUTATION OF MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS(4) [4] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i>			
	With a mortgage:			
	Allocated	64629	7978	1
	Not allocated	64638	7987	2
	Not mortgaged:			
	Allocated	64647	7996	3
	Not allocated	64656	8005	4
HB74.	IMPUTATION OF GROSS RENT(2) [2] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i>			
	Allocated	64665	8014	1
	Not allocated	64674	8023	2
	Filler	64683	8032	
	End of Record			

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

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

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

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

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

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

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

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

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

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

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

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

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

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are

assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

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

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

BLOCK

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

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

Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

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

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and

many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

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

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

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

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

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

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

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

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

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

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

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

Census Tract

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

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

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

symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

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

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

COUNTY

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

Census County Division (CCD)

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

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

Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

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

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

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

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

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

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

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

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

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

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

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

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

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

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

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

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in

tion of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts

presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/ block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

INTERNAL POINT

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

METROPOLITAN AREA (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 urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

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

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

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

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

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

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code

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

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

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

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

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

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

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

Consolidated City

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

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

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

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

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

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

STATE

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

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

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

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

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

TIGER

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

UNITED STATES

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

URBAN AND RURAL

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

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended

cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

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

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

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

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

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

Extended City

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

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

URBANIZED AREA (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 at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center

with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

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

Urbanized Area Title and Code

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

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

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards,

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

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

ZIP CODE*

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

APPENDIX B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presentation Based on Persons:

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

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

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

Presentations Based on Responses:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP

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

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old

and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

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

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

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

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local 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. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered 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, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

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

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

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

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

HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

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

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/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, 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.

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent 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

non-partner of the same sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

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

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earn-

Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

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

Income Type in 1989

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

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 Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned 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 farmhands, 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 railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. **Public Assistance Income**—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. **Retirement or Disability Income**—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. **All Other Income**—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

Industry

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

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

Occupation

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

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household

workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of

governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population 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 Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

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

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

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

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/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 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Means of Transportation to Work

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

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

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy

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

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

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of 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 one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

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

Travel Time to Work

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English

language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, step-child, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

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

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

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "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 15c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over.

Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

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

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 families 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 clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpelan)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

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

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander 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

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

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

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

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, 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. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

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

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

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

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

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

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" 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 immigrants; 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 immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants 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 immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants 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 immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals was asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are

classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

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

and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

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

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

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

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common 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 temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final

usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

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

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

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

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

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified,

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been col-

sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also

used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

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

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a

sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on