

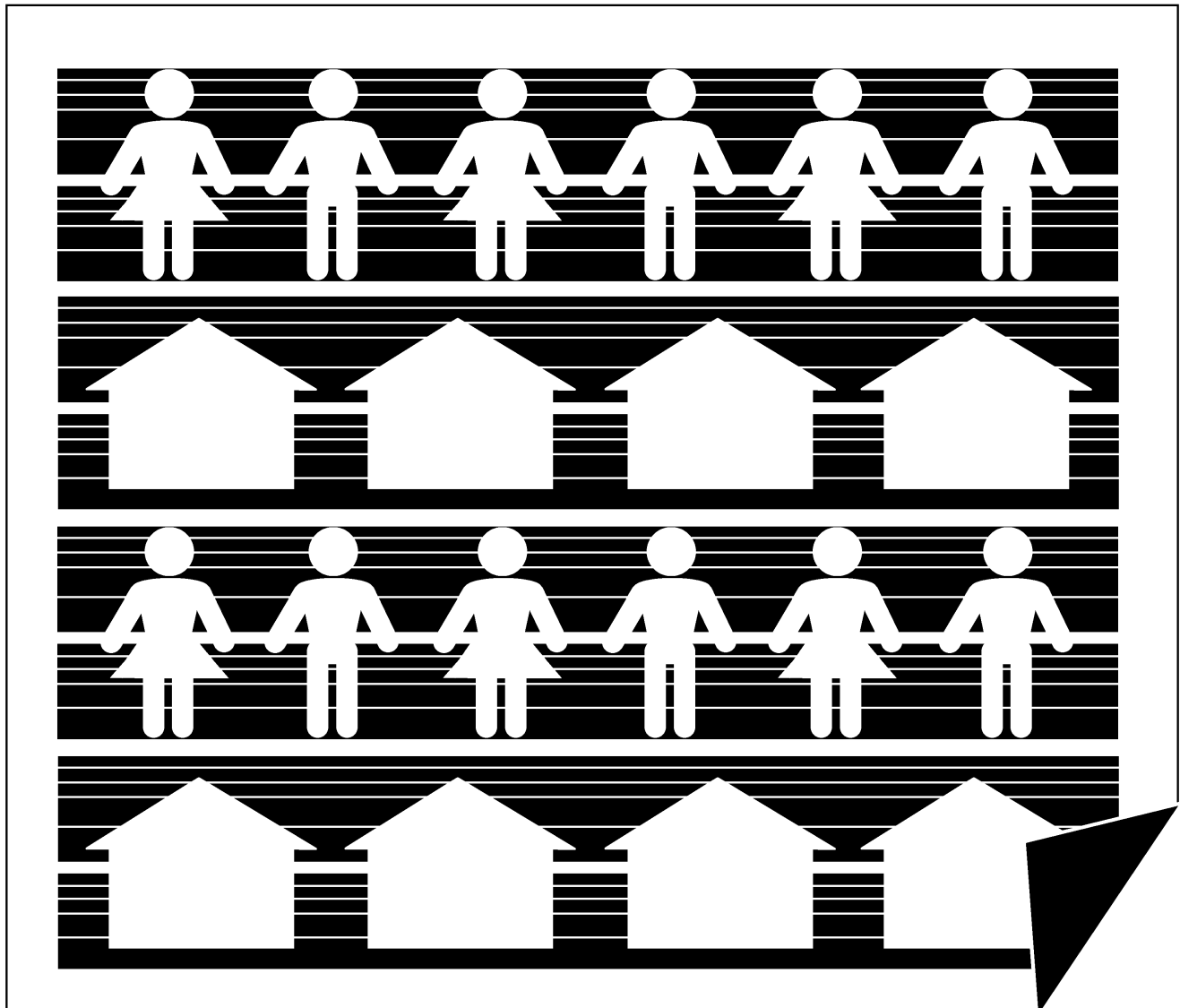
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CPH-2-7

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
**Population and Housing
Unit Counts**
Colorado



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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists the geographic areas and the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the column headings at the top of the table finding guide and then look down the left-hand column for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown at the top, and types of geographic areas are shown on the left side. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Area	Population counts			Housing unit counts			Land area
	1990 census	Previous censuses	Change from previous censuses	1990 census	Previous censuses	Change from previous censuses	
THE STATE							
Total	1,3,4,5,8, 11,13,17, 22	1,3,8,11	1,4	2,3,4,6,8, 11,14,18, 22	2,3,8	2,4	4,7,8,11, 15,16,19, 20,22
Urban and rural	1,5,11,12, 13,22	1,11,12	1,5	2,6,11, 14,22	2	2,6	7,11,15, 16,22
Urban and rural by size of place ...	5,11,12, 13,22	11,12	...	6,11,14, 22	...	...	7,11,15, 16,22
Inside and outside metropolitan area by urban and rural and size of place	13,22	...	...	14,22	...	...	15,16,22
Inside and outside metropolitan area by size of place	13,17,22	...	...	14,18,22	...	...	15,16,19, 20,22
Inside and outside urbanized area by size of place	24	...	...	24	...	...	24
COUNTY							
Total	3,4,8	3,8	4	3,4,8	3,8	4	4,7,8
Urban and rural	5	...	5	6	...	6	7
Urban and rural by size of place ...	5	...	...	6	...	...	7
PLACE							
By county and county subdivision ..	8	8	...	8	8	...	8
Alphabetically for the State	9	9	...	9	9	...	9
By 1990 population rank	10	10	...	10	10	...	...
COUNTY SUBDIVISION							
By county	8	8	...	8	8	...	8
Alphabetically for the State ¹	9	9	...	9	9	...	9
METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total and geographic components ..	21	21	...	21	21	...	21
By urban and rural and population size class of metropolitan area	22	...	...	22	...	...	22
URBANIZED AREA							
Total and geographic components ..	23	...	...	23	...	...	23
By size of place and population size class of urbanized area	24	...	...	24	...	...	24

... Not applicable.

¹ County subdivisions within the State are shown alphabetically with places only in the reports for the following 12 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table. It is divided into several key sections:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, identifying the specific table within the report.
- Headnote:** A note enclosed in brackets below the title, providing additional context or qualifications for the data.
- Column head:** The top row of the table, listing the variables being measured.
- Heading:** The overall title and identifying information for the table.
- Stubhead:** The leftmost column of the table, listing the categories or subgroups.
- Stub:** The vertical column of categories, often including a sidehead for further classification.
- Boxhead:** The top portion of the table containing the column headers and any spanners.
- Data field:** The main body of the table containing the numerical data points.

The example table shown is titled "Table 07. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990" and includes data for Alaska, categorized by race and Hispanic/Latino status.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table.

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero or a figure or percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.

Housing Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign “+ ” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown at the top, and types of geographic areas are shown on the left side. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Area	Population counts			Housing unit counts			Land area	Density		Number of places
	1990 census	Previous censuses	Change from previous censuses	1990 census	Previous censuses	Change from previous censuses		Popu-lation	Housing unit	
THE STATE										
Total	1,3,4,5,8,11,13,17,22	1,3,8,11	1,4	2,3,4,6,8,11,14,18,22	2,3,8	2,4	4,7,8,11,15,16,19,20,22	4,8	4,8	11,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20
Urban and rural	1,5,11,12,13,22	1,11,12	1,5	2,6,11,14,22	2	2,6	7,11,15,16,22	...	...	1,11,12,13,14,15,16
Urban and rural by size of place ...	5,11,12,13,22	11,12	...	6,11,14,22	...	...	7,11,15,16,22	...	...	11,12,13,14,15,16
Inside and outside metropolitan area by urban and rural and size of place	13,22	...	...	14,22	...	...	15,16,22	...	...	13,14,15,16
Inside and outside metropolitan area by size of place	13,17,22	...	...	14,18,22	...	...	15,16,19,20,22	...	...	13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20
Inside and outside urbanized area by size of place	24	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...
COUNTY										
Total	3,4,8	3,8	4	3,4,8	3,8	4	4,7,8	4,8	4,8	...
Urban and rural	5	...	5	6	...	6	7	...	...	...
Urban and rural by size of place ...	5	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	...
PLACE										
By county and county subdivision ..	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	8	...
Alphabetically for the State	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	9	...
By 1990 population rank	10	10	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
By county	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	8	...
Alphabetically for the State ¹	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	9	...
METROPOLITAN AREA										
Total and geographic components .	21	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	21	...
By urban and rural and population size class of metropolitan area. ...	22	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	...
URBANIZED AREA										
Total and geographic components .	23	...	...	23	...	...	23	23	23	...
By size of place and population size class of urbanized area	24	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...

... Not applicable.

¹County subdivisions within the State are shown alphabetically with places only in the reports for the following 12 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

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ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

COLORADO

User Note 1

Bonanza town, Saguache County, is shown as Bonanza City town.

User Note 2

The Census Bureau has identified problems for the following county subdivision outline maps: map section 2, and inset A. For further information, please contact: Data Users Services Division, Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-5300, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax 301-763-4794).

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The 1860 population for Colorado is that of area organized in 1861 as Colorado Territory from parts of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah Territories. In 1876, without change in boundaries and with boundaries as at present, it was admitted to the Union as the thirty-eighth State.

GEOGRAPHIC CHANGE NOTES

The county subdivisions in this State are census county divisions (CCD's); see appendix A for additional information. Denver city is coextensive with Denver County. The year, where shown parenthetically, relates to the year the action was effective; the population and housing unit counts that follow, respectively, are as of April 1, 1980.

Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places

Adams County—*County boundary change*: Area transferred to Denver County (and Denver city, which is coextensive with Denver County). *Annexations*: Arvada city, Aurora city, Bennett town, Brighton city, Broomfield city, Commerce City city, Northglenn city, Thornton city, Westminster city. *Detachments*: Aurora city, Broomfield city, Northglenn city. *Deleted CDP*: Strasburg (part).

Alamosa County—*Annexations*: Alamosa city.

Arapahoe County—*County boundary change*: Area added from Denver County (which represents a detachment from Denver city which is coextensive with Denver County). *Annexations*: Aurora city, Columbine Valley town, Englewood city, Glendale city, Greenwood Village city, Littleton city, Sheridan city. *Detachments*: Aurora city, Greenwood Village city. *Deleted CDP*: Strasburg (part).

Archuleta County—*Annexations*: Pagosa Springs town.

Baca County—*Annexations*: Pritchett town, Springfield town, Walsh town.

Bent County—*Annexations*: Las Animas city.

Boulder County—*Annexations*: Boulder city, Broomfield city, Lafayette city, Longmont city, Louisville city, Lyons town, Nederland town, Superior town. *Detachments*: Erie town.

Chaffee County—*Annexations:* Buena Vista town, Poncha Springs town, Salida city.

Cheyenne County—*Annexations:* Cheyenne Wells town, Kit Carson town.

Conejos County—*Annexations:* La Jara town.

Delta County—*Annexations:* Crawford town, Delta city, Hotchkiss town, Paonia town. *Detachments:* Hotchkiss town, Orchard City town, Paonia town.

Denver County—*County boundary change:* Area added from Adams County and area detached to Arapahoe County; boundary changes affect Denver city which is coextensive with Denver County.

Douglas County—*Incorporated:* Parker town (1981; 290 and 109). *Annexations into Douglas County:* Aurora city. *Additional annexations:* Castle Rock city, Larkspur town, Littleton city, Parker town. *Detachments:* Castle Rock city.

Eagle County—*Annexations:* Avon town, Basalt town, Eagle town, Gypsum town, Minturn town, Vail town. *Detachments:* Vail town.

Elbert County—*Annexations:* Elizabeth town, Kiowa town.

El Paso County—*Annexations:* Calhan town, Colorado Springs city, Fountain city, Manitou Springs city, Monument town, Palmer Lake town. *Detachments:* Colorado Springs city, Palmer Lake town.

Fremont County—*Annexations:* Canon City city, Florence city. *Detachments:* Canon City city, Florence city.

Garfield County—*Name change:* Parachute town previously Grand Valley town. *Annexations:* Carbondale town, Glenwood Springs city, New Castle town, Parachute town, Rifle city, Silt town. *Detachments:* Carbondale town, Rifle city.

Grand County—*Annexations:* Fraser town, Grand Lake town, Kremmling town, Winter Park town.

Gunnison County—*Annexations:* Crested Butte town, Gunnison city, Mount Crested Butte town, Pitkin town.

Hinsdale County—*Annexations:* Lake City town.

Huerfano County—*Annexations:* La Veta town.

Jackson County—*Annexations:* Walden town.

Jefferson County—*Annexed into Jefferson County:* Superior town. *Additional annexations:* Arvada city, Bow Mar town, Broomfield city, Edgewater city, Golden city, Lakewood city, Morrison town, Westminster city, Wheat Ridge city. *Detachments:* Arvada city, Golden city, Lakewood city, Westminster city.

Kit Carson County—*Annexations:* Burlington city, Stratton town.

Lake County—*Annexations:* Leadville city.

La Plata County—*Annexations:* Bayfield town, Durango city, Ignacio town.

Larimer County—*Annexations:* Berthoud town, Estes Park town, Fort Collins city, Loveland city, Timnath town. *Detachments:* Fort Collins city.

Las Animas County—*Annexations:* Trinidad city.

Logan County—*Annexations:* Peetz town, Sterling city.

Mesa County—*Annexations:* Collbran town, De Beque town, Fruita city, Grand Junction city, Palisade town.

Moffat County—*Annexations:* Craig city, Dinosaur town.

Montezuma County—*Annexations:* Cortez city, Mancos town.

Montrose County—*Annexations:* Montrose city, Olathe town.

Morgan County—*Annexations:* Brush city, Fort Morgan city, Log Lane Village town. *Detachments:* Brush city.

Otero County—*Annexations:* Cheraw town, Fowler town, La Junta city, Swink town. *Deleted CDP:* North La Junta.

Park County—*Annexations:* Fairplay town.

Phillips County—*Annexations:* Haxtun town.

Pitkin County—*Annexations:* Aspen city, Basalt town, Snowmass Village town.

Prowers County—*Annexations:* Lamar city, Wiley town.

Pueblo County—*Annexations:* Pueblo city.

Rio Blanco County—*Annexations:* Meeker town, Rangely town. *Detachments:* Meeker town.

Rio Grande County—*Annexations:* Center town, Del Norte town, Monte Vista city.

Routt County—*Annexations:* Hayden town, Oak Creek town, Steamboat Springs city.

Saguache County—*Detachments:* Saguache town.

San Miguel County—*Annexations:* Norwood town, Telluride town.

Sedgwick County—*Annexations:* Julesburg town. *Detachments:* Julesburg town.

Summit County—*Incorporated:* Montezuma town (1983; 17 and 25). *Annexations:* Blue River town, Breckenridge town, Dillon town, Frisco town, Silverthorne town.

Teller County—*Annexations:* Woodland Park city.

Weld County—*Merged:* Rosedale town with Garden City town (1987; combined counts: 123 and 81). *Annexations into Weld County:* Broomfield city, Northglenn city. *Additional annexations:* Brighton city, Dacono city, Eaton town,

Erie town, Evans city, Fort Lupton city, Frederick town, Garden City town, Greeley city, Hudson town, Kersey town, La Salle town, Milliken town, Raymer town, Windsor town. *Detachments:* Eaton town, Evans city, Milliken town.

Yuma County—*Annexations:* Wray city, Yuma city.

American Indian Areas

Southern Ute Reservation—Boundary change.

Ute Mountain Reservation—Boundary change.

Table 1. Population: Earliest Census to 1990

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural	The State			Urban				Rural			Percent of total population	
	Total population	Change from preceding census		Number of places of 2,500 or more	Population	Change from preceding census		Population	Change from preceding census		Urban	Rural
		Population	Percent			Population	Percent		Population	Percent		
Current urban definition:												
1990 (Apr. 1)-----	3 294 394	404 659	14.0	98	2 715 517	385 648	16.6	578 877	18 782	3.4	82.4	17.6
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	r2 889 735	680 139	30.8	85	2 329 869	596 558	34.4	560 095	86 147	18.2	80.6	19.4
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	r2 209 596	455 649	26.0	64	1 733 311	440 521	34.1	473 948	12 791	2.8	78.5	21.5
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	1 753 947	428 858	32.4	51	1 292 790	461 472	55.5	461 157	-32 614	-6.6	73.7	26.3
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	1 325 089	201 793	18.0	40	831 318	...	...	493 771	...	...	62.7	37.3
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	1 753 947	428 858	32.4	44	1 090 012	330 073	43.4	663 935	98 785	17.5	62.1	37.9
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	1 325 089	201 793	18.0	36	759 939	169 183	28.6	565 150	32 610	6.1	57.4	42.6
1940 (Apr. 1)-----	1 123 296	87 505	8.4	30	590 756	70 874	13.6	532 540	16 631	3.2	52.6	47.4
1930 (Apr. 1)-----	1 035 791	96 162	10.2	27	519 882	66 623	14.7	515 909	29 539	6.1	50.2	49.8
1920 (Jan. 1)-----	939 629	140 605	17.6	26	453 259	51 067	12.7	486 370	89 538	22.6	48.2	51.8
1910 (Apr. 15)-----	799 024	259 324	48.0	27	402 192	141 541	54.3	396 832	117 783	42.2	50.3	49.7
1900 (June 1)-----	539 700	126 451	30.6	20	260 651	74 746	40.2	279 049	51 705	22.7	48.3	51.7
1890 (June 1)-----	413 249	218 922	112.7	13	185 905	124 944	205.0	227 344	93 978	70.5	45.0	55.0
1880 (June 1)-----	194 327	154 463	387.5	5	60 961	56 202	1 000.0+	133 366	98 261	279.9	31.4	68.6
1870 (June 1)-----	39 864	5 587	16.3	1	4 759	10	.2	35 105	5 577	18.9	11.9	88.1
1860 (June 1)-----	34 277	...	...	1	4 749	...	...	29 528	...	...	13.9	86.1

Table 2. Housing Units: 1950 to 1990

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural	The State			Urban			Rural			Percent of total housing units			
	Total housing units	Change from preceding census		Housing units	Change from preceding census		Housing units	Change from preceding census		Urban	Rural		
		Housing units	Percent		Housing units	Housing units		Percent	Housing units			Housing units	Percent
Current urban definition:													
1990 (Apr. 1)-----	1 477 349	283 214	23.7	1 179 718	244 894	26.2	297 631	38 202	14.7	79.9	20.1		
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	r1 194 135	436 300	57.6	934 824	361 776	63.1	259 429	75 407	41.0	78.3	21.7		
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	757 835	163 313	27.5	573 048	147 931	34.8	184 022	14 617	8.6	75.7	24.3		
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	594 522	158 296	36.3	425 117	160 061	60.4	169 405	-1 765	-1.0	71.5	28.5		
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	436 226	...	...	265 056	...	...	171 170	...	...	60.8	39.2

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

COLORADO 3

Table 3. Population and Housing Units: 1940 to 1990

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Table with 14 columns: State/County, Population (1990, 1980, 1970, 1960, 1950, 1940), Housing units (1990, 1980, 1970, 1960, 1950, 1940). Rows include 'The State' and various Colorado counties such as Adams, Alamosa, Arapahoe, Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Boulder, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Delta, Denver, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Otero, Ouray, Park, Phillips, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Sedgwick, Summit, Teller, Washington, Weld, and Yuma.

Table 7. Land Area by Urban and Rural Residence: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Total land area	Urban						Rural				Percent of total land area		
		Total urban land area	Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area			Total rural land area	In place			Other rural	Urban		Rural
				Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000		Total	Inside urban-ized area	
THE STATE	268 657.7	3 411.1	2 236.2	1 174.8	178.4	996.5	265 246.6	832.2	538.2	293.9	264 414.5	1.3	.8	98.7
Square kilometers -----	103 728.8	1 317.0	863.4	453.6	68.9	384.7	102 411.8	321.3	207.8	113.5	102 090.5	1.3	.8	98.7
Square miles -----														
COUNTY														
Adams County														
Square kilometers -----	3 087.3	262.4	224.5	37.8	37.8	--	2 825.0	4.2	4.2	--	2 820.7	8.5	7.3	91.5
Square miles -----	1 192.0	101.3	86.7	14.6	14.6	--	1 090.7	1.6	1.6	--	1 089.1	8.5	7.3	91.5
Alamosa County														
Square kilometers -----	1 872.0	9.0	--	9.0	--	9.0	1 863.0	10.4	9.7	.6	1 852.7	.5	--	99.5
Square miles -----	722.8	3.5	--	3.5	--	3.5	719.3	4.0	3.8	.3	715.3	.5	--	99.5
Arapahoe County														
Square kilometers -----	2 080.2	268.9	268.9	--	--	--	1 811.3	13.5	11.1	2.4	1 797.9	12.9	12.9	87.1
Square miles -----	803.2	103.8	103.8	--	--	--	699.4	5.2	4.3	.9	694.2	12.9	12.9	87.1
Archuleta County														
Square kilometers -----	3 494.9	--	--	--	--	--	3 494.9	6.0	6.0	--	3 488.9	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	1 349.4	--	--	--	--	--	1 349.4	2.3	2.3	--	1 347.1	--	--	100.0
Baca County														
Square kilometers -----	6 619.7	--	--	--	--	--	6 619.7	5.2	2.1	3.1	6 614.5	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	2 555.9	--	--	--	--	--	2 555.9	2.0	.8	1.2	2 553.9	--	--	100.0
Bent County														
Square kilometers -----	3 921.3	--	--	--	--	--	3 921.3	3.3	3.3	--	3 918.0	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	1 514.0	--	--	--	--	--	1 514.0	1.3	1.3	--	1 512.8	--	--	100.0
Boulder County														
Square kilometers -----	1 923.0	180.6	132.4	48.3	37.7	10.5	1 742.3	20.8	9.5	11.4	1 721.5	9.4	6.9	90.6
Square miles -----	742.5	69.7	51.1	18.6	14.6	4.1	672.7	8.0	3.6	4.4	664.7	9.4	6.9	90.6
Chaffee County														
Square kilometers -----	2 625.0	5.7	--	5.7	--	5.7	2 619.4	11.6	8.7	2.9	2 607.8	.2	--	99.8
Square miles -----	1 013.5	2.2	--	2.2	--	2.2	1 011.3	4.5	3.4	1.1	1 006.9	.2	--	99.8
Cheyenne County														
Square kilometers -----	4 614.0	--	--	--	--	--	4 614.0	4.1	2.7	1.4	4 609.9	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	1 781.5	--	--	--	--	--	1 781.5	1.6	1.0	.6	1 779.9	--	--	100.0
Clear Creek County														
Square kilometers -----	1 024.2	--	--	--	--	--	1 024.2	5.3	2.1	3.2	1 018.9	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	395.5	--	--	--	--	--	395.5	2.1	.8	1.2	393.4	--	--	100.0
Conejos County														
Square kilometers -----	3 334.2	--	--	--	--	--	3 334.2	8.5	--	8.5	3 325.7	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	1 287.3	--	--	--	--	--	1 287.3	3.3	--	3.3	1 284.1	--	--	100.0
Costilla County														
Square kilometers -----	3 177.9	--	--	--	--	--	3 177.9	5.8	--	5.8	3 172.0	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	1 227.0	--	--	--	--	--	1 227.0	2.3	--	2.3	1 224.7	--	--	100.0
Crowley County														
Square kilometers -----	2 043.6	--	--	--	--	--	2 043.6	4.3	2.0	2.3	2 039.4	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	789.0	--	--	--	--	--	789.0	1.6	.8	.9	787.4	--	--	100.0
Custer County														
Square kilometers -----	1 913.8	--	--	--	--	--	1 913.8	43.4	--	43.4	1 870.5	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	738.9	--	--	--	--	--	738.9	16.7	--	16.7	722.2	--	--	100.0
Delta County														
Square kilometers -----	2 958.3	7.1	--	7.1	--	7.1	2 951.2	37.1	34.8	2.3	2 914.1	.2	--	99.8
Square miles -----	1 142.2	2.8	--	2.8	--	2.8	1 139.5	14.3	13.4	.9	1 125.1	.2	--	99.8
Denver County														
Square kilometers -----	397.0	287.5	287.5	--	--	--	109.5	--	--	--	109.5	72.4	72.4	27.6
Square miles -----	153.3	111.0	111.0	--	--	--	42.3	--	--	--	42.3	72.4	72.4	27.6
Dolores County														
Square kilometers -----	2 763.6	--	--	--	--	--	2 763.6	3.4	--	3.4	2 760.2	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	1 067.0	--	--	--	--	--	1 067.0	1.3	--	1.3	1 065.7	--	--	100.0
Douglas County														
Square kilometers -----	2 176.0	102.4	27.0	75.4	--	75.4	2 073.6	11.5	--	11.5	2 062.2	4.7	1.2	95.3
Square miles -----	840.2	39.5	10.4	29.1	--	29.1	800.6	4.4	--	4.4	796.2	4.7	1.2	95.3
Eagle County														
Square kilometers -----	4 371.8	26.9	--	26.9	--	26.9	4 344.9	27.3	26.7	.6	4 317.6	.6	--	99.4
Square miles -----	1 688.0	10.4	--	10.4	--	10.4	1 677.6	10.5	10.3	.2	1 667.0	.6	--	99.4
Elbert County														
Square kilometers -----	4 793.8	--	--	--	--	--	4 793.8	42.5	38.6	3.9	4 751.3	--	--	100.0
Square miles -----	1 850.9	--	--	--	--	--	1 850.9	16.4	14.9	1.5	1 834.5	--	--	100.0
El Paso County														
Square kilometers -----	5 508.1	829.6	457.4	372.2	--	372.2	4 678.6	61.7	57.4	4.3	4 616.9	15.1	8.3	84.9
Square miles -----	2 126.7	320.3	176.6	143.7	--	143.7	1 806.4	23.8	22.2	1.7	1 782.6	15.1	8.3	84.9
Fremont County														
Square kilometers -----	3 970.6	35.4	--	35.4	20.4	15.0	3 935.1	35.1	23.4	11.7	3 900.0	.9	--	99.1
Square miles -----	1 533.0	13.7	--	13.7	7.9	5.8	1 519.4	13.6	9.0	4.5	1 505.8	.9	--	99.1

Table 7. Land Area by Urban and Rural Residence: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Total land area	Urban					Rural				Percent of total land area			
		Total urban land area	Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area			Total rural land area	In place			Urban		Rural	
				Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	Other rural	Total		Inside urban-ized area
COUNTY—Con.														
Garfield County														
Square kilometers	7 634.0	26.2	—	26.2	—	26.2	7 607.8	29.8	22.2	7.6	7 578.0	.3	—	99.7
Square miles	2 947.5	10.1	—	10.1	—	10.1	2 937.4	11.5	8.6	2.9	2 925.9	.3	—	99.7
Gilpin County														
Square kilometers	388.2	—	—	—	—	—	388.2	6.0	—	6.0	382.2	—	—	100.0
Square miles	149.9	—	—	—	—	—	149.9	2.3	—	2.3	147.6	—	—	100.0
Grand County														
Square kilometers	4 790.9	—	—	—	—	—	4 790.9	33.2	3.4	29.8	4 757.7	—	—	100.0
Square miles	1 849.8	—	—	—	—	—	1 849.8	12.8	1.3	11.5	1 836.9	—	—	100.0
Gunnison County														
Square kilometers	8 389.5	8.2	—	8.2	—	8.2	8 381.3	6.4	—	6.4	8 374.9	.1	—	99.9
Square miles	3 239.2	3.2	—	3.2	—	3.2	3 236.0	2.5	—	2.5	3 233.5	.1	—	99.9
Hinsdale County														
Square kilometers	2 895.0	—	—	—	—	—	2 895.0	2.2	—	2.2	2 892.8	—	—	100.0
Square miles	1 117.8	—	—	—	—	—	1 117.8	.8	—	.8	1 116.9	—	—	100.0
Huerfano County														
Square kilometers	4 120.3	6.0	—	6.0	—	6.0	4 114.3	2.8	—	2.8	4 111.5	.1	—	99.9
Square miles	1 590.9	2.3	—	2.3	—	2.3	1 588.5	1.1	—	1.1	1 587.5	.1	—	99.9
Jackson County														
Square kilometers	4 178.5	—	—	—	—	—	4 178.5	.9	—	.9	4 177.6	—	—	100.0
Square miles	1 613.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 613.3	.3	—	.3	1 613.0	—	—	100.0
Jefferson County														
Square kilometers	2 000.1	409.6	365.6	44.0	—	44.0	1 590.4	4.0	—	4.0	1 586.5	20.5	18.3	79.5
Square miles	772.2	158.2	141.2	17.0	—	17.0	614.1	1.5	—	1.5	612.5	20.5	18.3	79.5
Kiowa County														
Square kilometers	4 587.2	—	—	—	—	—	4 587.2	4.2	—	4.2	4 582.9	—	—	100.0
Square miles	1 771.1	—	—	—	—	—	1 771.1	1.6	—	1.6	1 769.5	—	—	100.0
Kit Carson County														
Square kilometers	5 597.0	4.5	—	4.5	—	4.5	5 592.6	4.4	—	4.4	5 588.2	.1	—	99.9
Square miles	2 161.0	1.7	—	1.7	—	1.7	2 159.3	1.7	—	1.7	2 157.6	.1	—	99.9
Lake County														
Square kilometers	976.2	2.7	—	2.7	—	2.7	973.5	6.6	6.6	—	966.8	.3	—	99.7
Square miles	376.9	1.1	—	1.1	—	1.1	375.9	2.6	2.6	—	373.3	.3	—	99.7
La Plata County														
Square kilometers	4 382.5	12.1	—	12.1	12.1	—	4 370.4	2.7	2.1	.6	4 367.7	.3	—	99.7
Square miles	1 692.1	4.7	—	4.7	4.7	—	1 687.4	1.1	.8	.2	1 686.4	.3	—	99.7
Larimer County														
Square kilometers	6 737.7	212.4	140.7	71.7	55.4	16.3	6 525.3	12.3	11.8	.5	6 513.1	3.2	2.1	96.8
Square miles	2 601.4	82.0	54.3	27.7	21.4	6.3	2 519.4	4.7	4.6	.2	2 514.7	3.2	2.1	96.8
Las Animas County														
Square kilometers	12 362.0	11.0	—	11.0	—	11.0	12 350.9	4.5	—	4.5	12 346.4	.1	—	99.9
Square miles	4 773.0	4.3	—	4.3	—	4.3	4 768.7	1.8	—	1.8	4 766.9	.1	—	99.9
Lincoln County														
Square kilometers	6 698.4	—	—	—	—	—	6 698.4	7.9	4.4	3.5	6 690.5	—	—	100.0
Square miles	2 586.3	—	—	—	—	—	2 586.3	3.1	1.7	1.4	2 583.2	—	—	100.0
Logan County														
Square kilometers	4 762.0	14.0	—	14.0	14.0	—	4 748.1	3.0	—	3.0	4 745.1	.3	—	99.7
Square miles	1 838.6	5.4	—	5.4	5.4	—	1 833.2	1.1	—	1.1	1 832.1	.3	—	99.7
Mesa County														
Square kilometers	8 619.3	153.1	142.6	10.5	—	10.5	8 466.2	3.5	2.1	1.4	8 462.7	1.8	1.7	98.2
Square miles	3 327.9	59.1	55.1	4.1	—	4.1	3 268.8	1.3	.8	.5	3 267.5	1.8	1.7	98.2
Mineral County														
Square kilometers	2 268.4	—	—	—	—	—	2 268.4	1.1	—	1.1	2 267.3	—	—	100.0
Square miles	875.8	—	—	—	—	—	875.8	.4	—	.4	875.4	—	—	100.0
Moffat County														
Square kilometers	12 283.1	12.5	—	12.5	—	12.5	12 270.6	1.8	—	1.8	12 268.9	.1	—	99.9
Square miles	4 742.5	4.8	—	4.8	—	4.8	4 737.7	.7	—	.7	4 737.0	.1	—	99.9
Montezuma County														
Square kilometers	5 275.7	13.9	—	13.9	—	13.9	5 261.8	12.0	—	12.0	5 249.8	.3	—	99.7
Square miles	2 036.9	5.4	—	5.4	—	5.4	2 031.6	4.6	—	4.6	2 026.9	.3	—	99.7
Montrose County														
Square kilometers	5 803.5	15.1	—	15.1	—	15.1	5 788.4	6.1	2.5	3.5	5 782.3	.3	—	99.7
Square miles	2 240.7	5.8	—	5.8	—	5.8	2 234.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	2 232.6	.3	—	99.7
Morgan County														
Square kilometers	3 329.3	17.5	—	17.5	—	17.5	3 311.8	2.5	—	2.5	3 309.4	.5	—	99.5
Square miles	1 285.5	6.8	—	6.8	—	6.8	1 278.7	.9	—	.9	1 277.8	.5	—	99.5
Otero County														
Square kilometers	3 271.0	10.8	—	10.8	—	10.8	3 260.1	2.8	1.0	1.8	3 257.3	.3	—	99.7
Square miles	1 262.9	4.2	—	4.2	—	4.2	1 258.7	1.1	.4	.7	1 257.7	.3	—	99.7

Table 7. Land Area by Urban and Rural Residence: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Total land area	Urban					Rural					Percent of total land area		
		Total urban land area	Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area			Total rural land area	In place			Other rural	Urban		Rural
				Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000		Total	Inside urban-ized area	
COUNTY—Con.														
Ouray County														
Square kilometers	1 404.0	—	—	—	—	—	1 404.0	6.7	—	6.7	1 397.2	—	—	100.0
Square miles	542.1	—	—	—	—	—	542.1	2.6	—	2.6	539.5	—	—	100.0
Park County														
Square kilometers	5 700.1	—	—	—	—	—	5 700.1	2.9	—	2.9	5 697.2	—	—	100.0
Square miles	2 200.8	—	—	—	—	—	2 200.8	1.1	—	1.1	2 199.7	—	—	100.0
Phillips County														
Square kilometers	1 781.0	—	—	—	—	—	1 781.0	6.6	4.5	2.1	1 774.5	—	—	100.0
Square miles	687.7	—	—	—	—	—	687.7	2.5	1.7	.8	685.1	—	—	100.0
Pitkin County														
Square kilometers	2 512.8	5.2	—	5.2	—	5.2	2 507.6	43.1	43.1	—	2 464.5	.2	—	99.8
Square miles	970.2	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	968.2	16.6	16.6	—	951.6	.2	—	99.8
Prowers County														
Square kilometers	4 248.9	10.7	—	10.7	—	10.7	4 238.1	5.1	—	5.1	4 233.1	.3	—	99.7
Square miles	1 640.5	4.1	—	4.1	—	4.1	1 636.3	2.0	—	2.0	1 634.4	.3	—	99.7
Pueblo County														
Square kilometers	6 187.0	314.7	118.6	196.1	—	196.1	5 872.3	92.7	91.2	1.4	5 779.7	5.1	1.9	94.9
Square miles	2 388.8	121.5	45.8	75.7	—	75.7	2 267.3	35.8	35.2	.5	2 231.5	5.1	1.9	94.9
Rio Blanco County														
Square kilometers	8 342.8	—	—	—	—	—	8 342.8	18.1	18.1	—	8 324.7	—	—	100.0
Square miles	3 221.2	—	—	—	—	—	3 221.2	7.0	7.0	—	3 214.2	—	—	100.0
Rio Grande County														
Square kilometers	2 363.6	4.1	—	4.1	—	4.1	2 359.5	2.6	2.6	—	2 356.9	.2	—	99.8
Square miles	912.6	1.6	—	1.6	—	1.6	911.0	1.0	1.0	—	910.0	.2	—	99.8
Routt County														
Square kilometers	6 117.0	23.2	—	23.2	—	23.2	6 093.8	5.0	3.7	1.3	6 088.8	.4	—	99.6
Square miles	2 361.8	9.0	—	9.0	—	9.0	2 352.8	1.9	1.4	.5	2 350.9	.4	—	99.6
Saguache County														
Square kilometers	8 206.8	—	—	—	—	—	8 206.8	8.1	1.7	6.4	8 198.7	—	—	100.0
Square miles	3 168.7	—	—	—	—	—	3 168.7	3.1	.7	2.5	3 165.5	—	—	100.0
San Juan County														
Square kilometers	1 003.5	—	—	—	—	—	1 003.5	2.0	—	2.0	1 001.5	—	—	100.0
Square miles	387.5	—	—	—	—	—	387.5	.8	—	.8	386.7	—	—	100.0
San Miguel County														
Square kilometers	3 332.1	—	—	—	—	—	3 332.1	2.7	1.7	1.0	3 329.5	—	—	100.0
Square miles	1 286.5	—	—	—	—	—	1 286.5	1.0	.7	.4	1 285.5	—	—	100.0
Sedgwick County														
Square kilometers	1 420.0	—	—	—	—	—	1 420.0	4.5	3.3	1.3	1 415.5	—	—	100.0
Square miles	548.3	—	—	—	—	—	548.3	1.7	1.3	.5	546.5	—	—	100.0
Summit County														
Square kilometers	1 575.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 575.3	30.6	22.2	8.5	1 544.6	—	—	100.0
Square miles	608.2	—	—	—	—	—	608.2	11.8	8.6	3.3	596.4	—	—	100.0
Teller County														
Square kilometers	1 442.9	10.2	—	10.2	—	10.2	1 432.6	3.8	—	3.8	1 428.8	.7	—	99.3
Square miles	557.1	4.0	—	4.0	—	4.0	553.1	1.5	—	1.5	551.7	.7	—	99.3
Washington County														
Square kilometers	6 529.8	—	—	—	—	—	6 529.8	4.5	3.4	1.1	6 525.3	—	—	100.0
Square miles	2 521.2	—	—	—	—	—	2 521.2	1.7	1.3	.4	2 519.4	—	—	100.0
Weld County														
Square kilometers	10 341.3	91.7	71.0	20.7	.9	19.8	10 249.6	58.9	36.7	22.2	10 190.7	.9	.7	99.1
Square miles	3 992.8	35.4	27.4	8.0	.3	7.6	3 957.4	22.8	14.2	8.6	3 934.6	.9	.7	99.1
Yuma County														
Square kilometers	6 128.3	5.9	—	5.9	—	5.9	6 122.4	8.8	7.6	1.2	6 113.5	.1	—	99.9
Square miles	2 366.1	2.3	—	2.3	—	2.3	2 363.9	3.4	2.9	.5	2 360.4	.1	—	99.9

Table 8. Population and Housing Units, 1970 to 1990; Area Measurements and Density: 1990—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Table with columns for State, County, County Subdivision, Place, Population (1990, 1980, 1970), Housing units (1990, 1980, 1970), 1990 area measurements (Total area: Square kilometers, Square miles; Land area: Square kilometers, Square miles), and 1990 density (Population per: Square kilometer, Square mile; Housing units per: Square kilometer, Square mile).

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

Table 8. Population and Housing Units, 1970 to 1990; Area Measurements and Density: 1990—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			1990 area measurements				1990 density				
	1990	1980	1970	1990	1980	1970	Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—		
							Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	Square kilometer	Square mile	
Weld County †—Con.															
Johnstown-Miliken division	7 172	7 025	...	2 585	2 399	...	399.1	154.1	389.6	150.4	18.4	47.7	6.6	17.2	
Greeley city (pt.) †	13	...	...	3	...	...	3.2	1.2	3.2	1.2	4.1	10.8	9	2.5
Johnstown town	1 579	1 535	1 191	629	579	434	1.1	4	1.1	4	1 435.5	3 947.5	571.8	1 572.5	
Mead town	456	356	195	151	137	64	2.7	1.0	2.5	1.0	182.4	456.0	60.4	151.0	
Miliken town †	1 605	1 506	702	518	439	199	12.4	4.8	12.4	4.8	129.4	334.4	41.8	107.9	
Keenesburg-Hudson division	6 260	5 803	...	2 435	2 070	...	1 534.0	592.3	1 518.6	586.3	4.1	10.7	1.6	4.2	
Hudson town †	918	698	518	351	241	173	1.1	4	1.1	4	834.5	2 295.0	319.1	877.5	
Keenesburg town	570	541	427	230	217	146	1.4	5	1.4	5	407.1	1 140.0	164.3	460.0	
Lochbuie town	1 168	895	...	434	317	...	1.6	6	1.6	6	730.0	1 946.7	271.3	723.3	
Kersey-Gill division	3 849	3 822	...	1 480	1 433	...	1 195.3	461.5	1 174.4	453.4	3.3	8.5	1.3	3.3	
Kersey town †	980	913	474	371	332	139	9	3	9	3	1 088.9	3 266.7	412.2	1 236.7	
La Salle-Gilcrest division	4 355	4 622	...	1 573	1 637	...	171.4	66.2	170.4	65.8	25.6	66.2	9.2	23.9	
Gilcrest town	1 084	1 025	382	321	323	105	1.8	7	1.8	7	602.2	1 548.6	178.3	458.6	
La Salle town †	1 783	1 929	1 227	664	673	411	1.8	7	1.8	7	990.6	2 547.1	368.9	948.6	
Platteville division	2 923	3 123	...	1 090	1 038	...	333.1	128.6	324.7	125.4	9.0	23.3	3.4	8.7	
Platteville town	1 515	1 662	683	557	541	222	2.3	9	2.3	9	658.7	1 683.3	242.2	618.9	
Raymer division	596	725	...	303	320	...	2 594.6	1 001.8	2 594.4	1 001.7	2	6	1	3	
Keota town †	5	4	6	3	4	...	5	2	5	2	10.0	25.0	6.0	15.0	
Raymer town	98	80	68	43	45	33	1.8	7	1.8	7	54.4	140.0	23.9	61.4	
Windsor division	7 029	6 197	...	2 647	2 386	...	213.0	82.2	206.1	79.6	34.1	88.3	12.8	33.3	
Greeley city (pt.) †	39	...	...	18	...	...	5.7	2.2	5.7	2.2	6.8	17.7	3.2	8.2
Severance town	106	102	59	46	43	24	5	2	5	2	212.0	530.0	92.0	230.0	
Windsor town †	5 062	4 277	1 564	1 917	1 663	605	13.0	5.0	12.3	4.7	411.5	1 077.0	155.9	407.9	
Yuma County †	8 954	9 682	8 544	4 082	4 155	3 550	6 136.3	2 369.2	6 128.3	2 366.1	1.5	3.8	.7	1.7	
South Divide division	1 187	1 271	1 273	541	582	565	1 539.2	594.3	1 531.8	591.4	.8	2.0	.4	.9	
Wray division	3 714	4 010	...	1 691	1 742	...	2 437.6	941.2	2 437.2	941.0	1.5	3.9	.7	1.8	
Wray city †	1 998	2 131	1 953	976	989	868	7.6	2.9	7.6	2.9	262.9	689.0	128.4	336.6	
Yuma division	4 053	4 401	...	1 850	1 831	...	2 159.4	833.7	2 159.3	833.7	1.9	4.9	.9	2.2	
Eckley town	211	262	193	103	122	101	1.2	.5	1.2	.5	175.8	422.0	85.8	206.0	
Yuma city †	2 719	2 824	2 259	1 256	1 206	930	6.0	2.3	5.9	2.3	460.8	1 182.2	212.9	546.1	

Table 9. Population and Housing Units, 1970 to 1990; Area Measurements and Density: 1990

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Population			Housing units			1990 area measurements				1990 density			
	1990	1980	1970	1990	1980	1970	Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—	
							Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	Square kilometer	Square mile
Aguilar town, Las Animas County	520	624	699	263	294	276	1.0	.4	1.0	.4	520.0	1 300.0	263.0	657.5
Air Force Academy CDP, El Paso County	9 062	8 655	...	1 280	1 273	...	26.0	10.0	26.0	10.0	348.5	906.2	49.2	128.0
Akron town, Washington County	1 599	1 716	...	797	817	721	3.4	1.3	3.4	1.3	470.3	1 230.0	234.4	613.1
Alamosa city, Alamosa County	7 579	6 830	6 985	2 874	2 522	2 191	9.0	3.5	9.0	3.5	842.1	2 165.4	319.3	821.1
Alamosa East CDP, Alamosa County	1 389	1 175	1 040	544	476	363	9.7	3.8	9.7	3.8	143.2	365.5	56.1	143.2
Alma town, Park County	148	132	73	150	153	100	.9	.3	.9	.3	164.4	493.3	166.7	500.0
Antonito town, Conejos County	875	1 103	1 113	376	405	333	1.0	.4	1.0	.4	875.0	2 187.5	376.0	940.0
Applewood CDP, Jefferson County	11 069	12 040	8 214	4 582	4 577	2 375	18.9	7.3	18.9	7.3	585.7	1 516.3	242.4	627.7
Arriba town, Lincoln County	220	236	254	138	132	109	1.2	.5	1.2	.5	183.3	440.0	115.0	276.0
Arvada city	89 235	84 576	49 844	34 541	29 360	13 526	57.9	22.3	57.3	22.1	1 557.3	4 037.8	602.8	1 562.9
Adams County	2 347	1 229	1 663	898	366	396	1.3	.5	1.3	.5	1 805.4	4 694.0	690.8	1 796.0
Jefferson County	86 888	83 347	48 181	33 643	28 994	13 130	56.5	21.8	56.1	21.6	1 548.8	4 022.6	599.7	1 557.5
Aspen city, Pitkin County	5 049	3 678	2 437	4 004	3 663	1 113	5.2	2.0	5.2	2.0	971.0	2 524.5	770.0	2 002.0
Ault town, Weld County	1 107	1 056	841	476	450	299	1.7	.7	1.7	.7	651.2	1 581.4	280.0	680.0
Aurora city	222 103	158 588	74 974	99 890	62 821	22 947	343.9	132.8	343.2	132.5	647.2	1 676.2	291.1	753.9
Urban part	221 654	...	...	99 716	...	...	128.5	49.6	127.9	49.4	1 733.0	4 486.9	779.6	2 018.5
Rural part	449	...	...	174	...	...	215.4	83.2	215.4	83.2	2.1	5.4	.8	2.1
Adams County	27 747	29 193	27 159	12 972	11 931	8 715	138.6	53.5	138.6	53.5	200.2	518.6	93.6	242.5
Urban part	27 446	...	...	12 859	...	...	22.4	8.6	22.4	8.6	1 225.3	3 191.4	574.1	1 492.2
Rural part	301	...	...	113	...	...	116.2	44.9	116.2	44.9	2.6	6.7	1.0	2.5
Arapahoe County	194 352	129 395	47 815	86 916	50 890	14 232	203.3	78.5	202.7	78.3	958.8	2 482.1	428.8	1 110.0
Urban part	194 208	...	...	86 857	...	...	106.1	41.0	105.5	40.7	1 840.8	4 771.7	823.3	2 134.1
Rural part	144	...	...	59	...	...	97.2	37.5	97.2	37.5	1.5	3.8	.6	1.6
Douglas County	4	...	...	2	...	...	2.0	.8	2.0	.8	2.0	5.0	1.0	2.5
Rural part	4	...	...	2	...	...	2.0	.8	2.0	.8	2.0	5.0	1.0	2.5
Avon town, Eagle County	1 798	640	...	1 344	655	...	13.1	5.1	13.1	5.0	137.3	359.6	102.6	268.8
Basalt town	1 128	529	419	507	259	160	1.7	.6	1.7	.6	663.5	1 880.0	298.2	845.0
Eagle County	1 002	529	419	435	259	160	1.2	.4	1.2	.4	835.0	2 505.0	362.5	1 087.5
Pitkin County	126	—	...	72	—	...	.5	.2	.5	.2	252.0	630.0	144.0	360.0
Battlement Mesa CDP, Garfield County	1 477	...	...	806	...	...	21.6	8.3	20.9	8.1	70.7	182.3	38.6	99.5
Bayfield town, La Plata County	1 090	724	320	409	335	126	2.1	.8	2.1	.8	519.0	1 362.5	194.8	511.3
Bennett town, Adams County	1 757	942	613	654	337	184	4.2	1.6	4.2	1.6	418.3	1 098.1	155.7	408.8
Berthoud town, Larimer County	2 990	2 362	1 446	1 168	896	506	3.1	1.2	3.1	1.2	964.5	2 491.7	376.8	973.3
Bethune town, Kit Carson County	173	149	99	64	55	34	.4	.2	.4	.2	432.5	865.0	160.0	320.0
Black Forest CDP, El Paso County	8 143	3 372	...	2 854	1 116	...	330.5	127.6	330.4	127.6	24.6	63.8	8.6	22.4
Black Hawk town, Gilpin County	227	232	217	147	132	115	3.8	1.5	3.8	1.5	59.7	151.3	38.7	98.0
Blanca town, Costilla County	272	252	212	114	112	83	1.6	.8	1.6	.8	59.1	151.1	24.8	63.3
Blue River town, Summit County	440	252	10	428	306	105	5.9	2.3	5.7	2.2	77.2	200.0	75.1	194.5
Bonanza City town, Saguache County	16	8	8	61	38	29	1.1	.4	1.1	.4	14.5	40.0	55.5	152.5
Boone town, Pueblo County	341	431	448	147	157	133	1.2	.4	1.2	.4	284.2	852.5	122.5	367.5
Boulder city, Boulder County	83 312	76 685	66 870	36 270	30 287	21 632	61.0	23.5	58.4	22.6	1 426.6	3 686.4	621.1	1 604.9
Bow Mar town	854	930	945	304	301	254	2.1	.8	2.1	.8	474.4	1 220.0	168.9	434.3
Arapahoe County	613	690	659	211	211	177	1.4	.5	1.4	.4	557.3	1 532.5	191.8	527.5
Jefferson County	241	240	286	93	90	77	.7	.3	.7	.3	344.3	803.3	132.9	310.0
Branson town, Las Animas County	58	73	70	32	39	40	1.9	.7	1.9	.7	30.5	82.9	16.8	45.7
Breckenridge town, Summit County	1 285	818	548	3 316	1 568	428	11.2	4.3	11.2	4.3	114.7	298.8	296.1	771.2
Brighton city	14 203	12 773	8 309	5 321	4 403	2 481	38.9	15.0	38.7	15.0	367.0	946.9	137.5	354.7
Adams County	14 186	12 773	8 309	5 314	4 403	2 481	38.0	14.7	37.5	14.6	375.3	971.6	140.6	364.0
Weld County	17	—	...	7	—	...	.9	.3	.9	.3	18.9	56.7	7.8	23.3
Brookside town, Fremont County	183	178	173	76	65	68	1.1	.4	1.1	.4	166.4	457.5	69.1	190.0
Broomfield city	24 638	20 730	7 261	9 098	7 233	2 006	58.6	22.6	57.8	22.3	426.3	1 104.8	157.4	408.0
Urban part	24 549	...	...	9 062	...	...	20.1	7.8	20.0	7.7	1 227.5	3 188.2	453.1	1 176.9
Rural part	89	...	...	36	...	...	38.5	14.9	37.8	14.6	2.4	6.1	1.0	2.5
Adams County	6 722	5 467	...	2 261	1 869	...	26.0	10.1	26.0	10.0	258.5	672.2	87.0	226.1
Urban part	6 675	...	...	2 244	...	...	5.9	2.3	5.9	2.3	1 131.4	2 902.2	380.3	975.7
Rural part	47	...	...	17	...	...	20.1	7.8	20.1	7.8	2.3	6.0	.8	2.2
Boulder County	16 390	14 514	7 261	6 269	5 091	2 006	21.6	8.4	21.5	8.3	762.3	1 974.7	291.6	755.3
Urban part	16 382	...	...	6 266	...	...	13.4	5.2	13.3	5.1	1 231.7	3 212.2	471.1	1 228.6
Rural part	8	...	...	3	...	...	8.3	3.2	8.2	3.2	1.0	2.5	.4	.9
Jefferson County	1 522	749	...	566	273	...	8.0	3.1	7.4	2.8	205.7	543.6	76.5	202.1
Urban part	1 492	...	...	552	...	...	.8	.3	.8	.3	1 865.0	4 973.3	690.0	1 840.0
Rural part	30	...	...	14	...	...	7.2	2.8	6.6	2.5	4.5	12.0	.1	5.6
Weld County	4	...	...	2	...	...	2.9	1.1	2.9	1.1	1.4	3.6	.7	1.8
Rural part	4	...	...	2	...	...	2.9	1.1	2.9	1.1	1.4	3.6	.7	1.8
Brush city, Morgan County	4 165	4 082	3 377	1 720	1 669	1 182	6.3	2.4	6.3	2.4	661.1	1 735.4	273.0	716.7
Buena Vista town, Chaffee County	1 752	2 075	1 962	865	856	...	8.7	3.4	8.7	3.4	201.4	515.3	99.4	254.4
Burlington city, Kit Carson County	2 941	3 107	2 828	1 288	1 293	987	4.5	1.7	4.5	1.7	653.6	1 730.0	286.2	757.6
Byers CDP, Arapahoe County	1 065	...	...	413	...	...	11.1	4.3	11.1	4.3	95.9	247.7	37.2	96.0

Table 9. Population and Housing Units, 1970 to 1990; Area Measurements and Density: 1990—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Population			Housing units			1990 area measurements				1990 density			
	1990	1980	1970	1990	1980	1970	Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—	
							Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	Square kilometer	Square mile
Calhan town, El Paso County	562	541	465	276	266	172	1.8	.7	1.8	.7	312.2	802.9	153.3	394.3
Campion CDP, Larimer County	1 692	...	...	582	...	...	9.8	3.8	9.8	3.8	172.7	445.3	59.4	153.2
Campo town, Baca County	121	185	206	91	89	100	.4	.1	.4	.1	302.5	1 210.0	227.5	910.0
Canon City city, Fremont County	12 687	13 037	9 206	5 609	5 146	3 154	20.4	7.9	20.4	7.9	621.9	1 605.9	275.0	710.0
Carbondale town, Garfield County	3 004	2 084	726	1 119	830	264	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.7	698.6	1 767.1	260.2	658.2
Cascade-Chipita Park CDP, El Paso County	1 479	...	...	814	...	...	35.1	13.6	35.1	13.5	42.1	109.6	23.2	60.3
Castle Rock city, Douglas County	8 708	3 921	1 531	3 529	1 515	547	79.9	30.9	79.9	30.9	109.0	281.8	44.2	114.2
Urban part	8 170	...	...	3 330	...	...	26.9	10.4	26.9	10.4	303.7	785.6	123.8	320.2
Rural part	538	...	...	199	...	...	53.0	20.5	53.0	20.5	10.2	26.2	3.8	9.7
Castlewood CDP, Arapahoe County	24 392	16 413	...	8 642	4 946	...	16.2	6.3	16.2	6.3	1 505.7	3 871.7	533.5	1 371.7
Cedaredge town, Delta County	1 380	1 184	581	747	635	292	3.3	1.3	3.3	1.3	418.2	1 061.5	226.4	574.6
Center town	1 963	1 630	1 470	770	615	478	2.1	.8	2.1	.8	934.8	2 453.8	366.7	962.5
Rio Grande County	4	...	...	5	...	...	.3	...	.3	...	13.3	40.0	16.7	50.0
Saguache County	1 959	1 630	1 470	765	615	478	1.7	.7	1.7	.7	1 152.4	2 798.6	450.0	1 092.9
Central City city, Gilpin County	335	329	228	281	265	215	2.3	.9	2.3	.9	145.7	372.2	122.2	312.2
Cheraw town, Otero County	265	233	129	115	102	56	.4	.2	.4	.2	662.5	1 325.0	287.5	575.0
Cherry Hills Village city, Arapahoe County	5 245	5 127	4 605	1 789	1 579	1 213	16.2	6.3	16.1	6.2	325.8	846.0	111.1	288.5
Cheyenne Wells town, Cheyenne County	1 128	950	982	518	422	390	2.7	1.0	2.7	1.0	417.8	1 128.0	191.9	518.0
Cimarron Hills CDP, El Paso County	11 160	6 597	...	4 439	2 330	...	15.5	6.0	15.5	6.0	720.0	1 860.0	286.4	739.8
Clifton CDP, Mesa County	12 671	5 223	...	4 922	2 053	...	18.1	7.0	17.9	6.9	707.9	1 836.4	275.0	713.3
Coal Creek town, Fremont County	165	190	225	84	80	71	1.7	.7	1.7	.7	92.4	224.3	49.4	120.0
Cokedale town, Las Animas County	116	90	101	95	91	88	.5	.2	.5	.2	232.0	580.0	190.0	475.0
Collbran town, Mesa County	228	344	225	122	159	113	.5	.2	.5	.2	456.0	1 140.0	244.0	610.0
Colorado City CDP, Pueblo County	1 149	...	...	552	...	...	91.4	35.3	91.2	35.2	12.6	32.6	6.1	15.7
Colorado Springs city, El Paso County	281 140	r215 105	135 517	124 442	r88 318	46 749	475.4	183.6	474.5	183.2	592.5	1 534.6	262.3	679.3
Urban part	280 995	...	...	124 377	...	...	332.1	128.2	331.3	127.9	848.2	2 197.0	375.4	972.5
Rural part	145	...	...	65	...	...	143.3	55.3	143.2	55.3	1.0	2.6	.5	1.2
Columbine CDP	23 969	23 523	...	8 112	7 209	...	17.0	6.6	16.6	6.4	1 443.9	3 745.2	488.7	1 267.5
Arapahoe County	1 572	1 801	...	608	617	...	1.9	.7	1.9	.7	827.4	2 245.7	320.0	868.6
Jefferson County	22 397	21 722	...	7 504	6 592	...	15.1	5.8	14.8	5.7	1 513.3	3 929.3	507.0	1 316.5
Columbine Valley town, Arapahoe County	1 071	923	481	400	354	140	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	428.4	1 071.0	160.0	400.0
Commerce City city, Adams County	16 466	16 234	17 407	6 414	5 675	4 939	51.7	20.0	51.7	20.0	318.5	823.3	124.1	320.7
Urban part	16 256	...	...	6 343	...	...	24.8	9.6	24.8	9.6	655.5	1 693.3	255.8	660.7
Rural part	210	...	...	71	...	...	26.9	10.4	26.9	10.4	7.8	20.2	2.6	6.8
Cortez city, Montezuma County	7 284	7 095	6 032	3 142	2 861	2 127	13.9	5.4	13.9	5.4	524.0	1 348.9	226.0	581.9
Craig city, Moffat County	8 091	8 133	4 205	3 559	3 287	1 567	12.5	4.8	12.5	4.8	647.3	1 685.6	284.7	741.5
Crawford town, Delta County	221	268	171	148	170	96	.6	.2	.6	.2	368.3	1 105.0	246.7	740.0
Creede town, Mineral County	362	610	653	275	317	272	1.1	.4	1.1	.4	329.1	905.0	250.0	687.5
Crested Butte town, Gunnison County	878	959	372	650	549	257	1.0	.4	1.0	.4	878.0	2 195.0	650.0	1 625.0
Crestone town, Saguache County	39	54	34	52	55	53	.7	.3	.7	.3	55.7	130.0	74.3	173.3
Cripple Creek city, Teller County	584	655	425	543	594	382	2.6	1.0	2.6	1.0	224.6	584.0	208.8	543.0
Crook town, Logan County	148	177	199	71	74	77	.3	.1	.3	.1	493.3	1 480.0	236.7	710.0
Crowley town, Crowley County	225	192	216	88	81	88	.7	.3	.7	.3	321.4	750.0	125.7	293.3
Dacono city, Weld County	2 228	2 321	360	963	860	125	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.7	518.1	1 310.6	224.0	565.5
De Beque town, Mesa County	257	279	155	118	136	82	.9	.4	.9	.4	321.3	856.7	147.5	393.3
Deer Trail town, Arapahoe County	476	463	374	242	223	151	2.4	.9	2.4	.9	198.3	528.9	100.8	268.9
Del Norte town, Rio Grande County	1 674	1 709	1 569	733	678	588	2.2	.9	2.2	.9	760.9	1 860.0	333.2	814.4
Delta city, Delta County	3 789	3 931	3 694	1 842	1 741	1 454	7.5	2.9	7.1	2.8	533.7	1 353.2	259.4	657.9
Denver city, Denver County	467 610	r492 686	514 678	239 636	r228 122	193 765	401.1	154.9	397.0	153.3	1 177.9	3 050.3	603.6	1 563.2
Urban part	467 572	...	...	239 619	...	...	291.7	112.6	287.5	111.0	1 626.3	4 212.4	833.5	2 158.7
Rural part	38	...	...	17	...	...	109.5	42.3	109.5	42.3	.3	.9	.2	.4
Derby CDP, Adams County	6 043	8 578	10 206	2 283	2 861	2 716	4.6	1.8	4.6	1.8	1 313.7	3 357.2	496.3	1 268.3
Dillon town, Summit County	553	337	182	1 087	750	243	3.1	1.2	2.6	1.0	212.7	553.0	418.1	1 087.0
Dinosaur town, Moffat County	324	313	247	157	133	102	1.8	.7	1.8	.7	180.0	462.9	87.2	224.3
Dolores town, Montezuma County	866	802	820	417	351	274	1.6	.6	1.6	.6	541.3	1 443.3	260.6	695.0
Dove Creek town, Dolores County	643	826	619	305	336	251	1.4	.5	1.4	.5	459.3	1 286.0	217.9	610.0
Durango city, La Plata County	12 430	r11 649	10 333	4 917	r4 365	3 249	12.2	4.7	12.1	4.7	1 027.3	2 644.7	406.4	1 046.2
Eads town, Kiowa County	780	878	795	385	383	310	1.2	.5	1.2	.5	650.0	1 560.0	320.8	770.0
Eagle town, Eagle County	1 580	950	790	624	427	282	2.3	.9	2.3	.9	687.0	1 755.6	271.3	693.3
Eagle-Vail CDP, Eagle County	1 922	...	...	1 099	...	...	1.7	.6	1.7	.6	1 130.6	3 203.3	646.5	1 831.7
Eaton town, Weld County	1 959	1 932	1 389	789	753	515	2.4	.9	2.4	.9	816.3	2 176.7	328.8	876.7
Eckley town, Yuma County	211	262	193	103	122	101	1.2	.5	1.2	.5	175.8	422.0	85.8	206.0

Table 9. Population and Housing Units, 1970 to 1990; Area Measurements and Density: 1990—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Table with columns: Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision, Population (1990, 1980, 1970), Housing units (1990, 1980, 1970), 1990 area measurements (Total area, Land area), and 1990 density (Population per—, Housing units per—).

Table 9. Population and Housing Units, 1970 to 1990; Area Measurements and Density: 1990—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Population			Housing units			1990 area measurements				1990 density			
	1990	1980	1970	1990	1980	1970	Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—	
							Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	Square kilometer	Square mile
Vona town, Kit Carson County	104	94	114	57	54	54	.6	.2	.6	.2	173.3	520.0	95.0	285.0
Walden town, Jackson County	890	947	907	431	422	329	.9	.3	.9	.3	988.9	2 966.7	478.9	1 436.7
Walsenburg city, Huerfano County	3 300	3 945	4 329	1 654	1 752	1 610	6.0	2.3	6.0	2.3	550.0	1 434.8	275.7	719.1
Walsh town, Baca County	692	884	989	357	379	355	1.2	.5	1.2	.5	576.7	1 384.0	297.5	714.0
Ward town, Boulder County	159	129	32	100	103	80	1.5	.6	1.5	.6	106.0	265.0	66.7	166.7
Welby CDP, Adams County	10 218	9 668	6 875	4 138	3 300	1 613	9.9	3.8	9.9	3.8	1 032.1	2 688.9	418.0	1 088.9
Wellington town, Larimer County	1 340	1 215	691	535	460	245	2.0	.8	2.0	.8	670.0	1 675.0	267.5	668.8
Westcliffe town, Custer County	312	324	243	217	179	265	2.9	1.1	2.9	1.1	107.6	283.6	74.8	197.3
Westminster city	74 625	50 211	19 512	29 868	18 560	5 244	69.7	26.9	69.4	26.8	1 075.3	2 784.5	430.4	1 114.5
Adams County	41 639	32 046	19 512	17 646	12 194	5 244	40.0	15.5	39.9	15.4	1 043.6	2 703.8	442.3	1 145.8
Jefferson County	32 986	18 165	...	12 222	6 366	...	29.7	11.5	29.5	11.4	1 118.2	2 893.5	414.3	1 072.1
Westminster East CDP, Adams County	5 197	6 002	7 576	2 164	2 181	2 121	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.7	1 208.6	3 057.1	503.3	1 272.9
Wheat Ridge city, Jefferson County	29 419	30 293	29 778	14 130	13 068	9 928	23.0	8.9	23.0	8.9	1 279.1	3 305.5	614.3	1 587.6
Wiggins town, Morgan County	499	531	...	218	223	...	1.2	.5	1.2	.5	415.8	998.0	181.7	436.0
Wiley town, Prowers County	406	425	357	170	164	130	.5	.2	.5	.2	812.0	2 030.0	340.0	850.0
Williamsburg town, Fremont County	253	72	75	97	31	21	7.7	3.0	7.7	3.0	32.9	84.3	12.6	32.3
Windsor town, Weld County	5 062	4 277	1 564	1 917	1 663	605	13.0	5.0	12.3	4.7	411.5	1 077.0	155.9	407.9
Winter Park town, Grand County	528	480	...	1 361	819	...	20.2	7.8	20.2	7.8	26.1	67.7	67.4	174.5
Woodland Park city, Teller County	4 610	2 634	1 022	2 018	1 094	482	10.2	4.0	10.2	4.0	452.0	1 152.5	197.8	504.5
Woodmoor CDP, El Paso County	3 858	1 490	...	1 328	506	...	16.0	6.2	15.9	6.1	242.6	632.5	83.5	217.7
Wray city, Yuma County	1 998	2 131	1 953	976	989	868	7.6	2.9	7.6	2.9	262.9	689.0	128.4	336.6
Yampa town, Routt County	317	472	286	163	208	116	.6	.2	.6	.2	528.3	1 585.0	271.7	815.0
Yuma city, Yuma County	2 719	2 824	2 259	1 256	1 206	930	6.0	2.3	5.9	2.3	460.8	1 182.2	212.9	546.1

Table 10. 1990 Population Rank; Population and Housing Units: 1980 and 1990

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [2,500 or More Persons]	1990 population rank	Population		Housing units		Place [2,500 or More Persons]	1990 population rank	Population		Housing units	
		1990	1980	1990	1980			1990	1980	1990	1980
Denver city, Denver County -----	1	467 610	r492 686	239 636	r228 122	Sterling city, Logan County-----	37	10 362	11 385	4 791	4 667
Colorado Springs city, El Paso County -----	2	281 140	r215 105	124 442	r88 318	Welby CDP, Adams County-----	38	10 218	9 668	4 138	3 300
Aurora city -----	3	222 103	158 588	99 890	62 821	Highlands Ranch CDP, Douglas County -----	39	10 181	...	3 751	...
Adams County -----	(NA)	27 747	29 193	12 972	11 931	Fountain city, El Paso County -----	40	9 984	8 324	3 789	2 823
Arapahoe County -----	(NA)	194 352	129 395	86 916	50 890	Gunbarrel CDP, Boulder County -----	41	9 388	5 172	3 981	1 975
Douglas County -----	(NA)	4	...	2	...	Redlands CDP, Mesa County-----	42	9 355	...	3 666	...
Lakewood city, Jefferson County -----	4	126 481	r113 808	55 678	r43 826	Federal Heights city, Adams County -----	43	9 342	r7 838	4 955	r3 576
Pueblo city, Pueblo County -----	5	98 640	101 686	40 862	40 012	Fort Morgan city, Morgan County -----	44	9 068	8 768	3 761	3 591
Arvada city -----	6	89 235	84 576	34 541	29 360	Air Force Academy CDP, El Paso County-----	45	9 062	8 655	1 280	1 273
Adams County -----	(NA)	2 347	1 229	898	366	Montrose city, Montrose County -----	46	8 854	8 722	3 915	3 525
Jefferson County -----	(NA)	86 888	83 347	33 643	28 994	Castle Rock city, Douglas County -----	47	8 708	3 921	3 529	1 515
Fort Collins city, Larimer County -----	7	87 758	65 092	35 357	25 382	Trinidad city, Las Animas County -----	48	8 580	9 663	3 903	3 847
Boulder city, Boulder County -----	8	83 312	76 685	36 270	30 287	Lamar city, Prowers County -----	49	8 343	7 713	3 599	3 215
Westminster city -----	9	74 625	50 211	29 868	18 560	Black Forest CDP, El Paso County -----	50	8 143	3 372	2 854	1 116
Adams County -----	(NA)	41 639	32 046	17 646	12 194	Craig city, Moffatt County -----	51	8 091	8 133	3 559	3 287
Jefferson County -----	(NA)	32 986	18 165	12 222	6 366	La Junta city, Otero County -----	52	7 637	8 338	3 255	3 271
Greeley city, Weld County -----	10	60 536	53 006	23 991	20 731	Greenwood Village city, Arapahoe County -----	53	7 589	5 729	2 687	1 712
Thornton city, Adams County -----	11	55 031	r42 054	20 974	r15 273	Evergreen CDP, Jefferson County -----	54	7 582	6 376	3 176	2 493
Longmont city, Boulder County -----	12	51 555	42 942	20 480	16 346	Alamosa city, Alamosa County -----	55	7 579	6 830	2 874	2 522
Southglenn CDP, Arapahoe County -----	13	43 087	37 787	15 763	12 475	Gateway CDP, Douglas County -----	56	7 510	...	2 588	...
Loveland city, Larimer County -----	14	37 352	r30 215	14 711	r12 200	Cortez city, Montezuma County -----	57	7 284	7 095	3 142	2 861
Littleton city -----	15	33 685	28 631	14 778	11 272	Steamboat Springs city, Routt County -----	58	6 695	5 098	5 345	3 481
Arapahoe County -----	(NA)	33 577	28 503	14 717	11 198	Glenwood Springs city, Garfield County -----	59	6 561	4 637	2 882	2 160
Douglas County -----	(NA)	108	128	61	74	Derby CDP, Adams County -----	60	6 043	8 578	2 283	2 861
Wheat Ridge city, Jefferson County -----	16	29 419	30 293	14 130	13 068	Orchard Mesa CDP, Mesa County -----	61	5 977	4 876	2 219	1 807
Englewood city, Arapahoe County -----	17	29 387	30 021	14 908	13 359	Evans city, Weld County -----	62	5 877	5 063	2 283	2 141
Grand Junction city, Mesa County -----	18	29 034	r27 956	13 698	r12 617	Stratmoor CDP, El Paso County -----	63	5 854	5 519	2 233	1 880
Northglenn city -----	19	27 195	29 847	10 442	9 827	Parker town, Douglas County -----	64	5 850	...	2 095	...
Adams County -----	(NA)	27 195	29 847	10 442	9 827	Cherry Hills Village city, Arapahoe County -----	65	5 245	5 127	1 789	1 579
Weld County -----	(NA)	...	...	...	...	Fruitvale CDP, Mesa County -----	66	5 222	...	1 954	...
Broomfield city -----	20	24 638	20 730	9 098	7 233	Westminster East CDP, Adams County -----	67	5 197	6 002	2 164	2 181
Adams County -----	(NA)	6 722	5 467	2 261	1 869	Fort Lupton city, Weld County -----	68	5 159	4 251	1 795	1 469
Boulder County -----	(NA)	16 390	14 514	6 269	5 091	Windsor town, Weld County -----	69	5 062	4 277	1 917	1 663
Jefferson County -----	(NA)	1 522	749	566	273	Aspen city, Pitkin County -----	70	5 049	3 678	4 004	3 663
Weld County -----	(NA)	4	...	2	...	Sheridan city, Arapahoe County -----	71	4 976	5 377	2 253	2 134
Castlewood CDP, Arapahoe County -----	21	24 392	16 413	8 642	4 946	The Pinery CDP, Douglas County -----	72	4 885	...	1 561	...
Ken Caryl CDP, Jefferson County -----	22	24 391	10 661	8 612	3 517	Salida city, Chaffee County -----	73	4 737	4 870	2 350	2 149
Columbine CDP -----	23	23 969	23 523	8 112	7 209	Gunnison city, Gunnison County -----	74	4 636	5 785	1 853	2 050
Arapahoe County -----	(NA)	1 572	1 801	608	617	Rifle city, Garfield County -----	74	4 636	3 215	1 984	1 370
Jefferson County -----	(NA)	22 397	21 722	7 504	6 592	Edgewater city, Jefferson County -----	76	4 613	r4 766	2 385	r2 206
Security-Widefield CDP, El Paso County -----	24	23 822	18 768	8 435	5 781	Woodland Park city, Teller County -----	77	4 610	2 634	2 018	1 094
Sherrelwood CDP, Adams County -----	25	16 636	17 629	6 224	5 938	Manitou Springs city, El Paso County -----	78	4 535	4 475	2 524	2 377
Commerce City city, Adams County -----	26	16 466	16 234	6 414	5 675	Pueblo West CDP, Pueblo County -----	79	4 386	...	1 701	...
Lafayette city, Boulder County -----	27	14 548	8 985	5 775	3 703	Monte Vista city, Rio Grande County -----	80	4 324	3 902	1 760	1 503
Brighton city -----	28	14 203	12 773	5 321	4 403	Brush city, Morgan County -----	81	4 165	4 082	1 720	1 669
Adams County -----	(NA)	14 186	12 773	5 314	4 403	Rocky Ford city, Otero County -----	82	4 162	4 804	1 829	1 895
Weld County -----	(NA)	17	...	7	...	Fruita city, Mesa County -----	83	4 045	2 810	1 583	1 025
Golden city, Jefferson County -----	29	13 116	12 237	5 825	5 312	Woodmoor CDP, El Paso County -----	84	3 858	1 490	1 328	506
Canon City city, Fremont County -----	30	12 687	13 037	5 609	5 146	Delta city, Delta County -----	85	3 789	3 931	1 842	1 741
Clifton CDP, Mesa County -----	31	12 671	5 223	4 922	2 053	Lincoln Park CDP, Fremont County -----	86	3 728	3 426	1 649	1 410
Durango city, La Plata County -----	32	12 430	r11 649	4 917	r4 365	Vail town, Eagle County -----	87	3 659	2 261	6 102	5 029
Louisville city, Boulder County -----	33	12 361	5 593	4 785	2 264	Walsenburg city, Huerfano County -----	88	3 300	3 945	1 654	1 752
Fort Carson CDP, El Paso County -----	34	11 309	13 219	1 841	1 819	Estes Park town, Larimer County -----	89	3 184	2 703	2 006	1 922
Cimarron Hills CDP, El Paso County -----	35	11 160	6 597	4 439	2 330	Carbondale town, Garfield County -----	90	3 004	2 084	1 119	830
Applewood CDP, Jefferson County -----	36	11 069	12 040	4 582	4 577	Berthoud town, Larimer County -----	91	2 990	2 362	1 168	896
						Florence city, Fremont County -----	91	2 990	2 987	1 293	1 204
						Burlington city, Kit Carson County -----	93	2 941	3 107	1 288	1 293
						Genesee CDP, Jefferson County -----	94	2 737	...	1 105	...
						Yuma city, Yuma County -----	95	2 719	2 824	1 256	1 206
						Niwot CDP, Boulder County -----	96	2 666	...	1 104	...
						Leadville city, Lake County -----	97	2 629	3 879	1 519	1 614
						El Jebel CDP, Eagle County -----	98	2 605	...	921	...

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

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Table 11. Population 1990 and 1980; Housing Units and Land Area: 1990

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	1990 population				1980 population				1990 housing units			1990 land area			
	Number of places	Total population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Number of places	Total population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Total housing units	Percent of total housing units	Percent distribution	Square kilometers	Square miles	Percent of total land area	Percent distribution
The State -----	309	3 294 394	100.0	...	291	2 889 735	100.0	...	1 477 349	100.0	...	268 657.7	103 728.8	100.0	...
Urban -----	105	2 715 517	82.4	100.0	93	2 329 869	80.6	100.0	1 179 718	79.9	100.0	3 411.1	1 317.0	1.3	100.0
Inside urbanized area -----	55	2 377 820	72.2	87.6	50	2 017 063	69.8	86.6	1 033 410	70.0	87.6	2 236.2	863.4	.8	65.6
Central place -----	8	1 159 235	35.2	42.7	7	1 032 128	35.7	44.3	534 586	36.2	45.3	1 001.2	386.5	.4	29.4
Place of -----															
1,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999 -----	2	748 567	22.7	27.6	1	492 365	17.0	21.1	363 996	24.6	30.9	618.8	238.9	.2	18.1
100,000 to 249,999 -----	—	—	—	—	2	316 836	11.0	13.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 -----	5	381 634	11.6	14.1	3	194 783	6.7	8.4	156 892	10.6	13.3	343.9	132.8	.1	10.1
Less than 50,000 -----	1	29 034	.9	1.1	1	28 144	1.0	1.2	13 698	.9	1.2	38.5	14.8	—	1.1
Urban fringe -----	47	1 218 585	37.0	44.9	43	984 935	34.1	42.3	498 824	33.8	42.3	1 235.1	476.9	.5	36.2
Place of 2,500 or more -----	40	1 070 242	32.5	39.4	35	858 729	29.7	36.9	439 478	29.7	37.3	999.1	385.8	.4	29.3
100,000 or more -----	2	348 135	10.6	12.8	2	271 448	9.4	11.7	155 394	10.5	13.2	233.6	90.2	.1	6.8
50,000 to 99,999 -----	3	218 891	6.6	8.1	2	134 787	4.7	5.8	85 383	5.8	7.2	180.2	69.6	.1	5.3
25,000 to 49,999 -----	5	162 773	4.9	6.0	6	196 922	6.8	8.5	70 021	4.7	5.9	115.5	44.6	—	3.4
10,000 to 24,999 -----	14	233 739	7.1	8.6	10	161 454	5.6	6.9	84 928	5.7	7.2	265.7	102.6	.1	7.8
5,000 to 9,999 -----	13	92 580	2.8	3.4	13	84 767	2.9	3.6	36 590	2.5	3.1	188.7	72.9	.1	5.5
2,500 to 4,999 -----	3	14 124	.4	.5	2	9 351	.3	.4	7 162	.5	.6	15.4	5.9	—	.5
Place of less than 2,500 -----	7	6 921	.2	.3	8	7 004	.2	.3	3 748	.3	.3	8.5	3.3	—	.2
2,000 to 2,499 -----	1	2 453	.1	.1	1	2 496	.1	.1	2 003	.1	.2	1.4	.5	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 -----	1	1 783	.1	.1	1	1 929	.1	.1	664	—	.1	1.8	.7	—	.1
1,000 to 1,499 -----	1	1 071	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	2.5	1.0	—	.1
Less than 1,000 -----	4	1 614	—	.1	6	2 579	.1	.1	681	—	.1	2.9	1.1	—	.1
Other urban -----	...	141 422	4.3	5.2	...	119 202	4.1	5.1	55 598	3.8	4.7	227.4	87.8	.1	6.7
Outside urbanized area -----	50	337 697	10.3	12.4	43	312 806	10.8	13.4	146 308	9.9	12.4	1 174.8	453.6	.4	34.4
Place of -----															
25,000 or more -----	1	37 352	1.1	1.4	2	73 186	2.5	3.1	14 711	1.0	1.2	55.4	21.4	—	1.6
10,000 to 24,999 -----	6	76 591	2.3	2.8	4	48 621	1.7	2.1	31 198	2.1	2.6	123.0	47.5	—	3.6
5,000 to 9,999 -----	18	132 369	4.0	4.9	15	110 926	3.8	4.8	56 686	3.8	4.8	594.6	229.6	.2	17.4
2,500 to 4,999 -----	25	91 385	2.8	3.4	22	80 073	2.8	3.4	43 713	3.0	3.7	401.9	155.2	.1	11.8
Rural -----	204	578 877	17.6	100.0	198	560 095	19.4	100.0	297 631	20.1	100.0	265 246.6	102 411.8	98.7	100.0
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	63	96 637	2.9	16.7	49	74 899	2.6	13.4	49 166	3.3	16.5	538.2	207.8	.2	.2
2,000 to 2,499 -----	6	13 538	.4	2.3	10	21 872	.8	3.9	6 072	.4	2.0	78.5	30.3	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 -----	24	42 037	1.3	7.3	14	23 716	.8	4.2	19 638	1.3	6.6	151.4	58.5	.1	.1
1,000 to 1,499 -----	33	41 062	1.2	7.1	25	29 311	1.0	5.2	23 456	1.6	7.9	308.3	119.0	.1	.1
Place of less than 1,000 -----	141	55 034	1.7	9.5	149	64 218	2.2	11.5	32 440	2.2	10.9	293.9	113.5	.1	.1
Other rural -----	...	427 206	13.0	73.8	...	420 978	14.6	75.2	216 025	14.6	72.6	264 414.5	102 090.5	98.4	99.7

Table 12. Urban and Rural Population: 1930 to 1990

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Size of Place	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950		1940	1930
					Current urban definition	Previous urban definition		
NUMBER OF PLACES								
Urban	105	93	69	57	47	36	30	27
Place of 2,500 or more	98	85	64	51	40	36	30	27
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
100,000 to 249,999	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999	8	5	4	2	1	1	1	1
25,000 to 49,999	7	9	7	5	1	1	1	1
10,000 to 24,999	20	14	13	13	7	7	5	5
5,000 to 9,999	31	28	16	13	11	11	9	10
2,500 to 4,999	28	24	22	17	19	15	13	9
Place of less than 2,500	7	8	5	6	7	...	...	...
Rural	204	198	209	211	216	216	217	214
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	63	49	40	41	46	42	44	42
Place of less than 1,000	141	149	169	170	170	174	173	172
Cumulative summary:								
Place of—								
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 or more	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 or more	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100,000 or more	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
50,000 or more	12	10	6	3	2	2	2	2
25,000 or more	19	19	13	8	3	3	3	3
10,000 or more	39	33	26	21	10	10	8	8
5,000 or more	70	61	42	34	21	21	17	18
2,500 or more	98	85	64	51	40	36	30	27
POPULATION								
Urban	2 715 517	2 329 869	1 733 311	1 292 790	831 318	759 939	590 756	519 882
Place of 2,500 or more	2 567 174	2 203 663	1 652 482	1 170 666	773 047	759 939	590 756	519 882
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	514 678	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999	748 567	492 365	—	493 887	415 786	415 786	322 412	287 861
100,000 to 249,999	348 135	588 284	135 060	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999	600 525	329 570	332 084	161 375	63 685	63 685	52 162	50 096
25,000 to 49,999	229 159	298 252	246 946	171 005	45 472	45 472	36 789	33 237
10,000 to 24,999	310 330	210 075	217 402	182 416	110 288	110 288	66 906	56 894
5,000 to 9,999	224 949	195 693	122 048	96 725	72 254	72 254	61 727	60 916
2,500 to 4,999	105 509	89 424	84 264	65 258	65 562	65 562	50 760	30 878
Place of less than 2,500	6 921	7 004	4 399	4 392	7 607	...	...	...
Other urban	141 422	119 202	76 430	117 732	50 664	...	...	...
Rural	578 877	560 095	473 948	461 157	493 771	565 150	532 540	515 909
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	96 637	74 899	65 441	62 771	70 693	67 718	70 187	60 826
Place of less than 1,000	55 034	64 218	63 898	62 751	61 885	63 732	66 142	60 839
Other rural	427 206	420 978	344 609	335 635	361 193	433 700	396 211	394 244
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION								
Urban	82.4	80.6	78.5	73.7	62.7	57.4	52.6	50.2
Place of 2,500 or more	77.9	76.3	74.9	66.7	58.3	57.4	52.6	50.2
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	23.3	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999	22.7	17.0	—	28.2	31.4	31.4	28.7	27.8
100,000 to 249,999	10.6	20.4	6.1	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999	18.2	11.4	15.0	9.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8
25,000 to 49,999	7.0	10.3	11.2	9.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
10,000 to 24,999	9.4	7.3	9.8	10.4	8.3	8.3	6.0	5.5
5,000 to 9,999	6.8	6.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9
2,500 to 4,999	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.7	4.9	4.0	4.5	3.0
Place of less than 2,500 .....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.6	...	...	...
Other urban	4.3	4.1	3.5	6.7	3.8	...	...	...
Rural	17.6	19.4	21.5	26.3	37.3	42.6	47.4	49.8
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.6	5.3	5.1	6.2	5.9
Place of less than 1,000	1.7	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.7	4.8	5.9	5.9
Other rural	13.0	14.6	15.6	19.1	27.3	32.7	35.3	38.1

Table 13. Population Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area by Urban and Rural and Size of Place: 1990—Con.

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural (see "Extended City" in Appendix A). Place partly outside a metropolitan area is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside Metropolitan Area Outside Metropolitan Area	Total population	In place												Not in place
		Total		Incorporated place						Census designated place				
		Number of places	Population	Total		Central city of metropolitan area		Other		Total		Central city of metropolitan area		
				Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA—Con.														
Outside urbanized area	151 798	18	151 798	10	108 479	1	37 352	9	71 127	8	43 319	—	—	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more	37 352	1	37 352	1	37 352	1	37 352	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	41 112	3	41 112	3	41 112	—	—	3	41 112	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	48 628	7	48 628	4	23 841	—	—	4	23 841	3	24 787	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	24 706	7	24 706	2	6 174	—	—	2	6 174	5	18 532	—	—	...
Rural	228 661	44	40 699	39	33 653	—	350	39	33 303	5	7 046	—	—	187 962
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	29 830	21	29 830	16	22 784	—	—	16	22 784	5	7 046	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	2 228	1	2 228	1	2 228	—	—	1	2 228	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	11 768	7	11 768	5	8 415	—	—	5	8 415	2	3 353	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	15 834	13	15 834	10	12 141	—	—	10	12 141	3	3 693	—	—	...
Place of less than 1,000	9 230	23	9 230	23	9 230	—	—	23	9 230	—	—	—	—	...
Other rural	189 601	...	1 639	...	1 639	...	350	...	1 289	...	...	...	...	187 962
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	608 053	197	360 769	184	310 091	...	...	184	310 091	13	50 678	...	...	247 284
Urban	257 837	37	248 158	31	208 600	...	...	31	208 600	6	39 558	...	...	9 679
Inside urbanized area	71 938	5	62 259	1	29 034	...	...	1	29 034	4	33 225	...	...	9 679
Central place	29 034	1	29 034	1	29 034	...	...	1	29 034	—	—	...	...	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
500,000 to 999,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
250,000 to 499,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 to 249,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 50,000	29 034	1	29 034	1	29 034	...	...	1	29 034	—	—	...	...	...
Urban fringe	42 904	4	33 225	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	33 225	...	...	9 679
Place of 2,500 or more	33 225	4	33 225	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	33 225	...	...	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 to 49,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	12 671	1	12 671	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	12 671	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	20 554	3	20 554	—	—	...	...	—	—	3	20 554	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Place of less than 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 1,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Other urban	9 679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 679
Outside urbanized area	185 899	32	185 899	30	179 566	...	...	30	179 566	2	6 333	...	...	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	35 479	3	35 479	3	35 479	...	...	3	35 479	—	—	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	83 741	11	83 741	11	83 741	...	...	11	83 741	—	—	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	66 679	18	66 679	16	60 346	...	...	16	60 346	2	6 333	...	...	...
Rural	350 216	160	112 611	153	101 491	...	...	153	101 491	7	11 120	...	...	237 605
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	66 807	42	66 807	36	56 387	...	...	36	56 387	6	10 420	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	11 310	5	11 310	4	9 075	...	...	4	9 075	1	2 235	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	30 269	17	30 269	14	24 950	...	...	14	24 950	3	5 319	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	25 228	20	25 228	18	22 362	...	...	18	22 362	2	2 866	...	...	...
Place of less than 1,000	45 804	118	45 804	117	45 104	...	...	117	45 104	1	700	...	...	...
Other rural	237 605	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	237 605

Table 14. Housing Units Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area by Urban and Rural and Size of Place: 1990—Con.

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural (see "Extended City" in Appendix A). Place partly outside a metropolitan area is counted where larger part of population is located; housing units, however, are tabulated where located. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

State Inside Metropolitan Area Outside Metropolitan Area	All housing units	In place												Not in place
		Total		Incorporated place						Census designated place				
		Number of places	Housing units	Total		Central city of metropolitan area		Other		Total		Central city of metropolitan area		
				Number of places	Housing units	Number of places	Housing units	Number of places	Housing units	Number of places	Housing units	Number of places	Housing units	
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA—Con.														
Outside urbanized area	57 012	18	57 012	10	42 903	1	14 711	9	28 192	8	14 109	—	—	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more	14 711	1	14 711	1	14 711	1	14 711	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	15 881	3	15 881	3	15 881	—	—	3	15 881	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	16 447	7	16 447	4	9 137	—	—	4	9 137	3	7 310	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	9 973	7	9 973	2	3 174	—	—	2	3 174	5	6 799	—	—	...
Rural	95 487	44	16 760	39	13 822	—	150	39	13 672	5	2 938	—	—	78 727
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	12 036	21	12 036	16	9 098	—	—	16	9 098	5	2 938	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	963	1	963	1	963	—	—	1	963	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	4 306	7	4 306	5	3 147	—	—	5	3 147	2	1 159	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	6 767	13	6 767	10	4 988	—	—	10	4 988	3	1 779	—	—	...
Place of less than 1,000	4 093	23	4 093	23	4 093	—	—	23	4 093	—	—	—	—	...
Other rural	79 358	...	631	...	631	...	150	...	481	...	...	...	...	78 727
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	321 701	197	181 232	184	160 971	...	...	184	160 971	13	20 261	...	...	140 469
Urban	119 557	37	115 755	31	100 424	...	...	31	100 424	6	15 331	...	...	3 802
Inside urbanized area	30 261	5	26 459	1	13 698	...	...	1	13 698	4	12 761	...	...	3 802
Central place	13 698	1	13 698	1	13 698	...	...	1	13 698	—	—	...	...	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
500,000 to 999,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
250,000 to 499,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 to 249,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 50,000	13 698	1	13 698	1	13 698	...	...	1	13 698	—	—	...	...	...
Urban fringe	16 563	4	12 761	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	12 761	...	...	3 802
Place of 2,500 or more	12 761	4	12 761	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	12 761	...	...	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 to 49,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	4 922	1	4 922	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	4 922	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	7 839	3	7 839	—	—	...	...	—	—	3	7 839	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Place of less than 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 1,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Other urban	3 802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 802
Outside urbanized area	89 296	32	89 296	30	86 726	...	...	30	86 726	2	2 570	...	...	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	15 317	3	15 317	3	15 317	...	...	3	15 317	—	—	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	40 239	11	40 239	11	40 239	...	...	11	40 239	—	—	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	33 740	18	33 740	16	31 170	...	...	16	31 170	2	2 570	...	...	...
Rural	202 144	160	65 477	153	60 547	...	...	153	60 547	7	4 930	...	...	136 667
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	37 130	42	37 130	36	32 434	...	...	36	32 434	6	4 696	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	5 109	5	5 109	4	4 219	...	...	4	4 219	1	890	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	15 332	17	15 332	14	12 876	...	...	14	12 876	3	2 456	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	16 689	20	16 689	18	15 339	...	...	18	15 339	2	1 350	...	...	...
Place of less than 1,000	28 347	118	28 347	117	28 113	...	...	117	28 113	1	234	...	...	...
Other rural	136 667	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	136 667

Table 15. Land Area in Square Kilometers Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area by Urban and Rural and Size of Place: 1990—Con.

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural (see "Extended City" in Appendix A). Place partly outside a metropolitan area is counted where larger part of population is located; land area, however, is tabulated where located. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside Metropolitan Area Outside Metropolitan Area	All land area	In place												Not in place
		Total		Incorporated place						Census designated place				
		Number of places	Land area	Total		Central city of metropolitan area		Other		Total		Central city of metropolitan area		
				Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA—Con.														
Outside urbanized area	866.1	18	866.1	10	229.1	1	55.4	9	173.7	8	637.0	—	—	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more	55.4	1	55.4	1	55.4	1	55.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	76.5	3	76.5	3	76.5	—	—	3	76.5	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	464.1	7	464.1	4	81.0	—	—	4	81.0	3	383.2	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	270.1	7	270.1	2	16.3	—	—	2	16.3	5	253.8	—	—	...
Rural	37 478.0	44	901.6	39	750.6	—	274.4	39	476.2	5	151.0	—	—	36 576.4
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	221.9	21	221.9	16	70.9	—	—	16	70.9	5	151.0	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	4.3	1	4.3	1	4.3	—	—	1	4.3	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	36.1	7	36.1	5	22.4	—	—	5	22.4	2	13.6	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	181.6	13	181.6	10	44.2	—	—	10	44.2	3	137.4	—	—	...
Place of less than 1,000	57.6	23	57.6	23	57.6	—	—	23	57.6	—	—	—	—	...
Other rural	37 198.5	...	622.1	...	622.1	...	274.4	...	347.7	...	...	...	...	36 576.4
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	228 219.9	197	990.4	184	765.4	...	...	184	765.4	13	225.0	...	...	227 229.5
Urban	451.3	37	437.8	31	322.6	...	...	31	322.6	6	115.2	...	...	13.5
Inside urbanized area	142.6	5	129.0	1	38.5	...	...	1	38.5	4	90.6	...	...	13.5
Central place	38.5	1	38.5	1	38.5	...	...	1	38.5	—	—	...	...	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
500,000 to 999,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
250,000 to 499,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 to 249,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 50,000	38.5	1	38.5	1	38.5	...	...	1	38.5	—	—	...	...	...
Urban fringe	104.1	4	90.6	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	90.6	...	...	13.5
Place of 2,500 or more	90.6	4	90.6	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	90.6	...	...	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 to 49,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	17.9	1	17.9	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	17.9	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	72.6	3	72.6	—	—	...	...	—	—	3	72.6	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Place of less than 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 1,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Other urban	13.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5
Outside urbanized area	308.7	32	308.7	30	284.1	...	...	30	284.1	2	24.6	...	...	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	46.5	3	46.5	3	46.5	...	...	3	46.5	—	—	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	130.4	11	130.4	11	130.4	...	...	11	130.4	—	—	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	131.8	18	131.8	16	107.1	...	...	16	107.1	2	24.6	...	...	...
Rural	227 768.6	160	552.6	153	442.8	...	...	153	442.8	7	109.8	...	...	227 216.0
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	316.3	42	316.3	36	215.4	...	...	36	215.4	6	100.9	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	74.2	5	74.2	4	50.9	...	...	4	50.9	1	23.4	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	115.3	17	115.3	14	68.4	...	...	14	68.4	3	46.9	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	126.7	20	126.7	18	96.1	...	...	18	96.1	2	30.6	...	...	...
Place of less than 1,000	236.3	118	236.3	117	227.4	...	...	117	227.4	1	8.9	...	...	...
Other rural	227 216.0	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	227 216.0

Table 16. Land Area in Square Miles Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area by Urban and Rural and Size of Place: 1990—Con.

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural (see "Extended City" in Appendix A). Place partly outside a metropolitan area is counted where larger part of population is located; land area, however, is tabulated where located. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside Metropolitan Area Outside Metropolitan Area	All land area	In place												Not in place
		Total		Incorporated place						Census designated place				
		Number of places	Land area	Total		Central city of metropolitan area		Other		Total		Central city of metropolitan area		
				Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA—Con.														
Outside urbanized area	334.4	18	334.4	10	88.5	1	21.4	9	67.1	8	245.9	—	—	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more	21.4	1	21.4	1	21.4	1	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	29.5	3	29.5	3	29.5	—	—	3	29.5	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	179.2	7	179.2	4	31.3	—	—	4	31.3	3	148.0	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	104.3	7	104.3	2	6.3	—	—	2	6.3	5	98.0	—	—	...
Rural	14 470.3	44	348.1	39	289.8	—	106.0	39	183.8	5	58.3	—	—	14 122.1
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	85.7	21	85.7	16	27.4	—	—	16	27.4	5	58.3	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	1.7	1	1.7	1	1.7	—	—	1	1.7	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	13.9	7	13.9	5	8.7	—	—	5	8.7	2	5.3	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	70.1	13	70.1	10	17.0	—	—	10	17.0	3	53.0	—	—	...
Place of less than 1,000	22.2	23	22.2	23	22.2	—	—	23	22.2	—	—	—	—	...
Other rural	14 362.3	...	240.2	...	240.2	...	106.0	...	134.2	...	...	...	...	14 122.1
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	88 115.8	197	382.4	184	295.5	...	...	184	295.5	13	86.9	...	...	87 733.4
Urban	174.3	37	169.0	31	124.5	...	...	31	124.5	6	44.5	...	...	5.2
Inside urbanized area	55.1	5	49.8	1	14.8	...	...	1	14.8	4	35.0	...	...	5.2
Central place	14.8	1	14.8	1	14.8	...	...	1	14.8	—	—	...	...	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
500,000 to 999,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
250,000 to 499,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 to 249,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 50,000	14.8	1	14.8	1	14.8	...	...	1	14.8	—	—	...	...	...
Urban fringe	40.2	4	35.0	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	35.0	...	...	5.2
Place of 2,500 or more	35.0	4	35.0	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	35.0	...	...	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 to 49,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	6.9	1	6.9	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	6.9	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	28.0	3	28.0	—	—	...	...	—	—	3	28.0	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Place of less than 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 1,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Other urban	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
Outside urbanized area	119.2	32	119.2	30	109.7	...	...	30	109.7	2	9.5	...	...	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	18.0	3	18.0	3	18.0	...	...	3	18.0	—	—	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	50.4	11	50.4	11	50.4	...	...	11	50.4	—	—	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	50.9	18	50.9	16	41.4	...	...	16	41.4	2	9.5	...	...	...
Rural	87 941.6	160	213.4	153	171.0	...	...	153	171.0	7	42.4	...	...	87 728.2
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	122.1	42	122.1	36	83.2	...	...	36	83.2	6	39.0	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	28.7	5	28.7	4	19.6	...	...	4	19.6	1	9.0	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	44.5	17	44.5	14	26.4	...	...	14	26.4	3	18.1	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	48.9	20	48.9	18	37.1	...	...	18	37.1	2	11.8	...	...	...
Place of less than 1,000	91.3	118	91.3	117	87.8	...	...	117	87.8	1	3.5	...	...	...
Other rural	87 728.2	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	87 728.2

Table 17. Population Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area by Size of Place: 1990

[Place partly outside a metropolitan area is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Inside Metropolitan Area Outside Metropolitan Area	Total population	In place												Not in place		
		Total		Incorporated place						Census designated place						
		Number of places	Population	Total		Central city of metropolitan area		Other		Total		Central city of metropolitan area				
				Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population			
THE STATE																
Total	3 294 394	309	2 727 405	267	2 382 136	8	1 167 903	259	1 214 233	42	345 269	—	—	566 989		
In place	2 727 405	309	2 727 405	267	2 382 136	8	1 167 903	259	1 214 233	42	345 269	—	—	...		
Place of —																
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
250,000 to 499,999	748 750	2	748 750	2	748 750	2	748 750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100,000 to 249,999	348 584	2	348 584	2	348 584	—	—	2	348 584	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50,000 to 99,999	600 692	8	600 692	8	600 692	5	381 801	3	218 891	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25,000 to 49,999	229 159	7	229 159	6	186 072	1	37 352	5	148 720	1	43 087	—	—	—	—	
10,000 to 24,999	310 629	20	310 629	9	130 811	—	—	9	130 811	11	179 818	—	—	—	—	
5,000 to 9,999	225 490	31	225 490	20	146 157	—	—	20	146 157	11	79 333	—	—	—	—	
2,500 to 4,999	105 509	28	105 509	21	80 644	—	—	21	80 644	7	24 865	—	—	—	—	
2,000 to 2,499	15 991	7	15 991	6	13 756	—	—	6	13 756	1	2 235	—	—	—	—	
1,500 to 1,999	43 820	25	43 820	20	35 148	—	—	20	35 148	5	8 672	—	—	—	—	
1,000 to 1,499	42 133	34	42 133	29	35 574	—	—	29	35 574	5	6 559	—	—	—	—	
500 to 999	35 038	48	35 038	47	34 338	—	—	47	34 338	1	700	—	—	—	—	
200 to 499	16 596	51	16 596	51	16 596	—	—	51	16 596	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 200	5 014	46	5 014	46	5 014	—	—	46	5 014	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cumulative summary:																
Place of —																
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
250,000 or more	748 750	2	748 750	2	748 750	2	748 750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100,000 or more	1 097 334	4	1 097 334	4	1 097 334	2	748 750	2	348 584	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50,000 or more	1 698 026	12	1 698 026	12	1 698 026	7	1 130 551	5	567 475	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25,000 or more	1 927 185	19	1 927 185	18	1 884 098	8	1 167 903	10	716 195	1	43 087	—	—	—	—	
10,000 or more	2 237 814	39	2 237 814	27	2 014 909	8	1 167 903	19	847 006	12	222 905	—	—	—	—	
5,000 or more	2 463 304	70	2 463 304	47	2 161 066	8	1 167 903	39	993 163	23	302 238	—	—	—	—	
2,500 or more	2 568 813	98	2 568 813	68	2 241 710	8	1 167 903	60	1 073 807	30	327 103	—	—	—	—	
2,000 or more	2 584 804	105	2 584 804	74	2 255 466	8	1 167 903	66	1 087 563	31	329 338	—	—	—	—	
1,500 or more	2 628 624	130	2 628 624	94	2 290 614	8	1 167 903	86	1 122 711	36	338 010	—	—	—	—	
1,000 or more	2 670 757	164	2 670 757	123	2 326 188	8	1 167 903	115	1 158 285	41	344 569	—	—	—	—	
500 or more	2 705 795	212	2 705 795	170	2 360 526	8	1 167 903	162	1 192 623	42	345 269	—	—	—	—	
200 or more	2 722 391	263	2 722 391	221	2 377 122	8	1 167 903	213	1 209 219	42	345 269	—	—	—	—	
Not in place	566 989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566 989	
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA																
Total	2 686 341	112	2 366 636	83	2 072 045	8	1 167 903	75	904 142	29	294 591	—	—	319 705		
In place	2 366 636	112	2 366 636	83	2 072 045	8	1 167 903	75	904 142	29	294 591	—	—	...		
Place of —																
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
250,000 to 499,999	748 750	2	748 750	2	748 750	2	748 750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100,000 to 249,999	348 584	2	348 584	2	348 584	—	—	2	348 584	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50,000 to 99,999	600 692	8	600 692	8	600 692	5	381 801	3	218 891	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25,000 to 49,999	200 125	6	200 125	5	157 038	1	37 352	4	119 686	1	43 087	—	—	—	—	
10,000 to 24,999	262 479	16	262 479	6	95 332	—	—	6	95 332	10	167 147	—	—	—	—	
5,000 to 9,999	121 195	17	121 195	9	62 416	—	—	9	62 416	8	58 779	—	—	—	—	
2,500 to 4,999	38 830	10	38 830	5	20 298	—	—	5	20 298	5	18 532	—	—	—	—	
2,000 to 2,499	4 681	2	4 681	2	4 681	—	—	2	4 681	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,500 to 1,999	13 551	8	13 551	6	10 198	—	—	6	10 198	2	3 353	—	—	—	—	
1,000 to 1,499	16 905	14	16 905	11	13 212	—	—	11	13 212	3	3 693	—	—	—	—	
500 to 999	6 879	9	6 879	9	6 879	—	—	9	6 879	—	—	—	—	—	—	
200 to 499	2 800	8	2 800	8	2 800	—	—	8	2 800	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 200	1 165	10	1 165	10	1 165	—	—	10	1 165	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 18. Housing Units Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area by Size of Place: 1990

[Place partly outside a metropolitan area is counted where larger part of population is located; housing units, however, are tabulated where located. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside Metropolitan Area Outside Metropolitan Area	All housing units	In place												Not in place		
		Total		Incorporated place						Census designated place						
		Number of places	Housing units	Total		Central city of metropolitan area		Other		Total		Central city of metropolitan area				
				Number of places	Housing units	Number of places	Housing units	Number of places	Housing units	Number of places	Housing units	Number of places	Housing units			
THE STATE																
Total	1 477 349	309	1 206 357	267	1 081 261	8	535 749	259	545 512	42	125 096	—	—	270 992		
In place	1 206 357	309	1 206 357	267	1 081 261	8	535 749	259	545 512	42	125 096	—	—	...		
Place of —																
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
250,000 to 499,999	364 078	2	364 078	2	364 078	2	364 078	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
100,000 to 249,999	155 568	2	155 568	2	155 568	—	—	2	155 568	—	—	—	—	...		
50,000 to 99,999	242 343	8	242 343	8	242 343	5	156 960	3	85 383	—	—	—	—	...		
25,000 to 49,999	98 430	7	98 430	6	82 667	1	14 711	5	67 956	1	15 763	—	—	...		
10,000 to 24,999	116 233	20	116 233	9	52 535	—	—	9	52 535	11	63 698	—	—	...		
5,000 to 9,999	93 476	31	93 476	20	65 078	—	—	20	65 078	11	28 398	—	—	...		
2,500 to 4,999	50 875	28	50 875	21	41 506	—	—	21	41 506	7	9 369	—	—	...		
2,000 to 2,499	8 075	7	8 075	6	7 185	—	—	6	7 185	1	890	—	—	...		
1,500 to 1,999	20 302	25	20 302	20	16 687	—	—	20	16 687	5	3 615	—	—	...		
1,000 to 1,499	23 856	34	23 856	29	20 727	—	—	29	20 727	5	3 129	—	—	...		
500 to 999	19 648	48	19 648	47	19 414	—	—	47	19 414	1	234	—	—	...		
200 to 499	10 256	51	10 256	51	10 256	—	—	51	10 256	—	—	—	—	...		
Less than 200	3 217	46	3 217	46	3 217	—	—	46	3 217	—	—	—	—	...		
Cumulative summary:																
Place of —																
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
250,000 or more	364 078	2	364 078	2	364 078	2	364 078	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
100,000 or more	519 646	4	519 646	4	519 646	2	364 078	2	155 568	—	—	—	—	...		
50,000 or more	761 989	12	761 989	12	761 989	7	521 038	5	240 951	—	—	—	—	...		
25,000 or more	860 419	19	860 419	18	844 656	8	535 749	10	308 907	1	15 763	—	—	...		
10,000 or more	976 652	39	976 652	27	897 191	8	535 749	19	361 442	12	79 461	—	—	...		
5,000 or more	1 070 128	70	1 070 128	47	962 269	8	535 749	39	426 520	23	107 859	—	—	...		
2,500 or more	1 121 003	98	1 121 003	68	1 003 775	8	535 749	60	468 026	30	117 228	—	—	...		
2,000 or more	1 129 078	105	1 129 078	74	1 010 960	8	535 749	66	475 211	31	118 118	—	—	...		
1,500 or more	1 149 380	130	1 149 380	94	1 027 647	8	535 749	86	491 898	36	121 733	—	—	...		
1,000 or more	1 173 236	164	1 173 236	123	1 048 374	8	535 749	115	512 625	41	124 862	—	—	...		
500 or more	1 192 884	212	1 192 884	170	1 067 788	8	535 749	162	532 039	42	125 096	—	—	...		
200 or more	1 203 140	263	1 203 140	221	1 078 044	8	535 749	213	542 295	42	125 096	—	—	...		
Not in place	270 992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270 992
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA																
Total	1 155 648	112	1 025 125	83	920 290	8	535 749	75	384 541	29	104 835	—	—	130 523		
In place	1 025 125	112	1 025 125	83	920 290	8	535 749	75	384 541	29	104 835	—	—	...		
Place of —																
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
250,000 to 499,999	364 078	2	364 078	2	364 078	2	364 078	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
100,000 to 249,999	155 568	2	155 568	2	155 568	—	—	2	155 568	—	—	—	—	...		
50,000 to 99,999	242 343	8	242 343	8	242 343	5	156 960	3	85 383	—	—	—	—	...		
25,000 to 49,999	84 732	6	84 732	5	68 969	1	14 711	4	54 258	1	15 763	—	—	...		
10,000 to 24,999	95 994	16	95 994	6	37 218	—	—	6	37 218	10	58 776	—	—	...		
5,000 to 9,999	45 398	17	45 398	9	24 839	—	—	9	24 839	8	20 559	—	—	...		
2,500 to 4,999	17 135	10	17 135	5	10 336	—	—	5	10 336	5	6 799	—	—	...		
2,000 to 2,499	2 966	2	2 966	2	2 966	—	—	2	2 966	—	—	—	—	...		
1,500 to 1,999	4 970	8	4 970	6	3 811	—	—	6	3 811	2	1 159	—	—	...		
1,000 to 1,499	7 167	14	7 167	11	5 388	—	—	11	5 388	3	1 779	—	—	...		
500 to 999	2 995	9	2 995	9	2 995	—	—	9	2 995	—	—	—	—	...		
200 to 499	1 168	8	1 168	8	1 168	—	—	8	1 168	—	—	—	—	...		
Less than 200	611	10	611	10	611	—	—	10	611	—	—	—	—	...		

Table 19. Land Area in Square Kilometers Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area by Size of Place: 1990

[Place partly outside a metropolitan area is counted where larger part of population is located; land area, however, is tabulated where located. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside Metropolitan Area Outside Metropolitan Area	All land area	In place												Not in place
		Total		Incorporated place						Census designated place				
		Number of places	Land area	Total		Central city of metropolitan area		Other		Total		Central city of metropolitan area		
				Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	
THE STATE														
Total	268 657.7	309	4 637.9	267	3 369.6	8	1 292.5	259	2 077.0	42	1 268.3	—	—	264 019.8
In place	4 637.9	309	4 637.9	267	3 369.6	8	1 292.5	259	2 077.0	42	1 268.3	—	—	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	871.5	2	871.5	2	871.5	2	871.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	448.9	2	448.9	2	448.9	—	—	2	448.9	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	545.9	8	545.9	8	545.9	5	365.7	3	180.2	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	209.3	7	209.3	6	183.8	1	55.4	5	128.4	1	25.5	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	453.5	20	453.5	9	252.0	—	—	9	252.0	11	201.5	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	850.8	31	850.8	20	348.8	...	...	20	348.8	11	502.0	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	417.3	28	417.3	21	138.8	...	...	21	138.8	7	278.4	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	79.9	7	79.9	6	56.5	...	...	6	56.5	1	23.4	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	153.2	25	153.2	20	92.7	...	...	20	92.7	5	60.5	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	310.8	34	310.8	29	142.8	...	...	29	142.8	5	168.0	...	...	...
500 to 999	111.9	48	111.9	47	102.9	...	...	47	102.9	1	8.9	...	...	...
200 to 499	146.9	51	146.9	51	146.9	...	...	51	146.9	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 200	38.0	46	38.0	46	38.0	...	...	46	38.0	—	—	...	...	...
Cumulative summary:														
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	2	871.5	2	871.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	871.5	2	871.5	2	871.5	2	871.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more	1 320.4	4	1 320.4	4	1 320.4	—	—	2	448.9	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more	1 866.3	12	1 866.3	12	1 866.3	7	1 237.1	5	629.2	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	2 075.6	19	2 075.6	18	2 050.1	8	1 292.5	10	757.5	1	25.5	—	—	...
10,000 or more	2 529.1	39	2 529.1	27	2 302.1	8	1 292.5	19	1 009.5	12	227.0	—	—	...
5,000 or more	3 379.9	70	3 379.9	47	2 650.9	8	1 292.5	39	1 358.4	23	729.0	—	—	...
2,500 or more	3 797.2	98	3 797.2	68	2 789.7	8	1 292.5	60	1 497.2	30	1 007.5	—	—	...
2,000 or more	3 877.1	105	3 877.1	74	2 846.3	8	1 292.5	66	1 553.8	31	1 030.9	—	—	...
1,500 or more	4 030.3	130	4 030.3	94	2 939.0	8	1 292.5	86	1 646.4	36	1 091.4	—	—	...
1,000 or more	4 341.1	164	4 341.1	123	3 081.7	8	1 292.5	115	1 789.2	41	1 259.4	—	—	...
500 or more	4 453.0	212	4 453.0	170	3 184.7	8	1 292.5	162	1 892.1	42	1 268.3	—	—	...
200 or more	4 599.9	263	4 599.9	221	3 331.5	8	1 292.5	213	2 039.0	42	1 268.3	—	—	...
Not in place	264 019.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 019.8
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	40 437.7	112	3 647.5	83	2 604.2	8	1 292.5	75	1 311.7	29	1 043.3	—	—	36 790.2
In place	3 647.5	112	3 647.5	83	2 604.2	8	1 292.5	75	1 311.7	29	1 043.3	—	—	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	2	871.5	2	871.5	2	871.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	871.5	2	871.5	2	871.5	—	—	2	448.9	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	448.9	2	448.9	2	448.9	—	—	2	448.9	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	545.9	8	545.9	8	545.9	5	365.7	3	180.2	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	170.8	6	170.8	5	145.3	1	55.4	4	89.9	1	25.5	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	389.0	16	389.0	6	205.5	—	—	6	205.5	10	183.5	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	647.8	17	647.8	9	218.4	...	...	9	218.4	8	429.4	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	285.5	10	285.5	5	31.7	...	...	5	31.7	5	253.8	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	5.7	2	5.7	2	5.7	...	...	2	5.7	—	—	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	37.9	8	37.9	6	24.2	...	...	6	24.2	2	13.6	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	184.0	14	184.0	11	46.6	...	...	11	46.6	3	137.4	...	...	...
500 to 999	18.8	9	18.8	9	18.8	...	...	9	18.8	—	—	...	...	...
200 to 499	34.0	8	34.0	8	34.0	...	...	8	34.0	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 200	7.7	10	7.7	10	7.7	...	...	10	7.7	—	—	...	...	...

Table 20. Land Area in Square Miles Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area by Size of Place: 1990

[Place partly outside a metropolitan area is counted where larger part of population is located; land area, however, is tabulated where located. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside Metropolitan Area Outside Metropolitan Area	All land area	In place												Not in place
		Total		Incorporated place						Census designated place				
		Number of places	Land area	Total		Central city of metropolitan area		Other		Total		Central city of metropolitan area		
				Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	Number of places	Land area	
THE STATE														
Total	103 728.8	309	1 790.7	267	1 301.0	8	499.0	259	801.9	42	489.7	—	—	101 938.1
In place	1 790.7	309	1 790.7	267	1 301.0	8	499.0	259	801.9	42	489.7	—	—	...
Place of —														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	336.5	2	336.5	2	336.5	2	336.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	173.3	2	173.3	2	173.3	—	—	2	173.3	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	210.8	8	210.8	8	210.8	5	141.2	3	69.6	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	80.8	7	80.8	6	70.9	1	21.4	5	49.6	1	9.9	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	175.1	20	175.1	9	97.3	—	—	9	97.3	11	77.8	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	328.5	31	328.5	20	134.7	—	—	20	134.7	11	193.8	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	161.1	28	161.1	21	53.6	—	—	21	53.6	7	107.5	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	30.9	7	30.9	6	21.8	—	—	6	21.8	1	9.0	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	59.1	25	59.1	20	35.8	—	—	20	35.8	5	23.4	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	120.0	34	120.0	29	55.1	—	—	29	55.1	5	64.9	—	—	...
500 to 999	43.2	48	43.2	47	39.7	—	—	47	39.7	1	3.5	—	—	...
200 to 499	56.7	51	56.7	51	56.7	—	—	51	56.7	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 200	14.7	46	14.7	46	14.7	—	—	46	14.7	—	—	—	—	...
Cumulative summary:														
Place of —														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	2	336.5	2	336.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	336.5	4	509.8	4	509.8	2	336.5	2	173.3	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more	509.8	12	720.6	12	720.6	7	477.7	5	242.9	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more	720.6	19	801.4	18	791.5	8	499.0	10	292.5	1	9.9	—	—	...
25,000 or more	801.4	39	976.5	27	888.8	8	499.0	19	389.8	12	87.7	—	—	...
10,000 or more	976.5	70	1 305.0	47	1 023.5	8	499.0	39	524.5	23	281.5	—	—	...
5,000 or more	1 305.0	98	1 466.1	68	1 077.1	8	499.0	60	578.1	30	389.0	—	—	...
2,500 or more	1 466.1	105	1 497.0	74	1 098.9	8	499.0	66	599.9	31	398.0	—	—	...
2,000 or more	1 497.0	130	1 556.1	94	1 134.7	8	499.0	86	635.7	36	421.4	—	—	...
1,500 or more	1 556.1	164	1 676.1	123	1 189.9	8	499.0	115	690.8	41	486.2	—	—	...
1,000 or more	1 676.1	212	1 719.3	170	1 229.6	8	499.0	162	730.6	42	489.7	—	—	...
500 or more	1 719.3	263	1 776.0	221	1 286.3	8	499.0	213	787.3	42	489.7	—	—	...
200 or more	1 776.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 938.1
Not in place	101 938.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	15 613.0	112	1 408.3	83	1 005.5	8	499.0	75	506.4	29	402.8	—	—	14 204.7
In place	1 408.3	112	1 408.3	83	1 005.5	8	499.0	75	506.4	29	402.8	—	—	...
Place of —														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	336.5	2	336.5	2	336.5	2	336.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	173.3	2	173.3	2	173.3	—	—	2	173.3	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	210.8	8	210.8	8	210.8	5	141.2	3	69.6	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	66.0	6	66.0	5	56.1	1	21.4	4	34.7	1	9.9	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	150.2	16	150.2	6	79.3	—	—	6	79.3	10	70.9	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	250.1	17	250.1	9	84.3	—	—	9	84.3	8	165.8	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	110.2	10	110.2	5	12.2	—	—	5	12.2	5	98.0	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	2.2	2	2.2	2	2.2	—	—	2	2.2	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	14.6	8	14.6	6	9.4	—	—	6	9.4	2	5.3	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	71.1	14	71.1	11	18.0	—	—	11	18.0	3	53.0	—	—	...
500 to 999	7.2	9	7.2	9	7.2	—	—	9	7.2	—	—	—	—	...
200 to 499	13.1	8	13.1	8	13.1	—	—	8	13.1	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 200	3.0	10	3.0	10	3.0	—	—	10	3.0	—	—	—	—	...

Table 21. Population and Housing Units 1970 to 1990; Land Area and Density for Metropolitan Area: 1990

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." MA's are as defined for the 1990 census. Counts relate to component parts as defined at each census. Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Metropolitan Area	Population			Housing units			1990 area measurements				1990 density				
	1990	1980	1970	1990	1980	1970	Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—		
							Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	Square kilometer	Square mile	
Colorado Springs, CO MSA															
The area	397 014	309 424	235 972	165 056	117 571	73 710	5 516.0	2 129.7	5 508.1	2 126.7	72.1	186.7	30.0	77.6	
In central city	281 140	r215 105	135 517	124 442	r88 318	46 749	475.4	183.6	474.5	183.2	592.5	1 534.6	262.3	679.3	
Colorado Springs city	281 140	r215 105	135 517	124 442	r88 318	46 749	475.4	183.6	474.5	183.2	592.5	1 534.6	262.3	679.3	
Not in central city	115 874	r94 319	100 455	40 614	r29 253	26 961	5 040.5	1 946.1	5 033.7	1 943.5	23.0	59.6	8.1	20.9	
El Paso County	397 014	309 424	235 972	165 056	117 571	73 710	5 516.0	2 129.7	5 508.1	2 126.7	72.1	186.7	30.0	77.6	
Denver--Boulder, CO CMSA															
The area	1 848 319	1 618 461	1 238 273	810 771	652 242	413 955	11 734.2	4 530.6	11 663.6	4 503.3	158.5	410.4	69.5	180.0	
In central city	602 477	r612 313	604 757	296 386	r274 755	223 174	496.2	191.6	489.4	189.0	1 231.1	3 187.7	605.6	1 568.2	
Not in central city	1 245 842	r1 006 148	633 516	514 385	r377 487	190 781	11 238.0	4 339.0	11 174.1	4 314.3	111.5	288.8	46.0	119.2	
Boulder--Longmont, CO PMSA															
The area	225 339	189 625	131 889	94 621	74 638	44 307	1 946.1	751.4	1 923.0	742.5	117.2	303.5	49.2	127.4	
In central city	134 867	119 627	90 079	56 750	46 633	29 409	95.0	36.7	92.4	35.7	1 459.6	3 777.8	614.2	1 589.6	
Boulder city	83 312	76 685	66 870	36 270	30 287	21 632	61.0	23.5	58.4	22.6	1 426.6	3 686.4	621.1	1 604.9	
Longmont city	51 555	42 942	23 209	20 480	16 346	7 777	34.0	13.1	34.0	13.1	1 516.3	3 935.5	602.4	1 563.4	
Not in central city	90 472	69 998	41 810	37 871	28 005	14 898	1 851.1	714.7	1 830.5	706.8	49.4	128.0	20.7	53.6	
Boulder County	225 339	189 625	131 889	94 621	74 638	44 307	1 946.1	751.4	1 923.0	742.5	117.2	303.5	49.2	127.4	
Denver, CO PMSA															
The area	1 622 980	1 428 836	1 106 384	716 150	577 604	369 648	9 788.1	3 779.2	9 740.6	3 760.9	166.6	431.5	73.5	190.4	
In central city	467 610	r492 686	514 678	239 636	r228 122	193 765	401.1	154.9	397.0	153.3	1 177.9	3 050.3	603.6	1 563.2	
Denver city	467 610	r492 686	514 678	239 636	r228 122	193 765	401.1	154.9	397.0	153.3	1 177.9	3 050.3	603.6	1 563.2	
Not in central city	1 155 370	r936 150	591 706	476 514	r349 482	175 883	9 386.9	3 624.3	9 343.6	3 607.6	123.7	320.3	51.0	132.1	
Adams County	265 038	245 944	185 789	106 947	89 280	51 457	3 102.4	1 197.8	3 087.3	1 192.0	85.8	222.3	34.6	89.7	
Arapahoe County	391 511	r293 300	162 142	168 665	r112 986	48 925	2 086.2	805.5	2 080.2	803.2	188.2	487.4	81.1	210.0	
Denver County	467 610	r492 686	514 678	239 636	r228 122	193 765	401.1	154.9	397.0	153.3	1 177.9	3 050.3	603.6	1 563.2	
Douglas County	60 391	25 153	8 407	22 291	8 674	2 681	2 182.9	842.8	2 176.0	840.2	27.8	71.9	10.2	26.5	
Jefferson County	438 430	371 753	235 368	178 611	138 542	72 820	2 015.5	778.2	2 000.1	772.2	219.2	567.8	89.3	231.3	
Fort Collins--Loveland, CO MSA															
The area	186 136	149 184	89 900	77 811	62 191	33 898	6 822.1	2 634.0	6 737.7	2 601.4	27.6	71.6	11.5	29.9	
In central city	125 110	r95 307	59 557	50 068	r37 582	19 660	165.7	64.0	162.1	62.6	771.8	1 998.6	308.9	799.8	
Fort Collins city	87 758	65 092	43 337	35 357	25 382	13 844	108.0	41.7	106.7	41.2	822.5	2 130.0	331.4	858.2	
Loveland city	37 352	r30 215	16 220	14 711	r12 200	5 816	57.7	22.3	55.4	21.4	674.2	1 745.4	265.5	687.4	
Not in central city	61 026	r53 877	30 343	27 743	r24 609	14 238	6 656.4	2 570.0	6 575.6	2 538.9	9.3	24.0	4.2	10.9	
Larimer County	186 136	149 184	89 900	77 811	62 191	33 898	6 822.1	2 634.0	6 737.7	2 601.4	27.6	71.6	11.5	29.9	
Greeley, CO MSA															
The area	131 821	123 438	89 297	51 138	46 475	28 896	10 416.4	4 021.8	10 341.3	3 992.8	12.7	33.0	4.9	12.8	
In central city	60 536	53 006	38 902	23 991	20 731	12 251	73.8	28.5	73.6	28.4	822.5	2 131.5	326.0	844.8	
Greeley city	60 536	53 006	38 902	23 991	20 731	12 251	73.8	28.5	73.6	28.4	822.5	2 131.5	326.0	844.8	
Not in central city	71 285	70 432	50 395	27 147	25 744	16 645	10 342.6	3 993.3	10 267.7	3 964.4	6.9	18.0	2.6	6.8	
Weld County	131 821	123 438	89 297	51 138	46 475	28 896	10 416.4	4 021.8	10 341.3	3 992.8	12.7	33.0	4.9	12.8	
Pueblo, CO MSA															
The area	123 051	125 972	118 238	50 872	49 095	37 636	6 210.4	2 397.9	6 187.0	2 388.8	19.9	51.5	8.2	21.3	
In central city	98 640	101 686	97 774	40 862	40 012	31 059	93.8	36.2	93.0	35.9	1 060.6	2 747.6	439.4	1 138.2	
Pueblo city	98 640	101 686	97 774	40 862	40 012	31 059	93.8	36.2	93.0	35.9	1 060.6	2 747.6	439.4	1 138.2	
Not in central city	24 411	24 286	20 464	10 010	9 083	6 577	6 116.7	2 361.7	6 094.0	2 352.9	4.0	10.4	1.6	4.3	
Pueblo County	123 051	125 972	118 238	50 872	49 095	37 636	6 210.4	2 397.9	6 187.0	2 388.8	19.9	51.5	8.2	21.3	

Table 22. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Metropolitan Area by Population Size Class of Metropolitan Area: 1990

[MA's are as defined for the 1990 census. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Urban and Rural Population Size Class of Metropolitan Area	Urban						Rural					
	Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area			Total	In place of 1,000 to 2,499	In place of less than 1,000	Other rural	
		Total	Total	In central place	Urban fringe	Total	Place of 10,000 or more					Place of 2,500 to 9,999
POPULATION												
The State -----	3 294 394	2 715 517	2 377 820	1 159 235	1 218 585	337 697	113 943	223 754	578 877	96 637	55 034	427 206
Inside metropolitan area -----	2 686 341	2 457 680	2 305 882	1 130 201	1 175 681	151 798	78 464	73 334	228 661	29 830	9 230	189 601
In central city -----	1 167 903	1 167 553	1 130 201	1 130 201	---	37 352	37 352	---	350	---	---	350
Not in central city -----	1 518 438	1 290 127	1 175 681	---	1 175 681	114 446	41 112	73 334	228 311	29 830	9 230	189 251
1,000,000 or more -----	1 848 319	1 741 936	1 669 351	602 439	1 066 912	72 585	41 095	31 490	106 383	5 162	1 838	99 383
In central city -----	602 477	602 439	602 439	602 439	---	---	---	---	38	---	---	38
Not in central city -----	1 245 842	1 139 497	1 066 912	---	1 066 912	72 585	41 095	31 490	106 345	5 162	1 838	99 345
5,000,000 or more -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not in central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not in central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	1 848 319	1 741 936	1 669 351	602 439	1 066 912	72 585	41 095	31 490	106 383	5 162	1 838	99 383
In central city -----	602 477	602 439	602 439	602 439	---	---	---	---	38	---	---	38
Not in central city -----	1 245 842	1 139 497	1 066 912	---	1 066 912	72 585	41 095	31 490	106 345	5 162	1 838	99 345
Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA -----	1 848 319	1 741 936	1 669 351	602 439	1 066 912	72 585	41 095	31 490	106 383	5 162	1 838	99 383
In central city -----	602 477	602 439	602 439	602 439	---	---	---	---	38	---	---	38
Not in central city -----	1 245 842	1 139 497	1 066 912	---	1 066 912	72 585	41 095	31 490	106 345	5 162	1 838	99 345
Less than 1,000,000 -----	838 022	715 744	636 531	527 762	108 769	79 213	37 369	41 844	122 278	24 668	7 392	90 218
In central city -----	565 426	565 114	527 762	527 762	---	37 352	37 352	---	312	---	---	312
Not in central city -----	272 596	150 630	108 769	---	108 769	41 861	17	41 844	121 966	24 668	7 392	89 906
500,000 to 999,999 -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not in central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
250,000 to 499,999 -----	397 014	374 052	352 989	280 995	71 994	21 063	---	21 063	22 962	5 640	1 290	16 032
In central city -----	281 140	280 995	280 995	280 995	---	---	---	---	145	---	---	145
Not in central city -----	115 874	93 057	71 994	---	71 994	21 063	---	21 063	22 817	5 640	1 290	15 887
Colorado Springs, CO MSA -----	397 014	374 052	352 989	280 995	71 994	21 063	---	21 063	22 962	5 640	1 290	16 032
In central city -----	281 140	280 995	280 995	280 995	---	---	---	---	145	---	---	145
Not in central city -----	115 874	93 057	71 994	---	71 994	21 063	---	21 063	22 817	5 640	1 290	15 887
100,000 to 249,999 -----	441 008	341 692	283 542	246 767	36 775	58 150	37 369	20 781	99 316	19 028	6 102	74 186
In central city -----	284 286	284 119	246 767	246 767	---	37 352	37 352	---	167	---	---	167
Not in central city -----	156 722	57 573	36 775	---	36 775	20 798	17	20 781	99 149	19 028	6 102	74 019
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA -----	186 136	149 335	105 809	87 758	18 051	43 526	37 352	6 174	36 801	3 032	190	33 579
In central city -----	125 110	87 758	87 758	87 758	---	37 352	37 352	---	---	---	---	---
Not in central city -----	61 026	24 225	18 051	---	18 051	6 174	---	6 174	36 801	3 032	190	33 579
Greeley, CO MSA -----	131 821	81 816	71 578	60 369	11 209	10 238	17	10 221	50 005	14 847	5 403	29 755
In central city -----	60 536	60 369	60 369	60 369	---	---	---	---	167	---	---	167
Not in central city -----	71 285	21 447	11 209	---	11 209	10 238	17	10 221	49 838	14 847	5 403	29 588
Pueblo, CO MSA -----	123 051	110 541	106 155	98 640	7 515	4 386	---	4 386	12 510	1 149	509	10 852
In central city -----	98 640	98 640	98 640	98 640	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not in central city -----	24 411	11 901	7 515	---	7 515	4 386	---	4 386	12 510	1 149	509	10 852
Less than 100,000 -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not in central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Outside metropolitan area -----	608 053	257 837	71 938	29 034	42 904	185 899	35 479	150 420	350 216	66 807	45 804	237 605
HOUSING UNITS												
The State -----	1 477 349	1 179 718	1 033 410	534 586	498 824	146 308	45 909	100 399	297 631	49 166	32 440	216 025
Inside metropolitan area -----	1 155 648	1 060 161	1 003 149	520 888	482 261	57 012	30 592	26 420	95 487	12 036	4 093	79 358
In central city -----	535 749	535 599	520 888	520 888	---	14 711	14 711	---	150	---	---	150
Not in central city -----	619 899	524 562	482 261	---	482 261	42 301	15 881	26 420	95 337	12 036	4 093	79 208
1,000,000 or more -----	810 771	767 193	738 948	296 369	442 579	28 245	15 874	12 371	43 578	2 166	834	40 578
In central city -----	296 386	296 369	296 369	296 369	---	---	---	---	17	---	---	17
Not in central city -----	514 385	470 824	442 579	---	442 579	28 245	15 874	12 371	43 561	2 166	834	40 561
5,000,000 or more -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not in central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not in central city -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	810 771	767 193	738 948	296 369	442 579	28 245	15 874	12 371	43 578	2 166	834	40 578
In central city -----	296 386	296 369	296 369	296 369	---	---	---	---	17	---	---	17
Not in central city -----	514 385	470 824	442 579	---	442 579	28 245	15 874	12 371	43 561	2 166	834	40 561
Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA -----	810 771	767 193	738 948	296 369	442 579	28 245	15 874	12 371	43 578	2 166	834	40 578
In central city -----	296 386	296 369	296 369	296 369	---	---	---	---	17	---	---	17
Not in central city -----	514 385	470 824	442 579	---	442 579	28 245	15 874	12 371	43 561	2 166	834	40 561

Table 22. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Metropolitan Area by Population Size Class of Metropolitan Area: 1990—Con.

[MA's are as defined for the 1990 census. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Urban and Rural Population Size Class of Metropolitan Area	Urban						Rural					
	Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area			Total	In place of 1,000 to 2,499	In place of less than 1,000	Other rural	
		Total	Total	In central place	Urban fringe	Total	Place of 10,000 or more					Place of 2,500 to 9,999
LAND AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETERS—Con.												
Inside metropolitan area—Con.												
Less than 1,000,000—Con.												
Less than 100,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside metropolitan area -----	228 219.9	451.3	142.6	38.5	104.1	308.7	46.5	262.2	227 768.6	316.3	236.3	227 216.0
LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES												
The State -----	103 728.8	1 317.0	863.4	386.5	476.9	453.6	68.9	384.7	102 411.8	207.8	113.5	102 090.5
Inside metropolitan area -----	15 613.0	1 142.8	808.4	371.7	436.7	334.4	50.9	283.5	14 470.3	85.7	22.2	14 362.3
In central city -----	499.0	393.1	371.7	371.7	—	21.4	21.4	—	106.0	—	—	106.0
Not in central city -----	15 114.0	749.7	436.7	—	436.7	313.0	29.5	283.5	14 364.3	85.7	22.2	14 256.4
1,000,000 or more -----	4 503.3	583.6	504.2	146.7	357.5	79.3	29.2	50.2	3 919.7	9.6	11.3	3 898.9
In central city -----	189.0	146.7	146.7	146.7	—	—	—	—	42.3	—	—	42.3
Not in central city -----	4 314.3	436.9	357.5	—	357.5	79.3	29.2	50.2	3 877.5	9.6	11.3	3 856.6
5,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	4 503.3	583.6	504.2	146.7	357.5	79.3	29.2	50.2	3 919.7	9.6	11.3	3 898.9
In central city -----	189.0	146.7	146.7	146.7	—	—	—	—	42.3	—	—	42.3
Not in central city -----	4 314.3	436.9	357.5	—	357.5	79.3	29.2	50.2	3 877.5	9.6	11.3	3 856.6
Denver—Boulder, CO CMSA -----	4 503.3	583.6	504.2	146.7	357.5	79.3	29.2	50.2	3 919.7	9.6	11.3	3 898.9
In central city -----	189.0	146.7	146.7	146.7	—	—	—	—	42.3	—	—	42.3
Not in central city -----	4 314.3	436.9	357.5	—	357.5	79.3	29.2	50.2	3 877.5	9.6	11.3	3 856.6
Less than 1,000,000 -----	11 109.7	559.2	304.1	225.0	79.1	255.1	21.7	233.3	10 550.5	76.1	11.0	10 463.4
In central city -----	310.1	246.4	225.0	225.0	—	21.4	21.4	—	63.7	—	—	63.7
Not in central city -----	10 799.6	312.8	79.1	—	79.1	233.7	.3	233.3	10 486.8	76.1	11.0	10 399.7
500,000 to 999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999 -----	2 126.7	320.3	176.6	127.9	48.7	143.7	—	143.7	1 806.4	22.2	1.7	1 782.6
In central city -----	183.2	127.9	127.9	127.9	—	—	—	—	55.3	—	—	55.3
Not in central city -----	1 943.5	192.4	48.7	—	48.7	143.7	—	143.7	1 751.1	22.2	1.7	1 727.3
Colorado Springs, CO MSA -----	2 126.7	320.3	176.6	127.9	48.7	143.7	—	143.7	1 806.4	22.2	1.7	1 782.6
In central city -----	183.2	127.9	127.9	127.9	—	—	—	—	55.3	—	—	55.3
Not in central city -----	1 943.5	192.4	48.7	—	48.7	143.7	—	143.7	1 751.1	22.2	1.7	1 727.3
100,000 to 249,999 -----	8 983.0	238.9	127.5	97.1	30.4	111.4	21.7	89.6	8 744.1	54.0	9.3	8 680.8
In central city -----	126.9	118.5	97.1	97.1	—	21.4	21.4	—	8.4	—	—	8.4
Not in central city -----	8 856.1	120.4	30.4	—	30.4	90.0	.3	89.6	8 735.7	54.0	9.3	8 672.5
Fort Collins—Loveland, CO MSA -----	2 601.4	82.0	54.3	41.2	13.1	27.7	21.4	6.3	2 519.4	4.6	.2	2 514.7
In central city -----	62.6	62.6	41.2	41.2	—	21.4	21.4	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	2 538.9	19.4	13.1	—	13.1	6.3	—	6.3	2 519.4	4.6	.2	2 514.7
Greeley, CO MSA -----	3 992.8	35.4	27.4	20.0	7.4	8.0	.3	7.6	3 957.4	14.2	8.6	3 934.6
In central city -----	28.4	20.0	20.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	8.4	—	—	8.4
Not in central city -----	3 964.4	15.4	7.4	—	7.4	8.0	.3	7.6	3 949.0	14.2	8.6	3 926.2
Pueblo, CO MSA -----	2 388.8	121.5	45.8	35.9	9.9	75.7	—	75.7	2 267.3	35.2	.5	2 231.5
In central city -----	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	2 352.9	85.6	9.9	—	9.9	75.7	—	75.7	2 267.3	35.2	.5	2 231.5
Less than 100,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside metropolitan area -----	88 115.8	174.3	55.1	14.8	40.2	119.2	18.0	101.2	87 941.6	122.1	91.3	87 728.2

Table 23. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Urbanized Area: 1990

[Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Urbanized Area	Population		Housing units		Area measurements				Density			
					Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—	
					Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	Square kilometer	Square mile
Boulder, CO												
The area	98 910	42 738	86.2	33.3	83.4	32.2	1 186.0	3 071.7	512.4	1 327.3		
In central place	83 312	36 270	61.0	23.5	58.4	22.6	1 426.6	3 686.4	621.1	1 604.9		
Boulder city†	83 312	36 270	61.0	23.5	58.4	22.6	1 426.6	3 686.4	621.1	1 604.9		
Urban fringe	15 598	6 468	25.2	9.7	25.0	9.7	623.9	1 608.0	258.7	666.8		
Boulder County (pt.)†	98 910	42 738	86.2	33.3	83.4	32.2	1 186.0	3 071.7	512.4	1 327.3		
Bald Mountain division (pt.)	60	25	2.5	.9	2.5	.9	24.0	66.7	10.0	27.8		
Boulder city (pt.)†	20	7	2.3	.9	2.3	.9	8.7	22.2	3.0	7.8		
Boulder division (pt.)	97 812	42 364	83.1	32.1	80.3	31.0	1 218.1	3 155.2	527.6	1 366.6		
Boulder city (pt.)†	83 292	36 263	58.7	22.7	56.1	21.7	1 484.7	3 838.3	646.4	1 671.1		
Gunbarrel CDP (pt.)	8 350	3 632	15.3	5.9	15.3	5.9	545.8	1 415.3	237.4	615.6		
Longmont division (pt.)	1 038	349	.7	.3	.7	.3	1 482.9	3 460.0	498.6	1 163.3		
Boulder city (pt.)†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gunbarrel CDP (pt.)	1 038	349	.6	.2	.6	.2	1 730.0	5 190.0	581.7	1 745.0		
Colorado Springs, CO												
The area	352 989	149 868	459.6	177.4	457.4	176.6	771.7	1 998.8	327.7	848.6		
In central place	280 995	124 377	332.1	128.2	331.3	127.9	848.2	2 197.0	375.4	972.5		
Colorado Springs city (pt.)†	280 995	124 377	332.1	128.2	331.3	127.9	848.2	2 197.0	375.4	972.5		
Urban fringe	71 994	25 491	127.5	49.2	126.1	48.7	570.9	1 478.3	202.1	523.4		
El Paso County (pt.)†	352 989	149 868	459.6	177.4	457.4	176.6	771.7	1 998.8	327.7	848.6		
Black Forest-Peyton division (pt.)	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—		
Colorado Springs city (pt.)†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cheyenne Mountain division (pt.)	4 357	1 886	22.0	8.5	22.0	8.5	198.0	512.6	85.7	221.9		
Colorado Springs city (pt.)†	3 838	1 631	20.9	8.1	20.9	8.1	183.6	473.8	78.0	201.4		
Colorado Springs division (pt.)†	285 312	125 995	303.5	117.2	302.6	116.8	942.9	2 442.7	416.4	1 078.7		
Cimarron Hills CDP (pt.)	134	102	1.1	.4	1.1	.4	121.8	335.0	92.7	255.0		
Colorado Springs city (pt.)†	274 472	121 683	281.5	108.7	280.7	108.4	977.8	2 532.0	433.5	1 122.5		
Fountain city (pt.)†	751	265	1.7	.6	1.7	.6	441.8	1 251.7	155.9	441.7		
Security-Widefield CDP (pt.)	102	104	2.9	1.1	2.9	1.1	35.2	92.7	35.9	94.5		
Stratmoor CDP (pt.)	5 854	2 233	7.6	2.9	7.5	2.9	780.5	2 018.6	297.7	770.0		
Elsmere division (pt.)	12 682	4 945	31.3	12.1	31.3	12.1	405.2	1 049.1	158.0	408.7		
Cimarron Hills CDP (pt.)	11 026	4 337	14.4	5.6	14.4	5.6	765.7	1 968.9	301.2	774.5		
Colorado Springs city (pt.)†	1 656	608	16.9	6.5	16.9	6.5	98.0	254.8	36.0	93.5		
Fountain division (pt.)	45 040	13 990	81.1	31.3	79.9	30.8	563.7	1 462.3	175.1	454.2		
Colorado Springs city (pt.)†	138	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Fort Carson CDP	11 309	1 841	24.3	9.4	24.3	9.4	465.4	1 203.1	75.8	195.9		
Fountain city (pt.)†	9 230	3 523	19.7	7.6	19.7	7.6	468.5	1 214.5	178.8	463.6		
Security-Widefield CDP (pt.)	23 720	8 331	36.6	14.1	35.4	13.7	670.1	1 731.4	235.3	608.1		
Stratmoor CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Monument division (pt.)	5 298	2 928	16.3	6.3	16.3	6.3	325.0	841.0	179.6	464.8		
Colorado Springs city (pt.)†	689	327	8.4	3.2	8.4	3.2	82.0	215.3	38.9	102.2		
Manitou Springs city (pt.)†	4 451	2 494	7.8	3.0	7.8	3.0	570.6	1 483.7	319.7	831.3		
Pikes Peak division (pt.)	300	124	4.5	1.7	4.5	1.7	66.7	176.5	27.6	72.9		
Colorado Springs city (pt.)†	202	87	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.7	47.0	118.8	20.2	51.2		
Manitou Springs city (pt.)†	84	30	.1	—	.1	—	840.0	—	300.0	—		
Southeastern El Paso division (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Fountain city (pt.)†	—	—	.7	.3	.7	.3	—	—	—	—		
Denver, CO												
The area	1 517 977	675 381	1 201.4	463.9	1 188.4	458.8	1 277.3	3 308.6	568.3	1 472.1		
In central place	467 572	239 619	291.7	112.6	287.5	111.0	1 626.3	4 212.4	833.5	2 158.7		
Denver city (pt.)†	467 572	239 619	291.7	112.6	287.5	111.0	1 626.3	4 212.4	833.5	2 158.7		
Urban fringe	1 050 405	435 762	909.8	351.3	900.9	347.8	1 166.0	3 020.1	483.7	1 252.9		
Adams County (pt.)†	238 875	97 129	226.5	87.4	224.5	86.7	1 064.0	2 755.2	432.6	1 120.3		
Brighton division (pt.)	14	6	4.0	1.5	3.9	1.5	3.6	9.3	1.5	4.0		
Thornton city (pt.)†	14	6	2.9	1.1	2.8	1.1	5.0	12.7	2.1	5.5		
Westminster city (pt.)†	—	—	1.1	.4	1.1	.4	—	—	—	—		
Commerce City division (pt.)	23 184	9 033	41.2	15.9	41.2	15.9	562.7	1 458.1	219.2	568.1		
Commerce City city (pt.)†	16 256	6 343	24.8	9.6	24.8	9.6	655.5	1 693.3	255.8	660.7		
Derby CDP	6 043	2 283	4.6	1.8	4.6	1.8	1 313.7	3 357.2	496.3	1 268.3		
Thornton city (pt.)†	—	—	1.9	.7	1.9	.7	—	—	—	—		
North Aurora division (pt.)	27 446	12 859	22.4	8.6	22.4	8.6	1 225.3	3 191.4	574.1	1 495.2		
Aurora city (pt.)†	27 446	12 859	22.4	8.6	22.4	8.6	1 225.3	3 191.4	574.1	1 495.2		
West Adams division (pt.)	188 231	75 231	158.9	61.3	157.0	60.6	1 198.9	3 106.1	479.2	1 241.4		
Arvada city (pt.)†	2 347	898	1.3	.5	1.3	.5	1 805.4	4 694.0	690.8	1 796.0		
Broomfield city (pt.)†	6 675	2 244	5.9	2.3	5.9	2.3	1 131.4	2 902.2	380.3	975.7		
Federal Heights city	9 342	4 955	4.7	1.8	4.7	1.8	1 987.7	5 190.0	1 054.3	2 752.8		
Northglenn city (pt.)†	27 195	10 442	16.7	6.5	16.5	6.4	1 648.2	4 249.2	632.8	1 631.6		
Sherrelwood CDP	16 636	6 224	6.4	2.5	6.4	2.5	2 599.4	6 654.4	972.5	2 489.6		
Thornton city (pt.)†	55 017	20 968	49.6	19.2	48.8	18.8	1 127.4	2 926.4	429.7	1 115.3		
Welby CDP	10 218	4 138	9.9	3.8	9.9	3.8	1 032.1	2 688.9	418.0	1 088.9		
Westminster city (pt.)†	41 639	17 646	38.9	15.0	38.7	15.0	1 075.9	2 775.9	456.0	1 176.4		
Westminster East CDP	5 197	2 164	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.7	1 208.6	3 057.1	503.3	1 272.9		

Table 23. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Urbanized Area: 1990 — Con.

[Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Urbanized Area	Population		Housing units		Area measurements				Density			
					Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—	
					Population	Housing units	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
Denver, CO—Con.												
Arapahoe County (pt.)†	382 367	165 559	271.1	104.7	268.9	103.8	1 422.0	3 683.7	615.7	1 595.0		
East Arapahoe division (pt.)	86	39	.9	.3	.9	.3	95.6	286.7	43.3	130.0		
Aurora city (pt.)†	86	39	.9	.3	.9	.3	95.6	286.7	43.3	130.0		
South Aurora division (pt.)	220 341	99 646	124.3	48.0	123.6	47.7	1 782.7	4 619.3	806.2	2 089.0		
Aurora city (pt.)†	194 122	86 818	105.0	40.5	104.4	40.3	1 859.4	4 816.9	831.6	2 154.3		
Glendale city†	2 453	2 003	1.4	.5	1.4	.5	1 752.1	4 906.0	1 430.7	4 006.0		
Southwest Arapahoe division (pt.)	161 940	65 874	145.9	56.3	144.4	55.7	1 121.5	2 907.4	456.2	1 182.7		
Aurora city (pt.)†	—	—	.3	.1	.3	.1	—	—	—	—		
Bow Mar town (pt.)†	613	211	1.4	.5	1.1	.4	557.3	1 532.5	191.8	527.5		
Castlewood CDP	24 392	8 642	16.2	6.3	16.2	6.3	1 505.7	3 871.7	533.5	1 371.7		
Cherry Hills Village city	5 245	1 789	16.2	6.3	16.1	6.2	325.8	846.0	111.1	288.5		
Columbine CDP (pt.)	1 572	608	1.9	.7	1.9	.7	827.4	2 245.7	320.0	868.6		
Columbine Valley town†	1 071	400	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	428.4	1 071.0	160.0	400.0		
Englewood city†	29 387	14 908	17.1	6.6	16.9	6.5	1 738.9	4 521.1	882.1	2 293.5		
Greenwood Village city†	7 589	2 687	20.1	7.7	20.0	7.7	379.5	985.6	134.4	349.0		
Littleton city (pt.)†	33 577	14 717	32.3	12.5	31.4	12.1	1 069.3	2 775.0	468.7	1 216.3		
Sheridan city†	4 976	2 253	5.8	2.2	5.7	2.2	873.0	2 261.8	395.3	1 024.1		
Southglenn CDP	43 087	15 763	25.5	9.9	25.5	9.9	1 689.7	4 352.2	618.2	1 592.2		
Boulder County (pt.)†	16 382	6 266	13.4	5.2	13.3	5.1	1 231.7	3 212.2	471.1	1 228.6		
Lafayette-Louisville division (pt.)	16 382	6 266	13.4	5.2	13.3	5.1	1 231.7	3 212.2	471.1	1 228.6		
Broomfield city (pt.)†	16 382	6 266	13.4	5.2	13.3	5.1	1 231.7	3 212.2	471.1	1 228.6		
Denver County (pt.)†	467 572	239 619	291.7	112.6	287.5	111.0	1 626.3	4 212.4	833.5	2 158.7		
Denver division (pt.)	467 572	239 619	291.7	112.6	287.5	111.0	1 626.3	4 212.4	833.5	2 158.7		
Denver city (pt.)†	467 572	239 619	291.7	112.6	287.5	111.0	1 626.3	4 212.4	833.5	2 158.7		
Douglas County (pt.)†	17 975	6 457	27.1	10.5	27.0	10.4	665.7	1 728.4	239.1	620.9		
Sedalia division (pt.)	17 975	6 457	27.1	10.5	27.0	10.4	665.7	1 728.4	239.1	620.9		
Gateway CDP	7 510	2 588	13.8	5.3	13.8	5.3	544.2	1 417.0	187.5	488.3		
Highlands Ranch CDP	10 181	3 751	12.5	4.8	12.5	4.8	814.5	2 121.0	300.1	781.5		
Littleton city (pt.)†	108	61	.6	.2	.5	.2	216.0	540.0	122.0	305.0		
Jefferson County (pt.)†	394 806	160 351	370.2	142.9	365.6	141.2	1 079.9	2 796.1	438.6	1 135.6		
Golden division (pt.)	14 925	6 474	23.9	9.2	23.9	9.2	624.5	1 622.3	270.9	703.7		
Applewood CDP (pt.)	256	99	.5	.2	.5	.2	512.0	1 280.0	198.0	495.0		
Arvada city (pt.)†	6	2	.1	—	.1	—	60.0	—	20.0	—		
Golden city (pt.)†	12 312	5 517	18.8	7.2	18.7	7.2	658.4	1 710.0	295.0	766.3		
Northeast Jefferson division (pt.)	377 221	152 860	337.3	130.2	332.8	128.5	1 133.5	2 935.6	459.3	1 189.6		
Applewood CDP (pt.)	10 813	4 483	18.4	7.1	18.4	7.1	587.7	1 523.0	243.6	631.4		
Arvada city (pt.)†	86 882	33 641	56.5	21.8	56.0	21.6	1 551.5	4 022.3	600.7	1 557.5		
Bow Mar town (pt.)†	241	93	.7	.3	.7	.3	344.3	803.3	132.9	310.0		
Broomfield city (pt.)†	1 492	552	.8	.3	.8	.3	1 865.0	4 973.3	690.0	1 840.0		
Columbine CDP (pt.)	21 479	7 086	14.3	5.5	14.0	5.4	1 534.2	3 977.6	506.1	1 312.2		
Edgewater city†	4 613	2 385	1.9	.7	1.9	.7	2 427.9	6 590.0	1 255.3	3 407.1		
Golden city (pt.)†	804	308	.7	.3	.7	.3	1 148.6	2 680.0	440.0	1 026.7		
Ken Caryl CDP	24 391	8 612	24.8	9.6	24.8	9.6	983.5	2 540.7	347.3	897.1		
Lakeside town	11	9	.6	.2	.5	.2	22.0	55.0	18.0	45.0		
Lakewood city†	126 481	55 678	107.8	41.6	105.7	40.8	1 196.6	3 100.0	526.8	1 364.7		
Mountain View town	550	280	.2	.1	.2	.1	2 750.0	5 500.0	1 400.0	2 800.0		
Westminster city (pt.)†	32 986	12 222	29.7	11.5	29.5	11.4	1 118.2	2 893.5	414.3	1 072.1		
Wheat Ridge city†	29 419	14 130	23.0	8.9	23.0	8.9	1 279.1	3 305.5	614.3	1 587.6		
South Jefferson division (pt.)	2 660	1 017	8.9	3.4	8.9	3.4	298.9	782.4	114.3	299.1		
Columbine CDP (pt.)	918	418	.8	.3	.8	.3	1 147.5	3 060.0	522.5	1 393.3		
Weld County (pt.)†	—	—	1.5	.6	1.5	.6	—	—	—	—		
Erie-Frederick division (pt.)	—	—	1.5	.6	1.5	.6	—	—	—	—		
Northglenn city (pt.)†	—	—	1.5	.6	1.5	.6	—	—	—	—		
Fort Collins, CO												
The area	105 809	42 470	144.6	55.8	140.7	54.3	752.0	1 948.6	301.8	782.1		
In central place	87 758	35 357	108.0	41.7	106.7	41.2	822.5	2 130.0	331.4	858.2		
Fort Collins city†	87 758	35 357	108.0	41.7	106.7	41.2	822.5	2 130.0	331.4	858.2		
Urban fringe	18 051	7 113	36.7	14.2	34.0	13.1	530.9	1 377.9	209.2	543.0		
Larimer County (pt.)†	105 809	42 470	144.6	55.8	140.7	54.3	752.0	1 948.6	301.8	782.1		
Fort Collins division (pt.)	104 361	41 961	133.0	51.4	129.3	49.9	807.1	2 091.4	324.5	840.9		
Fort Collins city (pt.)†	87 664	35 324	98.3	37.9	97.2	37.5	901.9	2 337.7	363.4	942.0		
Loveland division (pt.)	1 421	497	9.8	3.8	9.5	3.7	149.6	384.1	52.3	134.3		
Fort Collins city (pt.)†	67	21	7.9	3.0	7.7	3.0	8.7	22.3	2.7	7.0		
Timnath-Wellington division (pt.)	27	12	1.9	.7	1.9	.7	14.2	38.6	6.3	17.1		
Fort Collins city (pt.)†	27	12	1.9	.7	1.9	.7	14.2	38.6	6.3	17.1		

Table 23. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Urbanized Area: 1990 — Con.

[Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Urbanized Area	Population		Housing units		Area measurements				Density			
					Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—	
					Population	Housing units	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
Grand Junction, CO												
The area	71 938	30 261	145.4	56.1	142.6	55.1	504.5	1 305.6	212.2	549.2		
In central place	29 034	13 698	38.8	15.0	38.5	14.8	754.1	1 961.8	355.8	925.5		
Grand Junction city†	29 034	13 698	38.8	15.0	38.5	14.8	754.1	1 961.8	355.8	925.5		
Urban fringe	42 904	16 563	106.7	41.2	104.1	40.2	412.1	1 067.3	159.1	412.0		
Mesa County (pt.)†	71 938	30 261	145.4	56.1	142.6	55.1	504.5	1 305.6	212.2	549.2		
Clifton division (pt.)	12 077	4 773	20.8	8.0	20.6	8.0	586.3	1 509.6	231.7	596.6		
Clifton CDP (pt.)	9 406	3 741	14.2	5.5	14.0	5.4	671.9	1 741.9	267.2	692.8		
Fruitvale CDP (pt.)	1 999	777	3.9	1.5	3.9	1.5	512.6	1 332.7	199.2	518.0		
Orchard Mesa CDP (pt.)	175	70	1.4	.5	1.4	.5	125.0	350.0	50.0	140.0		
Fruita division (pt.)	994	394	9.1	3.5	9.1	3.5	109.2	284.0	43.3	112.6		
Grand Junction city (pt.)†	108	76	7.3	2.8	7.3	2.8	14.8	38.6	10.4	27.1		
Glade Park-Gateway division (pt.)	378	135	.6	.2	.6	.2	630.0	1 890.0	225.0	675.0		
Grand Junction city (pt.)†	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Redlands CDP (pt.)	358	127	.5	.2	.5	.2	716.0	1 790.0	254.0	635.0		
Grand Junction division (pt.)	58 489	24 959	114.9	44.4	112.3	43.4	520.8	1 347.7	222.3	575.1		
Clifton CDP (pt.)	3 265	1 181	4.0	1.5	3.9	1.5	837.2	2 176.7	302.8	787.3		
Fruitvale CDP (pt.)	3 223	1 177	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.7	749.5	1 895.9	273.7	692.4		
Grand Junction city (pt.)†	28 906	13 614	31.4	12.1	31.1	12.0	929.5	2 408.8	437.7	1 134.5		
Orchard Mesa CDP (pt.)	5 802	2 149	13.6	5.2	13.1	5.1	442.9	1 137.6	164.0	421.4		
Redlands CDP (pt.)	8 997	3 539	51.2	19.8	49.4	19.1	182.1	471.0	71.6	185.3		
Whitewater-Kahnah Creek division (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Orchard Mesa CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Greeley, CO												
The area	71 578	28 204	69.6	26.9	69.5	26.8	1 029.9	2 670.8	405.8	1 052.4		
In central place	60 369	23 923	51.9	20.0	51.8	20.0	1 165.4	3 018.5	461.8	1 196.2		
Greeley city (pt.)†	60 369	23 923	51.9	20.0	51.8	20.0	1 165.4	3 018.5	461.8	1 196.2		
Urban fringe	11 209	4 281	17.8	6.9	17.7	6.8	633.3	1 648.4	241.9	629.6		
Weld County (pt.)†	71 578	28 204	69.6	26.9	69.5	26.8	1 029.9	2 670.8	405.8	1 052.4		
Greeley division (pt.)	69 766	27 533	67.7	26.1	67.5	26.1	1 033.6	2 673.0	407.9	1 054.9		
Evans city†	5 877	2 283	7.0	2.7	7.0	2.7	839.6	2 176.7	326.1	845.6		
Garden City town†	199	88	.3	.1	.3	.1	663.3	1 990.0	293.3	880.0		
Greeley city (pt.)†	60 369	23 923	51.9	20.0	51.8	20.0	1 165.4	3 018.5	461.8	1 196.2		
La Salle-Gilcrest division (pt.)	1 812	671	2.0	.8	2.0	.8	906.0	2 265.0	335.5	838.8		
La Salle town†	1 783	664	1.8	.7	1.8	.7	990.6	2 547.1	368.9	948.6		
Longmont, CO												
The area	52 464	20 829	35.7	13.8	35.7	13.8	1 469.6	3 801.7	583.4	1 509.3		
In central place	51 555	20 480	34.0	13.1	34.0	13.1	1 516.3	3 935.5	602.4	1 563.4		
Longmont city†	51 555	20 480	34.0	13.1	34.0	13.1	1 516.3	3 935.5	602.4	1 563.4		
Urban fringe	909	349	1.7	.7	1.7	.6	534.7	1 515.0	205.3	581.7		
Boulder County (pt.)†	52 464	20 829	35.7	13.8	35.7	13.8	1 469.6	3 801.7	583.4	1 509.3		
Longmont division (pt.)	52 464	20 829	35.7	13.8	35.7	13.8	1 469.6	3 801.7	583.4	1 509.3		
Longmont city†	51 555	20 480	34.0	13.1	34.0	13.1	1 516.3	3 935.5	602.4	1 563.4		
Pueblo, CO												
The area	106 155	43 659	119.4	46.1	118.6	45.8	895.1	2 317.8	368.1	953.3		
In central place	98 640	40 862	93.8	36.2	93.0	35.9	1 060.6	2 747.6	439.4	1 138.2		
Pueblo city†	98 640	40 862	93.8	36.2	93.0	35.9	1 060.6	2 747.6	439.4	1 138.2		
Urban fringe	7 515	2 797	25.7	9.9	25.6	9.9	293.6	759.1	109.3	282.5		
Pueblo County (pt.)†	106 155	43 659	119.4	46.1	118.6	45.8	895.1	2 317.8	368.1	953.3		
Pueblo division (pt.)	100 122	41 509	97.8	37.8	97.1	37.5	1 031.1	2 669.9	427.5	1 106.9		
Pueblo city (pt.)†	98 629	40 862	93.2	36.0	92.5	35.7	1 066.3	2 762.7	441.8	1 144.6		
St. Charles Mesa division (pt.)	6 033	2 150	21.6	8.3	21.5	8.3	280.6	726.9	100.0	259.0		
Pueblo city (pt.)†	11	—	.5	.2	.5	.2	22.0	55.0	—	—		

Table 24. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Urbanized Area by Population Size Class of Urbanized Area: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Size of Place Population Size Class of Urbanized Area Urbanized Area	Inside urbanized area								Inside metropolitan area			Outside metropoli- tan area	
			Urban fringe										
	Total	In central place	Total	Place of 50,000 or more	Place of 10,000 to 49,999	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Place of less than 2,500	Other urban	Total	In central city	Not in central city		
POPULATION													
The State -----	2 377 820	1 159 235	1 218 585	567 026	396 512	106 704	6 921	141 422	2 686 341	1 167 903	1 518 438	608 053	
Inside urbanized area -----	2 377 820	1 159 235	1 218 585	567 026	396 512	106 704	6 921	141 422	2 305 882	1 130 201	1 175 681	71 938	
1,000,000 or more -----	1 517 977	467 572	1 050 405	567 026	337 550	50 515	4 939	90 375	1 517 977	467 572	1 050 405	--	
5,000,000 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	1 517 977	467 572	1 050 405	567 026	337 550	50 515	4 939	90 375	1 517 977	467 572	1 050 405	--	
Denver, CO -----	1 517 977	467 572	1 050 405	567 026	337 550	50 515	4 939	90 375	1 517 977	467 572	1 050 405	--	
Less than 1,000,000 -----	859 843	691 663	168 180	--	58 962	56 189	1 982	51 047	787 905	662 629	125 276	71 938	
500,000 to 999,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
250,000 to 499,999 -----	352 989	280 995	71 994	--	46 291	20 370	--	5 333	352 989	280 995	71 994	--	
Colorado Springs, CO -----	352 989	280 995	71 994	--	46 291	20 370	--	5 333	352 989	280 995	71 994	--	
100,000 to 249,999 -----	211 964	186 398	25 566	--	--	--	--	25 566	211 964	186 398	25 566	--	
Fort Collins, CO -----	105 809	87 758	18 051	--	--	--	--	18 051	105 809	87 758	18 051	--	
Pueblo, CO -----	106 155	98 640	7 515	--	--	--	--	7 515	106 155	98 640	7 515	--	
Less than 100,000 -----	294 890	224 270	70 620	--	12 671	35 819	1 982	20 148	222 952	195 236	27 716	71 938	
Boulder, CO -----	98 910	83 312	15 598	--	--	9 388	--	6 210	98 910	83 312	15 598	--	
Grand Junction, CO -----	71 938	29 034	42 904	--	12 671	20 554	--	9 679	--	--	--	71 938	
Greeley, CO -----	71 578	60 369	11 209	--	--	5 877	--	1 982	3 350	60 369	11 209	--	
Longmont, CO -----	52 464	51 555	909	--	--	--	--	909	52 464	51 555	909	--	
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380 459	37 702	342 757	536 115
HOUSING UNITS													
The State -----	1 033 410	534 586	498 824	240 777	154 949	43 752	3 748	55 598	1 155 648	535 749	619 899	321 701	
Inside urbanized area -----	1 033 410	534 586	498 824	240 777	154 949	43 752	3 748	55 598	1 003 149	520 888	482 261	30 261	
1,000,000 or more -----	675 381	239 619	435 762	240 777	135 312	21 104	2 996	35 573	675 381	239 619	435 762	--	
5,000,000 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	675 381	239 619	435 762	240 777	135 312	21 104	2 996	35 573	675 381	239 619	435 762	--	
Denver, CO -----	675 381	239 619	435 762	240 777	135 312	21 104	2 996	35 573	675 381	239 619	435 762	--	
Less than 1,000,000 -----	358 029	294 967	63 062	--	19 637	22 648	--	752	20 025	327 768	46 499	30 261	
500,000 to 999,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
250,000 to 499,999 -----	149 868	124 377	25 491	--	14 715	8 545	--	2 231	149 868	124 377	25 491	--	
Colorado Springs, CO -----	149 868	124 377	25 491	--	14 715	8 545	--	2 231	149 868	124 377	25 491	--	
100,000 to 249,999 -----	86 129	76 219	9 910	--	--	--	--	9 910	86 129	76 219	9 910	--	
Fort Collins, CO -----	42 470	35 357	7 113	--	--	--	--	7 113	42 470	35 357	7 113	--	
Pueblo, CO -----	43 659	40 862	2 797	--	--	--	--	2 797	43 659	40 862	2 797	--	
Less than 100,000 -----	122 032	94 371	27 661	--	4 922	14 103	752	7 884	91 771	80 673	11 098	30 261	
Boulder, CO -----	42 738	36 270	6 468	--	--	3 981	--	2 487	42 738	36 270	6 468	--	
Grand Junction, CO -----	30 261	13 698	16 563	--	4 922	7 839	--	3 802	--	--	--	30 261	
Greeley, CO -----	28 204	23 923	4 281	--	--	2 283	--	1 246	28 204	23 923	4 281	--	
Longmont, CO -----	20 829	20 480	349	--	--	--	--	349	20 829	20 480	349	--	
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152 499	14 861	137 638	291 440
LAND AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETERS													
The State -----	2 236.2	1 001.2	1 235.1	413.8	381.2	204.1	8.5	227.4	40 437.7	1 292.5	39 145.2	228 219.9	
Inside urbanized area -----	2 236.2	1 001.2	1 235.1	413.8	381.2	204.1	8.5	227.4	2 093.6	962.7	1 130.9	142.6	
1,000,000 or more -----	1 188.4	287.5	900.9	413.8	285.2	71.1	6.5	124.4	1 188.4	287.5	900.9	--	
5,000,000 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	1 188.4	287.5	900.9	413.8	285.2	71.1	6.5	124.4	1 188.4	287.5	900.9	--	
Denver, CO -----	1 188.4	287.5	900.9	413.8	285.2	71.1	6.5	124.4	1 188.4	287.5	900.9	--	
Less than 1,000,000 -----	1 047.8	713.6	334.2	--	96.0	133.1	2.1	103.1	905.3	675.2	230.1	142.6	
500,000 to 999,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
250,000 to 499,999 -----	457.4	331.3	126.1	--	78.0	37.5	--	10.6	457.4	331.3	126.1	--	
Colorado Springs, CO -----	457.4	331.3	126.1	--	78.0	37.5	--	10.6	457.4	331.3	126.1	--	
100,000 to 249,999 -----	259.3	199.7	59.6	--	--	--	--	59.6	259.3	199.7	59.6	--	
Fort Collins, CO -----	140.7	106.7	34.0	--	--	--	--	34.0	140.7	106.7	34.0	--	
Pueblo, CO -----	118.6	93.0	25.6	--	--	--	--	25.6	118.6	93.0	25.6	--	
Less than 100,000 -----	331.2	182.7	148.5	--	17.9	95.6	2.1	32.9	188.6	144.3	44.3	142.6	
Boulder, CO -----	83.4	58.4	25.0	--	--	15.9	--	9.1	83.4	58.4	25.0	--	
Grand Junction, CO -----	142.6	38.5	104.1	--	17.9	72.6	--	13.5	--	--	--	142.6	
Greeley, CO -----	69.5	51.8	17.7	--	--	7.0	--	8.6	69.5	51.8	17.7	--	
Longmont, CO -----	35.7	34.0	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7	35.7	34.0	1.7	--	
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 344.1	329.8	38 014.3	228 077.4

Table 24. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Urbanized Area by Population Size Class of Urbanized Area: 1990 —Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Size of Place Population Size Class of Urbanized Area Urbanized Area	Inside urbanized area							Inside metropolitan area			Outside metropoli- tan area	
	Urban fringe							Total	In central city	Not in central city		
	Total	In central place	Total	Place of 50,000 or more	Place of 10,000 to 49,999	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Place of less than 2,500					Other urban
LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES												
The State -----	863.4	386.5	476.9	159.8	147.2	78.8	3.3	87.8	15 613.0	499.0	15 114.0	88 115.8
Inside urbanized area -----	863.4	386.5	476.9	159.8	147.2	78.8	3.3	87.8	808.4	371.7	436.7	55.1
1,000,000 or more -----	458.8	111.0	347.8	159.8	110.1	27.4	2.5	48.0	458.8	111.0	347.8	—
5,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	458.8	111.0	347.8	159.8	110.1	27.4	2.5	48.0	458.8	111.0	347.8	—
Denver, CO -----	458.8	111.0	347.8	159.8	110.1	27.4	2.5	48.0	458.8	111.0	347.8	—
Less than 1,000,000 -----	404.6	275.5	129.0	—	37.1	51.4	.8	39.8	349.5	260.7	88.8	55.1
500,000 to 999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999 -----	176.6	127.9	48.7	—	30.1	14.5	—	4.1	176.6	127.9	48.7	—
Colorado Springs, CO -----	176.6	127.9	48.7	—	30.1	14.5	—	4.1	176.6	127.9	48.7	—
100,000 to 249,999 -----	100.1	77.1	23.0	—	—	—	—	23.0	100.1	77.1	23.0	—
Fort Collins, CO -----	54.3	41.2	13.1	—	—	—	—	13.1	54.3	41.2	13.1	—
Pueblo, CO -----	45.8	35.9	9.9	—	—	—	—	9.9	45.8	35.9	9.9	—
Less than 100,000 -----	127.9	70.5	57.3	—	6.9	36.9	.8	12.7	72.8	55.7	17.1	55.1
Boulder, CO -----	32.2	22.6	9.7	—	—	6.1	—	3.5	32.2	22.6	9.7	—
Grand Junction, CO -----	55.1	14.8	40.2	—	6.9	28.0	—	5.2	—	—	—	55.1
Greeley, CO -----	26.8	20.0	6.8	—	—	2.7	.8	3.3	26.8	20.0	6.8	—
Longmont, CO -----	13.8	13.1	.6	—	—	—	—	.6	13.8	13.1	.6	—
Outside urbanized area -----	14 804.7	127.3	14 677.3	88 060.8

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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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:

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

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

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

State
 County "A"
 County "B"
 County "C"
 Place "X"
 Place "Y"
 Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNAL POINT

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

METROPOLITAN AREA (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 inter-agency 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 free-standing 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.

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 least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

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

Urbanized Area Central Place

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

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

Urbanized Area Title and Code

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

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

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

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

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

ZIP CODE®

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

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In this report, counts of all persons living in housing units and group quarters are presented for various geographic areas. Separate population characteristics are not shown.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, 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 contain 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

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

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

DERIVED MEASURES

This report includes various derived measures such as percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by showing a dash (–).

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products and are used to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items and (2) the quotient of two numbers which provides a relative measure of difference.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

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

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

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires were also reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions or inconsistencies.

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

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied, but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household, or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

SOURCES OF ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 1990 decennial census, human- and machine-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

To reduce various types of nonsampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, development of the mailing address list, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods

were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data. A reinterview program was designed to minimize the errors in the data collection phase for enumerator-filled questionnaires.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize under-coverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 decennial census and results from the 1990 decennial census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- For larger urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and coded address lists, had the United States Postal Service (USPS) review and update this list, and conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. Prior to mailout, local officials were given the opportunity

to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors, and the USPS conducted a final review.

- For small cities and suburban and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation that occurred in 1988 and 1989. For the addresses listed in 1988, the USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections through a field check; prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review of these addresses, and local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) delivered census questionnaires in the rural and seasonal housing areas listed in 1989 and in inner-city public housing developments. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followups contributed to improved coverage.

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

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

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

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/ mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/ leave/ mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/ enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

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

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

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

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

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

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

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

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

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

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

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

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

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

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

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

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

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

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

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

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-5
What the census is about	5
Why the census asks certain questions	5

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-3

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Questions H1a through H6

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.
- H2.** Fill only one circle.
Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.
Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.
A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.
- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.
Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.
Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.
- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home; include only land which you own or rent.
- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

Instructions for Questions H7a and H7b

- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.
If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30 4 times a year 3
By the week 4 2 times a year 6
Every other week 2 Once a year 12
- b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name? Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent? Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-1

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

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

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

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

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative →	
	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	b. Year of birth 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	a. Age 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	b. Year of birth 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	1 8 0 0 9 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H7b FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?
 Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

 No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?
 Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

 No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.
 A mobile home or trailer
 A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building with 2 apartments
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 A building with 50 or more apartments
 Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.
 1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —
 Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 Rented for cash rent?
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
 Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?
 Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —
H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?
 Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
H7a. What is the monthly rent?
 Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
 Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	Occupied	Vacant			
	<input type="checkbox"/> First form	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n	<input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2		
	C1. Vacancy status		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6		
	<input type="checkbox"/> For rent	<input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24		
	<input type="checkbox"/> For sale only	<input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?		<input type="checkbox"/> LR		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> TC		
			<input type="checkbox"/> QA		
			<input type="checkbox"/> JIC 1		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P/F		
			<input type="checkbox"/> RE		
			<input type="checkbox"/> I/T		
			<input type="checkbox"/> MV		
			<input type="checkbox"/> ED		
			<input type="checkbox"/> EN		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P0		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P3		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P6		
			<input type="checkbox"/> JIC 2		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P1		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P4		
			<input type="checkbox"/> IA		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P2		
			<input type="checkbox"/> P5		
			<input type="checkbox"/> SM		
			F. Cov.		
			<input type="checkbox"/> 1b		
			<input type="checkbox"/> 1a		
			<input type="checkbox"/> 7		
			<input type="checkbox"/> H1		

Please make sure you have . . .

1. **FILLED** this form completely.
2. **ANSWERED Question 1a** on page 1.
3. **ANSWERED Questions 2 through 7** for each person you listed in Question 1a.
4. **ANSWERED Questions H1a through H7b** on page 3.

Also . . .

5. **PRINT here the name** of a household member who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number at which a person in this household can be called.

Name		Date	
Telephone number →	Area code	Number	<input type="radio"/> Day <input type="radio"/> Night

Then . . .

6. **FOLD** the form the way it was sent to you.
7. **MAIL it back by April 1**, or as close to that date as possible, in the envelope provided; no stamp is needed. When you insert your completed questionnaire, please make sure that the address of the U.S. Census Office can be seen through the window on the front of the envelope.

NOTE – If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1a, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

Thank you very much.

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take 14 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about this estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Management Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, Attn: CEN-90, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project CEN-90, Washington, DC 20503. Please **DO NOT RETURN** your questionnaire to either of these addresses. Use the enclosed preaddressed envelope to return your completed questionnaire.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

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

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

DATA PRODUCTS

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

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the “long-form” questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA’s), urbanized areas (UA’s), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau’s Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

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

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

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

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

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

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

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

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

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

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

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

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

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

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

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

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

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

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/ Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

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

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

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

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

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

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

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

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

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

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

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

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

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

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

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

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

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

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

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

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
 Sex
 Race
 Age
 Marital status
 Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
 Number of rooms in unit
 Tenure—owned or rented
 Value of home or monthly rent
 Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
 Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
 Education—enrollment and attainment
 Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
 Ancestry
 Language spoken at home
 Migration (residence in 1985)
 Disability
 Fertility
 Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
 Labor force
 Occupation, industry, and class of worker
 Place of work and journey to work
 Work experience in 1989
 Income in 1989
 Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
 Number of bedrooms
 Plumbing and kitchen facilities
 Telephone in unit
 Vehicles available
 Heating fuel
 Source of water and method of sewage disposal
 Year structure built
 Condominium status
 Farm residence
 Shelter costs, including utilities

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/ BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

Maps are not available.