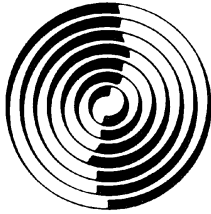


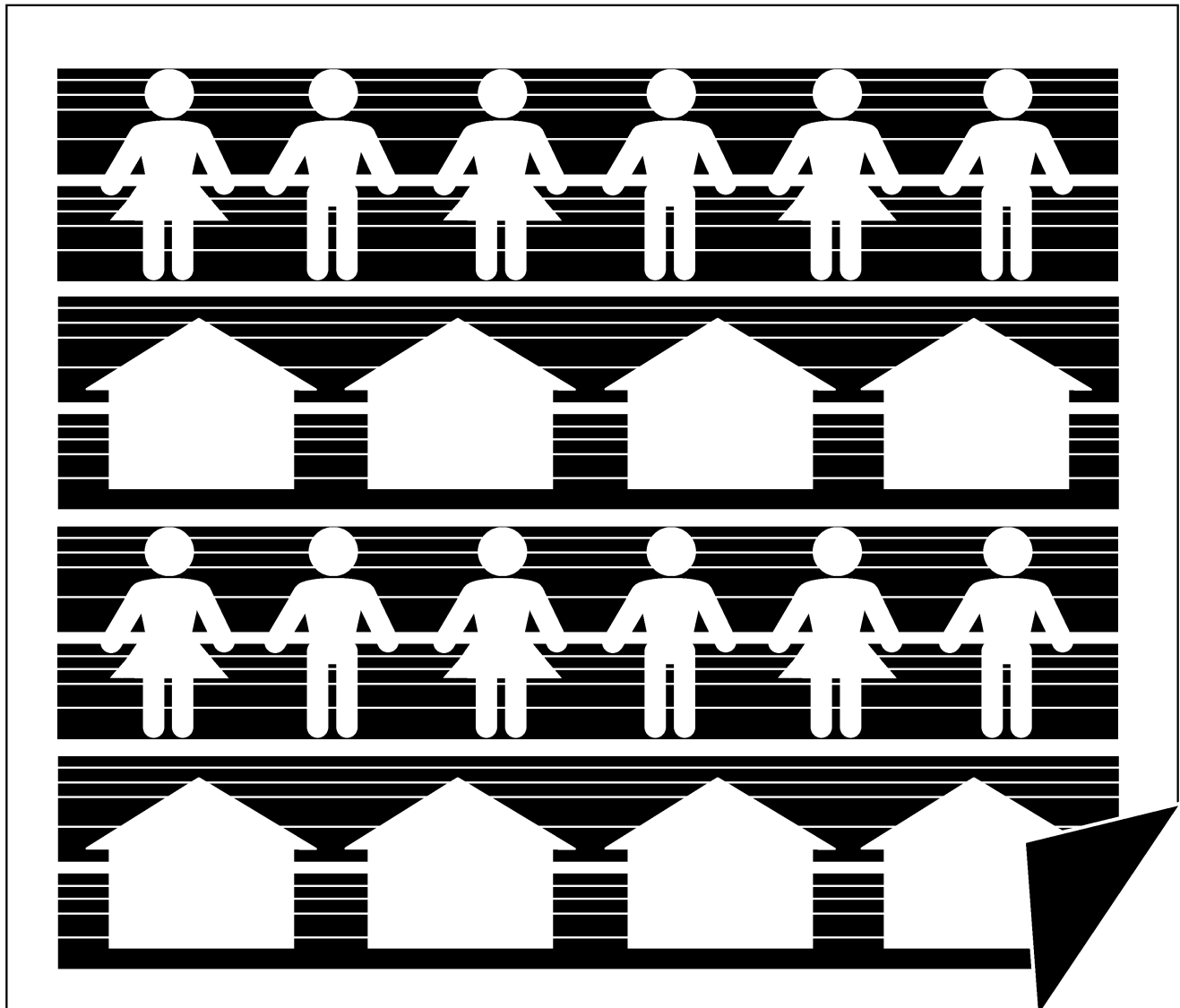
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CPH-2-8

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Unit Counts
Connecticut



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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.

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:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Robert C. Speaker
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Population and Housing Programs Branch
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

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

CONNECTICUT

User Note 1

The Census Bureau has identified problems for the county subdivision outline map. 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

Connecticut was one of the Thirteen Original States.

GEOGRAPHIC CHANGE NOTES

The county subdivisions in this State are minor civil divisions (MCD's) known as towns. Milford city is treated as a consolidated city because Woodmont borough exists as a separate governmental unit within Milford city; the portion of Milford city outside Woodmont borough is referred to as "Milford (remainder)." See appendix A for additional information. The counties have been abolished as governmental units; however, their boundaries still define judicial service areas, and they are included in the reports for historical purposes. 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

Fairfield County—*Deleted CDP*: Stratfield-Brooklawn.

Hartford County—*Annexations*: New Britain city, coextensive with New Britain town, from Farmington town. *CDP name changes*: Canton Valley previously Canton; Central Manchester previously Manchester; Glastonbury Center previously Glastonbury; Salmon Brook previously Granby; Simsbury Center previously Simsbury; Suffield Depot previously Suffield; Terramuggus previously Marlborough; Thompsonville previously Enfield. *Deleted CDP's*: Avon, Windsor.

Litchfield County—*CDP name changes*: Bethlehem Village previously Bethlehem; New Hartford Center previously New Hartford; Northwest Harwinton previously Harwinton; Woodbury Center previously Woodbury.

Middlesex County—*CDP name changes*: Chester Center previously Chester; Deep River Center previously Deep River; Essex Village previously Essex; Old Saybrook Center previously Old Saybrook; Westbrook Center previously Westbrook.

New Haven County—*CDP name changes*: Branford Center previously Branford; Cheshire Village previously Cheshire; Guilford Center previously Guilford; Madison Center previously Madison; Wallingford Center previously Wallingford. Milford city (remainder) shown as Milford city in 1980. Milford city, coextensive with Milford town and including Woodmont borough, is reported separately as a consolidated city; it was not reported separately in 1980. Milford city (remainder) excludes Woodmont borough.

New London County—*CDP name changes*: Central Waterford previously Waterford; Uncasville-Oxoboxo Valley CDP includes the area of the former Montville and Uncasville CDP's. *Deleted CDP's*: Gales Ferry, Montville, Noank, Pleasure Beach, Quaker Hill, Uncasville.

Tolland County—*CDP name change*: Central Somers previously Somers. *Deleted CDP*: Mansfield Center.

Windham County—*Disincorporated*: Putnam city (1984; 6,855 and 2,732); Willamantic city (1983; 14,652 and

5,754); approximate areas of the former cities are shown as CDP's in 1990. *CDP name change*: Plainfield Village previously Plainfield.

American Indian Areas

Mashantucket Pequot Reservation—*Name change*: Previously Western Pequot Reservation; also, boundary change.

Paucatuck Eastern Pequot Reservation—*Name change*: Previously Eastern Pequot Reservation.

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)-----	3 287 116	179 552	5.8	81	2 601 548	151 774	6.2	685 568	27 766	4.2	79.1	20.9
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	r3 107 564	75 347	2.5	75	2 449 774	73 695	3.1	657 802	2 172	.3	78.8	21.2
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	r3 032 217	496 983	19.6	46	2 376 079	390 512	19.7	655 630	105 963	19.3	78.4	21.6
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	2 535 234	527 954	26.3	62	1 985 567	426 925	27.4	549 667	101 029	22.5	78.3	21.7
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	2 007 280	298 038	17.4	41	1 558 642	...	...	448 638	...	...	77.6	22.4
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	2 535 234	527 954	26.3	42	1 749 569	359 065	25.8	785 665	168 889	27.4	69.0	31.0
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	2 007 280	298 038	17.4	36	1 390 504	232 342	20.1	616 776	65 696	11.9	69.3	30.7
1940 (Apr. 1)-----	1 709 242	102 339	6.4	32	1 158 162	26 392	2.3	551 080	75 947	16.0	67.8	32.2
1930 (Apr. 1)-----	1 606 903	226 272	16.4	33	1 131 770	195 431	20.9	475 133	30 841	6.9	70.4	29.6
1920 (Jan. 1)-----	1 380 631	265 875	23.9	30	936 339	204 542	28.0	444 292	61 333	16.0	67.8	32.2
1910 (Apr. 15)-----	1 114 756	206 336	22.7	32	731 797	188 042	34.6	382 959	18 294	5.0	65.6	34.4
1900 (June 1)-----	908 420	162 162	21.7	28	543 755	163 902	43.1	364 665	-1 740	-.5	59.9	40.1
1890 (June 1)-----	746 258	123 558	19.8	21	379 853	119 135	45.7	366 405	4 423	1.2	50.9	49.1
1880 (June 1)-----	622 700	85 246	15.9	20	260 718	83 565	47.2	361 982	1 681	.5	41.9	58.1
1870 (June 1)-----	537 454	77 307	16.8	11	177 153	55 032	45.1	360 301	22 275	6.6	33.0	67.0
1860 (June 1)-----	460 147	89 355	24.1	8	122 121	62 800	105.9	338 026	26 555	8.5	26.5	73.5
1850 (June 1)-----	370 792	60 814	19.6	6	59 321	20 369	52.3	311 471	40 445	14.9	16.0	84.0
1840 (June 1)-----	309 978	12 303	4.1	6	38 952	11 105	39.9	271 026	1 198	.4	12.6	87.4
1830 (June 1)-----	297 675	22 427	8.1	5	27 847	7 043	33.9	269 828	15 384	6.0	9.4	90.6
1820 (Aug. 7)-----	275 248	13 306	5.1	5	20 804	4 863	30.5	254 444	8 443	3.4	7.6	92.4
1810 (Aug. 6)-----	261 942	10 940	4.4	4	15 941	3 219	25.3	246 001	7 721	3.2	6.1	93.9
1800 (Aug. 4)-----	251 002	13 056	5.5	3	12 722	5 552	77.4	238 280	7 504	3.3	5.1	94.9
1790 (Aug. 2)-----	237 946	...	...	2	7 170	...	...	230 776	...	...	3.0	97.0

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)-----	1 320 850	161 970	14.0	1 053 591	132 989	14.4	267 259	28 977	12.2	79.8	20.2		
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	1 158 880	177 277	18.1	920 602	155 045	20.3	238 282	23 221	10.8	79.4	20.6		
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	981 603	163 059	19.9	765 557	133 848	21.2	215 061	28 226	15.1	78.1	21.9		
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	818 544	207 382	33.9	631 709	172 356	37.5	186 835	35 026	23.1	77.2	22.8		
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	611 162	...	...	459 353	...	...	151 809	...	...	75.2	24.8

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

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]

State County	Population						Housing units					
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940
The State -----	3 287 116	r3 107 564	3 032 217	2 535 234	2 007 280	1 709 242	1 320 850	r1 158 880	981 603	818 544	611 162	488 543
COUNTY												
Fairfield County -----	827 645	807 143	792 814	653 589	504 342	418 384	324 355	295 065	254 618	208 997	153 716	119 117
Hartford County -----	851 783	807 766	816 737	689 555	539 661	450 189	341 812	300 683	262 881	215 370	155 973	119 302
Litchfield County -----	174 092	156 769	144 091	119 856	98 872	87 041	74 274	61 786	51 052	43 343	33 866	27 829
Middlesex County -----	143 196	129 017	115 018	88 865	67 332	55 999	61 593	51 220	38 608	32 426	23 238	17 908
New Haven County -----	804 219	r761 325	744 948	660 315	545 784	484 316	327 079	r287 180	242 851	212 735	163 974	138 934
New London County -----	254 957	238 409	230 654	185 745	144 821	125 224	104 461	90 271	73 475	62 100	47 099	38 319
Tolland County -----	128 699	114 823	103 440	68 737	44 709	31 866	46 677	38 039	29 735	20 281	13 710	10 398
Windham County -----	102 525	92 312	84 515	68 572	61 759	56 223	40 599	34 636	28 383	23 292	19 586	16 736

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POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

Table 4. Land Area, Population, and Housing Units: 1990

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

State County	Land area		Population			Housing units			Percent change			
	Square kilometers	Square miles	Total	Per square kilometer	Per square mile	Total	Per square kilometer	Per square mile	Population		Housing units	
									1980 to 1990	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1970 to 1980
The State -----	12 549.6	4 845.4	3 287 116	261.9	678.4	1 320 850	105.3	272.6	5.8	2.5	14.0	18.1
COUNTY												
Fairfield County -----	1 621.0	625.9	827 645	510.6	1 322.3	324 355	200.1	518.2	2.5	1.8	9.9	15.9
Hartford County -----	1 904.9	735.5	851 783	447.2	1 158.1	341 812	179.4	464.7	5.4	-1.0	13.7	14.4
Litchfield County -----	2 382.8	920.0	174 092	73.1	189.2	74 274	31.2	80.7	11.1	8.8	20.2	21.0
Middlesex County -----	956.4	369.3	143 196	149.7	387.7	61 593	64.4	166.8	11.0	12.2	20.3	32.7
New Haven County -----	1 569.0	605.8	804 219	512.6	1 327.5	327 079	208.5	539.9	5.6	2.2	13.9	18.3
New London County -----	1 725.1	666.1	254 957	147.8	382.8	104 461	60.6	156.8	6.9	3.4	15.7	22.9
Tolland County -----	1 062.1	410.1	128 699	121.2	313.8	46 677	43.9	113.8	12.1	11.0	22.7	27.9
Windham County -----	1 328.2	512.8	102 525	77.2	199.9	40 599	30.6	79.2	11.1	9.2	17.2	22.0

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

Table 5. Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1990

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

State County	Total population	Urban					Rural					Percent of total population			Percent change, 1980 to 1990	
		Total urban population	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area			Total rural population	In place			Other rural	Urban		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 urbanized area			
The State -----	3 287 116	2 601 548	2 455 697	145 851	60 631	85 220	685 568	50 724	49 878	846	634 844	79.1	74.7	20.9	6.2	4.2
COUNTY																
Fairfield County -----	827 645	724 159	717 796	6 363	—	6 363	103 486	3 494	3 494	—	99 992	87.5	86.7	12.5	2.7	1.6
Hartford County -----	851 783	750 898	740 209	10 689	—	10 689	100 885	11 226	11 226	—	89 659	88.2	86.9	11.8	7.2	-6.0
Litchfield County -----	174 092	86 249	41 009	45 240	33 687	11 553	87 843	9 003	8 246	757	78 840	49.5	23.6	50.5	13.9	8.4
Middlesex County -----	143 196	75 479	61 341	14 138	—	14 138	67 717	11 634	11 545	89	56 083	52.7	42.8	47.3	21.3	1.4
New Haven County -----	804 219	709 438	703 227	6 211	—	6 211	94 781	2 139	2 139	—	92 642	88.2	87.4	11.8	6.5	-2
New London County -----	254 957	168 136	156 286	11 850	—	11 850	86 821	1 100	1 100	—	85 721	65.9	61.3	34.1	4.7	11.5
Tolland County -----	128 699	54 467	35 274	19 193	12 198	6 995	74 232	4 076	4 076	—	70 156	42.3	27.4	57.7	15.5	9.7
Windham County -----	102 525	32 722	555	32 167	14 746	17 421	69 803	8 052	8 052	—	61 751	31.9	.5	68.1	1.7	16.1

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POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

Table 6. Housing Units by Urban and Rural Residence: 1990

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

State County	Total housing units	Urban					Rural					Percent of total housing units			Percent change, 1980 to 1990	
		Total urban housing units	Inside urban- ized area	Outside urbanized area			Total rural housing units	In place			Other rural	Urban		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	1 320 850	1 053 591	993 411	60 180	22 765	37 415	267 259	23 204	22 779	425	244 055	79.8	75.2	20.2	14.4	12.2
COUNTY																
Fairfield County	324 355	286 947	284 230	2 717	—	2 717	37 408	1 355	1 355	—	36 053	88.5	87.6	11.5	10.0	9.4
Hartford County	341 812	303 710	299 522	4 188	—	4 188	38 102	4 463	4 463	—	33 639	88.9	87.6	11.1	15.0	4.1
Litchfield County	74 274	36 379	16 342	20 037	15 161	4 876	37 895	4 114	3 770	344	33 781	49.0	22.0	51.0	24.0	16.8
Middlesex County	61 593	32 141	25 771	6 370	—	6 370	29 452	6 334	6 253	81	23 118	52.2	41.8	47.8	34.7	7.7
New Haven County	327 079	292 702	288 749	3 953	—	3 953	34 377	1 160	1 160	—	33 217	89.5	88.3	10.5	15.2	3.6
New London County	104 461	69 070	64 058	5 012	—	5 012	35 391	713	713	—	34 678	66.1	61.3	33.9	13.8	19.6
Tolland County	46 677	19 246	14 510	4 736	1 717	3 019	27 431	1 651	1 651	—	25 780	41.2	31.1	58.8	27.0	19.9
Windham County	40 599	13 396	229	13 167	5 887	7 280	27 203	3 414	3 414	—	23 789	33.0	.6	67.0	6.5	23.4

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

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																
Square kilometers -----	12 549.6	3 246.0	2 929.8	316.1	130.0	186.2	9 303.6	261.8	258.1	3.7	9 041.8	25.9	23.3	74.1		
Square miles -----	4 845.4	1 253.3	1 131.2	122.1	50.2	71.9	3 592.1	101.1	99.7	1.4	3 491.0	25.9	23.3	74.1		
COUNTY																
Fairfield County																
Square kilometers -----	1 621.0	837.3	822.8	14.5	—	14.5	783.6	13.7	13.7	—	769.9	51.7	50.8	48.3		
Square miles -----	625.9	323.3	317.7	5.6	—	5.6	302.6	5.3	5.3	—	297.3	51.7	50.8	48.3		
Hartford County																
Square kilometers -----	1 904.9	828.5	801.2	27.3	—	27.3	1 076.5	54.9	54.9	—	1 021.6	43.5	42.1	56.5		
Square miles -----	735.5	319.9	309.3	10.5	—	10.5	415.6	21.2	21.2	—	394.4	43.5	42.1	56.5		
Litchfield County																
Square kilometers -----	2 382.8	211.5	73.8	137.7	103.1	34.7	2 171.3	62.5	59.9	2.6	2 108.8	8.9	3.1	91.1		
Square miles -----	920.0	81.7	28.5	53.2	39.8	13.4	838.3	24.1	23.1	1.0	814.2	8.9	3.1	91.1		
Middlesex County																
Square kilometers -----	956.4	188.0	142.7	45.3	—	45.3	768.5	45.6	44.5	1.1	722.8	19.7	14.9	80.3		
Square miles -----	369.3	72.6	55.1	17.5	—	17.5	296.7	17.6	17.2	.4	279.1	19.7	14.9	80.3		
New Haven County																
Square kilometers -----	1 569.0	769.2	757.5	11.7	—	11.7	799.8	5.4	5.4	—	794.4	49.0	48.3	51.0		
Square miles -----	605.8	297.0	292.5	4.5	—	4.5	308.8	2.1	2.1	—	306.7	49.0	48.3	51.0		
New London County																
Square kilometers -----	1 725.1	301.3	283.9	17.4	—	17.4	1 423.8	.9	.9	—	1 422.9	17.5	16.5	82.5		
Square miles -----	666.1	116.3	109.6	6.7	—	6.7	549.7	.3	.3	—	549.4	17.5	16.5	82.5		
Tolland County																
Square kilometers -----	1 062.1	76.1	46.7	29.4	15.5	13.9	986.0	33.9	33.9	—	952.1	7.2	4.4	92.8		
Square miles -----	410.1	29.4	18.0	11.4	6.0	5.4	380.7	13.1	13.1	—	367.6	7.2	4.4	92.8		
Windham County																
Square kilometers -----	1 328.2	34.0	1.2	32.8	11.4	21.4	1 294.2	44.9	44.9	—	1 249.3	2.6	.1	97.4		
Square miles -----	512.8	13.1	.5	12.7	4.4	8.3	499.7	17.3	17.3	—	482.3	2.6	.1	97.4		

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	
Windham County †—Con.															
Thompson town -----	8 668	8 141	7 580	3 563	3 097	2 700	126.0	48.7	121.6	46.9	71.3	184.8	29.3	76.0	
North Grosvenor Dale CDP -----	1 705	1 856	2 156	673	697	716	5.8	2.3	5.8	2.3	294.0	741.3	116.0	292.6	
Quinebaug CDP -----	1 031	1 088	...	445	415	...	11.8	4.5	11.3	4.4	91.2	234.3	39.4	101.1	
Windham town -----	22 039	21 062	19 626	8 727	8 195	6 915	72.3	27.9	70.1	27.1	314.4	813.2	124.5	322.0	
South Windham CDP -----	1 644	1 399	...	690	614	...	8.1	3.1	8.1	3.1	203.0	530.3	85.2	222.6	
Willimantic CDP †-----	14 746	...	...	5 887	...	...	11.6	4.5	11.4	4.4	1 293.5	3 351.4	516.4	1 338.0
Woodstock town -----	6 008	5 117	4 311	2 615	1 921	1 481	160.2	61.8	156.8	60.5	38.3	99.3	16.7	43.2	
South Woodstock CDP -----	1 112	1 319	...	546	497	...	14.1	5.4	13.7	5.3	81.2	209.8	39.9	103.0	

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 14 columns: Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision, Population (1990, 1980, 1970), Housing units (1990, 1980, 1970), 1990 area measurements (Total area in Square kilometers and Square miles, Land area in Square kilometers and Square miles), and 1990 density (Population per— in Square kilometer and Square mile, Housing units per— in Square kilometer and Square mile). Rows include various towns and CDPs such as Stonington town, Storrs CDP, Stratford CDP, Suffield town, Suffield Depot CDP, Tariffville CDP, Terramuggus CDP, Terryville CDP, Thomaston town, Thompson town, Thompsonville CDP, Tolland town, Torrington city, Trumbull town, Trumbull CDP, Uncasville-Oxoboxo Valley CDP, Union town, Vernon town, Voluntown town, Wallingford town, Wallingford Center CDP, Warren town, Washington town, Waterbury city, Waterford town, Watertown town, Weatogue CDP, Westbrook town, Westbrook Center CDP, West Hartford town, West Hartford CDP, West Haven city, West Mystic CDP, Weston town, Westport town, West Simsbury CDP, Wethersfield town, Wethersfield CDP, Willimantic CDP, Willington town, Wilton town, Winchester town, Windsor town, Windsor Locks town, Windsor Locks CDP, Winsted CDP, Wolcott town, Woodbridge town, Woodbury town, Woodbury Center CDP, Woodmont borough, Woodstock town, Milford city.

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
Bridgeport city, Fairfield County -----	1	141 686	142 546	57 224	55 291	Oakville CDP, Litchfield County -----	41	8 741	8 737	3 218	3 005
Hartford city, Hartford County -----	2	139 739	136 392	56 098	55 254	Thompsonville CDP, Hartford County -----	42	8 458	8 151	3 635	3 146
New Haven city, New Haven County -----	3	130 474	r126 089	54 057	r50 627	Kensington CDP, Hartford County -----	43	8 306	7 502	3 159	2 679
Waterbury city, New Haven County -----	4	108 961	103 266	47 205	40 854	Winsted CDP, Litchfield County -----	44	8 254	8 092	3 643	3 352
Stamford city, Fairfield County -----	5	108 056	r102 466	44 279	r40 063	Glastonbury Center CDP, Hartford County ---	45	7 082	7 049	3 228	2 807
Norwalk city, Fairfield County -----	6	78 331	77 767	32 224	29 448	Putnam District CDP, Windham County -----	46	6 835	...	3 020	...
New Britain city, Hartford County -----	7	75 491	73 840	32 335	29 762	Ridgefield CDP, Fairfield County -----	47	6 363	6 066	2 717	2 305
Danbury city, Fairfield County -----	8	65 585	60 470	25 950	22 581	Sherwood Manor CDP, Hartford County -----	48	6 357	6 303	2 226	1 755
Bristol city, Hartford County -----	9	60 640	57 370	24 989	21 004	New Milford CDP, Litchfield County -----	49	5 775	5 186	2 563	2 008
West Hartford CDP, Hartford County -----	10	60 110	61 301	25 021	23 900	Cheshire Village CDP, New Haven County ---	50	5 759	5 722	2 294	1 992
Meriden city, New Haven County -----	11	59 479	57 118	24 826	22 198	Branford Center CDP, New Haven County ---	51	5 688	5 438	3 000	2 403
West Haven city, New Haven County -----	12	54 021	53 184	22 679	20 915	Portland CDP, Middlesex County -----	52	5 645	5 914	2 222	2 092
East Hartford CDP, Hartford County -----	13	50 452	52 563	21 274	20 210	Simsbury Center CDP, Hartford County -----	53	5 577	5 488	2 196	1 939
Stratford CDP, Fairfield County -----	14	49 389	50 541	20 152	18 957	Terryville CDP, Litchfield County -----	54	5 426	5 234	2 267	2 012
Milford city (remainder), New Haven County -----	15	48 168	49 101	19 339	17 694	Pawcatuck CDP, New London County -----	55	5 289	5 216	2 324	2 012
Middletown city, Middlesex County -----	16	42 762	39 040	18 102	14 774	Hazardville CDP, Hartford County -----	56	5 179	5 436	1 891	1 694
Norwich city, New London County -----	17	37 391	38 074	16 472	15 265	Danielson borough, Windham County -----	57	4 441	4 553	1 912	1 910
Shelton city, Fairfield County -----	18	35 418	31 314	12 981	10 461	Stafford Springs borough, Tolland County ---	58	4 100	3 392	1 747	1 388
Torrington city, Litchfield County -----	19	33 687	30 987	15 161	12 791	Heritage Village CDP, New Haven County ---	59	3 623	...	2 700	...
Trumbull CDP, Fairfield County -----	20	32 000	32 989	11 090	10 182	West Mystic CDP, New London County -----	60	3 595	3 364	1 584	1 351
Central Manchester CDP, Hartford County ---	21	30 934	31 058	13 443	12 214	Broad Brook CDP, Hartford County -----	61	3 585	...	1 497	...
Naugatuck borough, New Haven County ---	22	30 625	26 456	11 930	9 728	Clinton CDP, Middlesex County -----	62	3 439	3 168	1 578	1 445
Newington CDP, Hartford County -----	23	29 208	28 841	11 609	10 445	Jewett City borough, New London County ---	63	3 349	3 294	1 469	1 402
New London city, New London County -----	24	28 540	28 842	11 970	11 424	Northwest Harwinton CDP, Litchfield County -	64	3 289	3 293	1 233	1 121
East Haven CDP, New Haven County -----	25	26 144	r25 036	10 580	r9 084	Moosup CDP, Windham County -----	65	3 299	3 308	1 323	1 241
Wethersfield CDP, Hartford County -----	26	25 651	26 013	10 790	9 657	Colchester borough, New London County ---	66	3 212	3 190	1 219	1 077
Westport CDP, Fairfield County -----	27	24 407	25 290	9 840	9 119	Blue Hills CDP, Hartford County -----	67	3 206	...	1 046	...
North Haven CDP, New Haven County -----	28	22 249	22 080	8 244	7 466	Niantic CDP, New London County -----	68	3 048	3 151	1 690	1 622
Ansonia city, New Haven County -----	29	18 403	19 039	7 503	7 267	Lake Pocotopaug CDP, Middlesex County ---	69	3 029	2 137	1 527	1 125
Darien CDP, Fairfield County -----	30	18 130	18 892	6 627	6 340	Uncasville-Oxoboxo Valley CDP, New London County -----	70	2 975	...	1 283	...
Wallingford Center CDP, New Haven County -	31	17 827	17 821	7 716	6 977	Central Waterford CDP, New London County -	71	2 939	2 736	1 338	1 036
Willimantic CDP, Windham County -----	32	14 746	...	5 887	...	Coventry Lake CDP, Tolland County -----	72	2 895	...	1 272	...
Orange CDP, New Haven County -----	33	12 830	13 237	4 544	4 277	Plainfield Village CDP, Windham County ---	73	2 856	2 799	1 025	946
Windsor Locks CDP, Hartford County -----	34	12 358	12 190	4 929	4 232	Poquonock Bridge CDP, New London County -	74	2 770	2 549	1 028	916
Derby city, New Haven County -----	35	12 199	12 346	5 269	4 828	Durham CDP, Middlesex County -----	75	2 650	2 641	954	864
Storrs CDP, Tolland County -----	36	12 198	11 394	1 717	1 317	Mystic CDP, New London County -----	76	2 618	2 333	1 211	936
Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP, New London County -----	37	10 013	9 665	2 769	2 581	Collinsville CDP, Hartford County -----	77	2 591	2 555	1 075	945
Groton city, New London County -----	38	9 837	10 086	4 479	4 344	Guilford Center CDP, New Haven County ---	78	2 588	2 555	1 253	1 043
Southwood Acres CDP, Hartford County ---	39	8 963	9 779	3 015	2 709	Weatogue CDP, Hartford County -----	79	2 521	2 249	917	669
Bethel CDP, Fairfield County -----	40	8 835	8 755	3 615	3 254	Deep River Center CDP, Middlesex County --	80	2 520	2 495	1 064	960
						Essex Village CDP, Middlesex County -----	81	2 500	2 501	1 247	1 177

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 -----	117	3 287 116	100.0	...	119	3 107 564	100.0	...	1 320 850	100.0	...	12 549.6	4 845.4	100.0	...
Urban -----	82	2 601 548	79.1	100.0	83	2 449 774	78.8	100.0	1 053 591	79.8	100.0	3 246.0	1 253.3	25.9	100.0
Inside urbanized area -----	57	2 455 697	74.7	94.4	61	2 314 820	74.5	94.5	993 411	75.2	94.3	2 929.8	1 131.2	23.3	90.3
Central place -----	14	1 125 303	34.2	43.3	12	1 004 247	32.3	41.0	465 070	35.2	44.1	891.0	344.0	7.1	27.4
Place of -----															
1,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 249,999 -----	5	628 916	19.1	24.2	5	610 766	19.7	24.9	258 863	19.6	24.6	306.8	118.4	2.4	9.5
50,000 to 99,999 -----	5	339 526	10.3	13.1	5	326 565	10.5	13.3	140 324	10.6	13.3	332.9	128.5	2.7	10.3
Less than 50,000 -----	4	156 861	4.8	6.0	2	66 916	2.2	2.7	65 883	5.0	6.3	251.4	97.1	2.0	7.7
Urban fringe -----	43	1 330 394	40.5	51.1	49	1 310 573	42.2	53.5	528 341	40.0	50.1	2 038.8	787.2	16.2	62.8
Place of 2,500 or more -----	42	697 155	21.2	26.8	41	790 302	25.4	32.3	280 479	21.2	26.6	914.2	353.0	7.3	28.2
100,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 -----	3	164 583	5.0	6.3	4	217 589	7.0	8.9	68 974	5.2	6.5	131.7	50.8	1.0	4.1
25,000 to 49,999 -----	8	259 369	7.9	10.0	10	315 130	10.1	12.9	102 575	7.8	9.7	342.0	132.1	2.7	10.5
10,000 to 24,999 -----	9	148 416	4.5	5.7	9	143 208	4.6	5.8	57 441	4.3	5.5	258.6	99.8	2.1	8.0
5,000 to 9,999 -----	14	100 051	3.0	3.8	14	102 575	3.3	4.2	40 812	3.1	3.9	125.7	48.5	1.0	3.9
2,500 to 4,999 -----	8	24 736	.8	1.0	4	11 800	.4	.5	10 677	.8	1.0	56.2	21.7	.4	1.7
Place of less than 2,500 -----	1	1 770	.1	.1	8	13 443	.4	.5	810	.1	.1	.7	.3	—	—
2,000 to 2,499 -----	—	—	—	—	2	4 385	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 -----	1	1 770	.1	.1	3	5 105	.2	.2	810	.1	.1	.7	.3	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 -----	—	—	—	—	3	3 953	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 1,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other urban -----	...	631 469	19.2	24.3	...	506 828	16.3	20.7	247 052	18.7	23.4	1 123.9	433.9	9.0	34.6
Outside urbanized area -----	25	145 851	4.4	5.6	22	134 954	4.3	5.5	60 180	4.6	5.7	316.1	122.1	2.5	9.7
Place of -----															
25,000 or more -----	1	33 687	1.0	1.3	1	30 987	1.0	1.3	15 161	1.1	1.4	103.1	39.8	.8	3.2
10,000 to 24,999 -----	2	26 944	.8	1.0	2	26 046	.8	1.1	7 604	.6	.7	26.9	10.4	.2	.8
5,000 to 9,999 -----	5	32 318	1.0	1.2	6	36 903	1.2	1.5	13 900	1.1	1.3	56.1	21.7	.4	1.7
2,500 to 4,999 -----	17	52 902	1.6	2.0	13	41 018	1.3	1.7	23 515	1.8	2.2	130.0	50.2	1.0	4.0
Rural -----	35	685 568	20.9	100.0	36	657 802	21.2	100.0	267 259	20.2	100.0	9 303.6	3 592.1	74.1	100.0
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	33	49 878	1.5	7.3	34	53 915	1.7	8.2	22 779	1.7	8.5	258.1	99.7	2.1	2.8
2,000 to 2,499 -----	5	10 700	.3	1.6	8	17 299	.6	2.6	5 272	.4	2.0	35.3	13.6	.3	.4
1,500 to 1,999 -----	10	17 101	.5	2.5	8	14 204	.5	2.2	7 156	.5	2.7	82.0	31.7	.7	.9
1,000 to 1,499 -----	18	22 077	.7	3.2	18	22 412	.7	3.4	10 351	.8	3.9	140.8	54.4	1.1	1.5
Place of less than 1,000 -----	2	846	—	.1	2	901	—	.1	425	—	.2	3.7	1.4	—	—
Other rural -----	...	634 844	19.3	92.6	...	602 986	19.4	91.7	244 055	18.5	91.3	9 041.8	3 491.0	72.0	97.2

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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	82	83	51	63	41	36	32	33
Place of 2,500 or more	81	75	46	62	41	36	32	33
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 999,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 499,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 249,999	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3
50,000 to 99,999	8	9	7	6	2	2	2	2
25,000 to 49,999	13	13	5	14	6	13	9	7
10,000 to 24,999	11	11	5	9	8	9	10	12
5,000 to 9,999	19	20	7	8	9	4	4	5
2,500 to 4,999	25	17	17	21	12	4	4	4
Place of less than 2,500	1	8	5	1	-	...	...	...
Rural	35	36	25	31	45	6	10	12
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	33	34	23	29	42	3	7	7
Place of less than 1,000	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5
Cumulative summary:								
Place of—								
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3
50,000 or more	13	14	12	10	6	6	5	5
25,000 or more	26	27	17	24	12	19	14	12
10,000 or more	37	38	22	33	20	28	24	24
5,000 or more	56	58	29	41	29	32	28	29
2,500 or more	81	75	46	62	41	36	32	33
POPULATION								
Urban	2 601 548	2 449 774	2 376 079	1 985 567	1 558 642	1 390 504	1 158 162	1 131 770
Place of 2,500 or more	1 968 309	1 929 503	1 461 863	1 819 283	1 205 734	1 390 504	1 158 162	1 131 770
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 999,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 499,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 249,999	628 916	610 766	669 097	578 104	605 026	605 026	473 993	473 443
50,000 to 99,999	504 109	544 154	428 490	410 714	448 839	448 839	305 184	230 785
25,000 to 49,999	449 917	413 033	169 104	545 860	217 591	448 839	166 568	209 500
10,000 to 24,999	175 360	169 254	81 886	158 521	130 190	142 402	28 109	33 752
5,000 to 9,999	132 369	139 478	51 686	57 014	63 731	32 014	16 309	16 260
2,500 to 4,999	77 638	52 818	61 600	69 070	41 177	14 204	...	...
Place of less than 2,500	1 770	13 443	8 663	2 371	-	...	...	...
Other urban	631 469	506 828	905 553	163 913	352 908	...	...	...
Rural	685 568	657 802	655 630	549 667	448 638	616 776	551 080	475 133
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	49 878	53 915	37 746	44 545	68 381	4 435	11 922	12 964
Place of less than 1,000	846	901	926	869	1 738	1 738	1 915	2 501
Other rural	634 844	602 986	616 958	504 253	378 519	610 603	537 243	459 668
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION								
Urban	79.1	78.8	78.4	78.3	77.6	69.3	67.8	70.4
Place of 2,500 or more	59.9	62.1	48.2	71.8	60.1	69.3	67.8	70.4
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 999,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 499,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 249,999	19.1	19.7	22.1	22.8	30.1	30.1	27.7	29.5
50,000 to 99,999	15.3	17.5	14.1	16.2	7.4	7.4	9.8	10.5
25,000 to 49,999	13.7	13.3	5.6	21.5	10.8	22.4	17.9	14.4
10,000 to 24,999	5.3	5.4	2.7	6.3	6.5	7.1	9.7	13.0
5,000 to 9,999	4.0	4.5	1.7	2.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.1
2,500 to 4,999	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.1	.7	1.0	1.0
Place of less than 2,500 .....	.1	.4	.3	.1	-	...	...	...
Other urban	19.2	16.3	29.9	6.5	17.6	...	...	...
Rural	20.9	21.2	21.6	21.7	22.4	30.7	32.2	29.6
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	3.4	.2	.7	.8
Place of less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rural	19.3	19.4	20.4	19.9	18.9	30.4	31.4	28.6

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

CONNECTICUT 21

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	51 226	14	51 226	3	10 661	—	—	3	10 661	11	40 565	—	—	...
Place of—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	17 229	3	17 229	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17 229	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	33 997	11	33 997	3	10 661	—	—	3	10 661	8	23 336	—	—	...
Rural	531 143	20	31 488	2	2 900	—	—	2	2 900	18	28 588	—	—	499 655
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	31 488	20	31 488	2	2 900	—	—	2	2 900	18	28 588	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	8 640	4	8 640	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8 640	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	10 369	6	10 369	1	1 800	—	—	1	1 800	5	8 569	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	12 479	10	12 479	1	1 100	—	—	1	1 100	9	11 379	—	—	...
Place of less than 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other rural	499 655	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	499 655
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	249 605	26	113 861	5	40 352	...	...	5	40 352	21	73 509	...	...	135 744
Urban	95 180	11	94 625	2	38 128	...	...	2	38 128	9	56 497	...	...	555
Inside urbanized area	555	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	555
Central place .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
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 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Urban fringe	555	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	555
Place of 2,500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 to 49,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
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	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555
Outside urbanized area	94 625	11	94 625	2	38 128	...	...	2	38 128	9	56 497	...	...	...
Place of—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 or more	33 687	1	33 687	1	33 687	...	...	1	33 687	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	26 944	2	26 944	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	26 944	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	15 089	2	15 089	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	15 089	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	18 905	6	18 905	1	4 441	...	...	1	4 441	5	14 464	...	...	...
Rural	154 425	15	19 236	3	2 224	...	...	3	2 224	12	17 012	...	...	135 189
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	18 390	13	18 390	1	1 378	...	...	1	1 378	12	17 012	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	2 060	1	2 060	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	2 060	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	6 732	4	6 732	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	6 732	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	9 598	8	9 598	1	1 378	...	...	1	1 378	7	8 220	...	...	...
Place of less than 1,000	846	2	846	2	846	...	...	2	846	—	—	...	...	...
Other rural	135 189	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	135 189

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	22 948	14	22 948	3	4 435	—	—	3	4 435	11	18 513	—	—	...
Place of—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	7 237	3	7 237	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7 237	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	15 711	11	15 711	3	4 435	—	—	3	4 435	8	11 276	—	—	...
Rural	199 948	20	13 327	2	1 387	—	—	2	1 387	18	11 940	—	—	186 621
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	13 327	20	13 327	2	1 387	—	—	2	1 387	18	11 940	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	3 615	4	3 615	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3 615	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	4 206	6	4 206	1	674	—	—	1	674	5	3 532	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	5 506	10	5 506	1	713	—	—	1	713	9	4 793	—	—	...
Place of less than 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other rural	186 621	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	186 621
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	104 772	26	47 109	5	18 098	...	...	5	18 098	21	29 011	...	...	57 663
Urban	37 461	11	37 232	2	17 073	...	...	2	17 073	9	20 159	...	...	229
Inside urbanized area	229	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	229
Central place .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
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 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Urban fringe	229	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	229
Place of 2,500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 to 49,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
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	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Outside urbanized area	37 232	11	37 232	2	17 073	...	...	2	17 073	9	20 159	...	...	...
Place of—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 or more	15 161	1	15 161	1	15 161	...	...	1	15 161	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	7 604	2	7 604	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	7 604	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	6 663	2	6 663	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	6 663	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	7 804	6	7 804	1	1 912	...	...	1	1 912	5	5 892	...	...	...
Rural	67 311	15	9 877	3	1 025	...	...	3	1 025	12	8 852	...	...	57 434
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	9 452	13	9 452	1	600	...	...	1	600	12	8 852	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	1 657	1	1 657	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	1 657	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	2 950	4	2 950	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	2 950	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	4 845	8	4 845	1	600	...	...	1	600	7	4 245	...	...	...
Place of less than 1,000	425	2	425	2	425	...	...	2	425	—	—	...	...	...
Other rural	57 434	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	57 434

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	114.2	14	114.2	3	14.1	—	—	3	14.1	11	100.2	—	—	...
Place of—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	35.8	3	35.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	35.8	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	78.5	11	78.5	3	14.1	—	—	3	14.1	3	64.4	—	—	...
Rural	5 816.0	20	169.4	2	7.2	—	—	2	7.2	18	162.1	—	—	5 646.6
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	169.4	20	169.4	2	7.2	—	—	2	7.2	18	162.1	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	31.0	4	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	31.0	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	57.7	6	57.7	1	6.4	—	—	1	6.4	5	51.4	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	80.7	10	80.7	1	.9	—	—	1	.9	9	79.8	—	—	...
Place of less than 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other rural	5 646.6	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	5 646.6
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	3 690.7	26	294.4	5	113.3	...	...	5	113.3	21	181.1	...	...	3 396.4
Urban	203.1	11	201.9	2	105.9	...	...	2	105.9	9	96.0	...	...	1.2
Inside urbanized area	1.2	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	1.2
Central place .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
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 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Urban fringe	1.2	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	1.2
Place of 2,500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 to 49,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
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	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2
Outside urbanized area	201.9	11	201.9	2	105.9	...	...	2	105.9	9	96.0	...	...	...
Place of—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 or more	103.1	1	103.1	1	103.1	...	...	1	103.1	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	26.9	2	26.9	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	26.9	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	20.4	2	20.4	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	20.4	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	51.6	6	51.6	1	2.9	...	...	1	2.9	5	48.7	...	...	...
Rural	3 487.6	15	92.5	3	7.3	...	...	3	7.3	12	85.1	...	...	3 395.1
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	88.8	13	88.8	1	3.6	...	...	1	3.6	12	85.1	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	4.3	1	4.3	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	4.3	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	24.3	4	24.3	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	24.3	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	60.2	8	60.2	1	3.6	...	...	1	3.6	7	56.6	...	...	...
Place of less than 1,000	3.7	2	3.7	2	3.7	...	...	2	3.7	—	—	...	...	...
Other rural	3 395.1	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	3 395.1

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	44.1	14	44.1	3	5.4	—	—	3	5.4	11	38.7	—	—	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13.8	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	13.8	3	13.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	24.9	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	30.3	11	30.3	3	5.4	—	—	3	5.4	—	—	—	—	...
Rural	2 245.6	20	65.4	2	2.8	—	—	2	2.8	18	62.6	—	—	2 180.2
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	65.4	20	65.4	2	2.8	—	—	2	2.8	18	62.6	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	12.0	4	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12.0	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	22.3	6	22.3	1	2.5	—	—	1	2.5	5	19.8	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	31.1	10	31.1	1	.3	—	—	1	.3	9	30.8	—	—	...
Place of less than 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other rural	2 180.2	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	2 180.2
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	1 425.0	26	113.7	5	43.7	...	...	5	43.7	21	69.9	...	...	1 311.3
Urban	78.4	11	78.0	2	40.9	...	...	2	40.9	9	37.1	...	...	.5
Inside urbanized area .....	.5	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	.5
Central place .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
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 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Urban fringe .....	.5	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	.5
Place of 2,500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
25,000 to 49,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.5
Outside urbanized area	78.0	11	78.0	2	40.9	...	...	2	40.9	9	37.1	...	...	...
Place of—														
25,000 or more	39.8	1	39.8	1	39.8	...	...	1	39.8	—	—	...	...	...
10,000 to 24,999	10.4	2	10.4	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	10.4	...	...	...
5,000 to 9,999	7.9	2	7.9	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	7.9	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	19.9	6	19.9	1	1.1	...	...	1	1.1	5	18.8	...	...	...
Rural	1 346.6	15	35.7	3	2.8	...	...	3	2.8	12	32.9	...	...	1 310.9
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	34.3	13	34.3	1	1.4	...	...	1	1.4	12	32.9	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	1.7	1	1.7	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	1.7	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	9.4	4	9.4	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	9.4	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	23.2	8	23.2	1	1.4	...	...	1	1.4	7	21.8	...	...	...
Place of less than 1,000	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.4	...	...	2	1.4	—	—	...	...	...
Other rural	1 310.9	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	1 310.9

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 popula- tion	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	3 287 116	117	2 020 803	31	1 341 489	14	1 125 303	17	216 186	86	679 314	—	—	1 266 313
In place	2 020 803	117	2 020 803	31	1 341 489	14	1 125 303	17	216 186	86	679 314	—	—	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	628 916	5	628 916	5	628 916	5	628 916	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	504 109	8	504 109	6	393 547	5	339 526	1	54 021	2	110 562	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	449 917	13	449 917	7	256 591	4	156 861	3	99 730	6	193 326	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	175 360	11	175 360	2	30 602	—	—	2	30 602	9	144 758	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	132 369	19	132 369	1	9 837	—	—	1	9 837	18	122 532	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	77 638	25	77 638	4	15 102	—	—	4	15 102	21	62 536	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	10 700	5	10 700	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10 700	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	18 871	11	18 871	2	3 570	—	—	2	3 570	9	15 301	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	22 077	18	22 077	2	2 478	—	—	2	2 478	16	19 599	—	—	...
500 to 999	757	1	757	1	757	—	—	1	757	—	—	—	—	...
200 to 499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 200	89	1	89	1	89	—	—	1	89	—	—	—	—	...
Cumulative summary:														
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more	628 916	5	628 916	5	628 916	5	628 916	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more	1 133 025	13	1 133 025	11	1 022 463	10	968 442	1	54 021	2	110 562	—	—	...
25,000 or more	1 582 942	26	1 582 942	18	1 279 054	14	1 125 303	4	153 751	8	303 888	—	—	...
10,000 or more	1 758 302	37	1 758 302	20	1 309 656	14	1 125 303	6	184 353	17	448 646	—	—	...
5,000 or more	1 890 671	56	1 890 671	21	1 319 493	14	1 125 303	7	194 190	35	571 178	—	—	...
2,500 or more	1 968 309	81	1 968 309	25	1 334 595	14	1 125 303	11	209 292	56	633 714	—	—	...
2,000 or more	1 979 009	86	1 979 009	25	1 334 595	14	1 125 303	11	209 292	61	644 414	—	—	...
1,500 or more	1 997 880	97	1 997 880	27	1 338 165	14	1 125 303	13	212 862	70	659 715	—	—	...
1,000 or more	2 019 957	115	2 019 957	29	1 340 643	14	1 125 303	15	215 340	86	679 314	—	—	...
500 or more	2 020 714	116	2 020 714	30	1 341 400	14	1 125 303	16	216 097	86	679 314	—	—	...
200 or more	2 020 714	116	2 020 714	30	1 341 400	14	1 125 303	16	216 097	86	679 314	—	—	...
Not in place	1 266 313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 266 313
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	3 037 511	91	1 906 942	26	1 301 137	14	1 125 303	12	175 834	65	605 805	—	—	1 130 569
In place	1 906 942	91	1 906 942	26	1 301 137	14	1 125 303	12	175 834	65	605 805	—	—	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	628 916	5	628 916	5	628 916	5	628 916	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	504 109	8	504 109	6	393 547	5	339 526	1	54 021	2	110 562	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	416 230	12	416 230	6	222 904	4	156 861	2	66 043	6	193 326	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	148 416	9	148 416	2	30 602	—	—	2	30 602	7	117 814	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	117 280	17	117 280	1	9 837	—	—	1	9 837	16	107 443	—	—	...
2,500 to 4,999	58 733	19	58 733	3	10 661	—	—	3	10 661	16	48 072	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,499	8 640	4	8 640	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8 640	—	—	...
1,500 to 1,999	12 139	7	12 139	2	3 570	—	—	2	3 570	5	8 569	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,499	12 479	10	12 479	1	1 100	—	—	1	1 100	9	11 379	—	—	...
500 to 999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
200 to 499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...

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	1 320 850	117	829 743	31	554 641	14	465 070	17	89 571	86	275 102	—	—	491 107
In place	829 743	117	829 743	31	554 641	14	465 070	17	89 571	86	275 102	—	—	...
Place of —														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	258 863	5	258 863	5	258 863	5	258 863	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	209 298	8	209 298	6	163 003	5	140 324	1	22 679	2	46 295	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	183 619	13	183 619	7	105 955	4	65 883	3	40 072	6	77 664	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	65 045	11	65 045	2	12 772	—	—	2	12 772	9	52 273	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	54 712	19	54 712	1	4 479	...	...	1	4 479	18	50 233	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	34 192	25	34 192	4	6 347	...	...	4	6 347	21	27 845	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	5 272	5	5 272	—	—	...	...	—	—	5	5 272	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	7 966	11	7 966	2	1 484	...	...	2	1 484	9	6 482	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	10 351	18	10 351	2	1 313	...	...	2	1 313	16	9 038	...	...	...
500 to 999	344	1	344	1	344	...	...	1	344	—	—	...	...	...
200 to 499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 200	81	1	81	1	81	...	...	1	81	—	—	...	...	...
Cumulative summary:														
Place of —														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more	258 863	5	258 863	5	258 863	5	258 863	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more	468 161	13	468 161	11	421 866	10	399 187	1	22 679	2	46 295	—	—	...
25,000 or more	651 780	26	651 780	18	527 821	14	465 070	4	62 751	8	123 959	—	—	...
10,000 or more	716 825	37	716 825	20	540 593	14	465 070	6	75 523	17	176 232	—	—	...
5,000 or more	771 537	56	771 537	21	545 072	14	465 070	7	80 002	35	226 465	—	—	...
2,500 or more	805 729	81	805 729	25	551 419	14	465 070	11	86 349	56	254 310	—	—	...
2,000 or more	811 001	86	811 001	25	551 419	14	465 070	11	86 349	61	259 582	—	—	...
1,500 or more	818 967	97	818 967	27	552 903	14	465 070	13	87 833	70	266 064	—	—	...
1,000 or more	829 318	115	829 318	29	554 216	14	465 070	15	89 146	86	275 102	—	—	...
500 or more	829 662	116	829 662	30	554 560	14	465 070	16	89 490	86	275 102	—	—	...
200 or more	829 662	116	829 662	30	554 560	14	465 070	16	89 490	86	275 102	—	—	...
Not in place	491 107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491 107
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	1 216 078	91	782 634	26	536 543	14	465 070	12	71 473	65	246 091	—	—	433 444
In place	782 634	91	782 634	26	536 543	14	465 070	12	71 473	65	246 091	—	—	...
Place of —														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	258 863	5	258 863	5	258 863	5	258 863	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	209 298	8	209 298	6	163 003	5	140 324	1	22 679	2	46 295	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	168 458	12	168 458	6	90 794	4	65 883	2	24 911	6	77 664	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	57 441	9	57 441	2	12 772	—	—	2	12 772	7	44 669	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	48 049	17	48 049	1	4 479	...	...	1	4 479	16	43 570	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	26 388	19	26 388	3	4 435	...	...	3	4 435	16	21 953	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	3 615	4	3 615	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	3 615	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	5 016	7	5 016	2	1 484	...	...	2	1 484	5	3 532	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	5 506	10	5 506	1	713	...	...	1	713	9	4 793	...	...	...
500 to 999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
200 to 499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 200 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...

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	12 549.6	117	2 383.9	31	1 212.8	14	891.0	17	321.7	86	1 171.2	—	—	10 165.6
In place	2 383.9	117	2 383.9	31	1 212.8	14	891.0	17	321.7	86	1 171.2	—	—	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	306.8	5	306.8	5	306.8	5	306.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	464.5	8	464.5	6	360.9	5	332.9	1	28.1	2	103.6	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	696.5	13	696.5	7	476.1	4	251.4	3	224.7	6	220.4	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	285.5	11	285.5	2	28.5	—	—	2	28.5	9	257.0	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	181.8	19	181.8	1	8.3	...	...	1	8.3	18	173.6	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	186.3	25	186.3	4	16.9	...	...	4	16.9	21	169.3	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	35.3	5	35.3	—	—	...	...	—	—	5	35.3	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	82.7	11	82.7	2	7.1	...	...	2	7.1	9	75.6	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	140.8	18	140.8	2	4.5	...	...	2	4.5	16	136.4	...	...	...
500 to 999	2.6	1	2.6	1	2.6	...	...	1	2.6	—	—	...	...	...
200 to 499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 200	1.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	...	...	1	1.1	—	—	...	...	...
Cumulative summary:														
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more	306.8	5	306.8	5	306.8	5	306.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more	771.3	13	771.3	11	667.7	10	639.6	1	28.1	2	103.6	—	—	...
25,000 or more	1 467.8	26	1 467.8	18	1 143.8	14	891.0	4	252.7	8	324.0	—	—	...
10,000 or more	1 753.3	37	1 753.3	20	1 172.3	14	891.0	6	281.2	17	581.0	—	—	...
5,000 or more	1 935.1	56	1 935.1	21	1 180.6	14	891.0	7	289.5	35	754.5	—	—	...
2,500 or more	2 121.4	81	2 121.4	25	1 197.5	14	891.0	11	306.5	56	923.9	—	—	...
2,000 or more	2 156.7	86	2 156.7	25	1 197.5	14	891.0	11	306.5	61	959.2	—	—	...
1,500 or more	2 239.4	97	2 239.4	27	1 204.6	14	891.0	13	313.5	70	1 034.8	—	—	...
1,000 or more	2 380.2	115	2 380.2	29	1 209.1	14	891.0	15	318.0	86	1 171.2	—	—	...
500 or more	2 382.8	116	2 382.8	30	1 211.7	14	891.0	16	320.6	86	1 171.2	—	—	...
200 or more	2 382.8	116	2 382.8	30	1 211.7	14	891.0	16	320.6	86	1 171.2	—	—	...
Not in place	10 165.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 165.6
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Total	8 858.8	91	2 089.6	26	1 099.5	14	891.0	12	208.5	65	990.0	—	—	6 769.3
In place	2 089.6	91	2 089.6	26	1 099.5	14	891.0	12	208.5	65	990.0	—	—	...
Place of—														
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 249,999	306.8	5	306.8	5	306.8	5	306.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 99,999	464.5	8	464.5	6	360.9	5	332.9	1	28.1	2	103.6	—	—	...
25,000 to 49,999	593.4	12	593.4	6	373.0	4	251.4	2	121.6	6	220.4	—	—	...
10,000 to 24,999	258.6	9	258.6	2	28.5	—	—	2	28.5	7	230.1	—	—	...
5,000 to 9,999	161.4	17	161.4	1	8.3	...	...	1	8.3	16	153.2	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	134.7	19	134.7	3	14.1	...	...	3	14.1	16	120.6	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	31.0	4	31.0	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	31.0	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	58.4	7	58.4	2	7.1	...	...	2	7.1	5	51.4	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	80.7	10	80.7	1	.9	...	...	1	.9	9	79.8	...	...	...
500 to 999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
200 to 499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 200 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...

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	4 845.4	117	920.4	31	468.3	14	344.0	17	124.2	86	452.2	—	—	3 925.0		
In place	920.4	117	920.4	31	468.3	14	344.0	17	124.2	86	452.2	—	—	...		
Place of—																
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
250,000 to 499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
100,000 to 249,999	118.4	5	118.4	5	118.4	5	118.4	5	118.4	—	—	—	—	...		
50,000 to 99,999	179.4	8	179.4	6	139.4	5	128.5	1	10.8	2	40.0	—	—	...		
25,000 to 49,999	268.9	13	268.9	7	183.8	4	97.1	3	86.7	6	85.1	—	—	...		
10,000 to 24,999	110.2	11	110.2	2	11.0	—	—	2	11.0	9	99.2	—	—	...		
5,000 to 9,999	70.2	19	70.2	1	3.2	...	...	1	3.2	18	67.0	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	71.9	25	71.9	4	6.5	...	...	4	6.5	21	65.4	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	13.6	5	13.6	—	—	...	...	—	—	5	13.6	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	31.9	11	31.9	2	2.7	...	...	2	2.7	9	29.2	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	54.4	18	54.4	2	1.7	...	...	2	1.7	16	52.6	...	...	...
500 to 999	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	...	...	1	1.0	—	—	...	...	...
200 to 499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 200 .....	.4	1	.4	1	.4	...	...	1	.4	—	—	...	...	...
Cumulative summary:																
Place of—																
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
100,000 or more	118.4	5	118.4	5	118.4	5	118.4	5	118.4	—	—	—	—	...		
50,000 or more	297.8	13	297.8	11	257.8	10	247.0	1	10.8	2	40.0	—	—	...		
25,000 or more	566.7	26	566.7	18	441.6	14	344.0	4	97.6	8	125.1	—	—	...		
10,000 or more	676.9	37	676.9	20	452.6	14	344.0	6	108.6	17	224.3	—	—	...		
5,000 or more	747.1	56	747.1	21	455.8	14	344.0	7	111.8	35	291.3	—	—	...		
2,500 or more	819.1	81	819.1	25	462.4	14	344.0	11	118.3	56	356.7	—	—	...		
2,000 or more	832.7	86	832.7	25	462.4	14	344.0	11	118.3	61	370.3	—	—	...		
1,500 or more	864.6	97	864.6	27	465.1	14	344.0	13	121.1	70	399.5	—	—	...		
1,000 or more	919.0	115	919.0	29	466.8	14	344.0	15	122.8	86	452.2	—	—	...		
500 or more	920.0	116	920.0	30	467.8	14	344.0	16	123.8	86	452.2	—	—	...		
200 or more	920.0	116	920.0	30	467.8	14	344.0	16	123.8	86	452.2	—	—	...		
Not in place	3 925.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 925.0
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA																
Total	3 420.4	91	806.8	26	424.5	14	344.0	12	80.5	65	382.3	—	—	2 613.6		
In place	806.8	91	806.8	26	424.5	14	344.0	12	80.5	65	382.3	—	—	...		
Place of—																
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
250,000 to 499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
100,000 to 249,999	118.4	5	118.4	5	118.4	5	118.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	...		
50,000 to 99,999	179.4	8	179.4	6	139.4	5	128.5	1	10.8	2	40.0	—	—	...		
25,000 to 49,999	229.1	12	229.1	6	144.0	4	97.1	2	47.0	6	85.1	—	—	...		
10,000 to 24,999	99.8	9	99.8	2	11.0	—	—	2	11.0	7	88.8	—	—	...		
5,000 to 9,999	62.3	17	62.3	1	3.2	...	...	1	3.2	16	59.1	...	...	...
2,500 to 4,999	52.0	19	52.0	3	5.4	...	...	3	5.4	16	46.6	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499	12.0	4	12.0	—	—	...	...	—	—	4	12.0	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	22.6	7	22.6	2	2.7	...	...	2	2.7	5	19.8	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	31.1	10	31.1	1	.3	...	...	1	.3	9	30.8	...	...	...
500 to 999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
200 to 499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 200 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...

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
Hartford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA														
The area	1 085 837	1 013 508	999 842	434 791	375 950	321 020	3 791.3	1 463.8	3 704.7	1 430.4	293.1	759.1	117.4	304.0
In central city	318 632	306 642	333 869	131 524	120 794	115 929	260.4	100.5	254.0	98.1	1 254.5	3 248.0	517.8	1 340.7
Not in central city	767 205	706 866	665 973	303 267	255 156	205 091	3 530.8	1 363.3	3 450.8	1 332.3	222.3	575.9	87.9	227.6
Bristol, CT PMSA														
The area	79 488	73 762	69 878	31 917	26 694	22 057	206.2	79.6	202.1	78.0	393.3	1 019.1	157.9	409.2
In central city	60 640	57 370	55 487	24 989	21 004	17 555	69.5	26.8	68.7	26.5	882.7	2 288.3	363.7	943.0
Bristol city	60 640	57 370	55 487	24 989	21 004	17 555	69.5	26.8	68.7	26.5	882.7	2 288.3	363.7	943.0
Not in central city	18 848	16 392	14 391	6 928	5 690	4 502	136.6	52.8	133.5	51.5	141.2	366.0	51.9	134.5
Hartford County (pt.)	67 666	63 030	59 557	27 361	22 839	18 717	148.4	57.3	145.8	56.3	464.1	1 201.9	187.7	486.0
Bristol town	60 640	57 370	55 487	24 989	21 004	17 555	69.5	26.8	68.7	26.5	882.7	2 288.3	363.7	943.0
Burlington town	7 026	5 660	4 070	2 372	1 835	1 162	78.8	30.4	77.2	29.8	91.0	235.8	30.7	79.6
Litchfield County (pt.)	11 822	10 732	10 321	4 556	3 855	3 340	57.8	22.3	56.3	21.7	210.0	544.8	80.9	210.0
Plymouth town	11 822	10 732	10 321	4 556	3 855	3 340	57.8	22.3	56.3	21.7	210.0	544.8	80.9	210.0
Hartford, CT PMSA														
The area	767 841	715 923	710 926	305 835	265 232	228 433	2 841.0	1 096.9	2 782.2	1 074.2	276.0	714.8	109.9	284.7
In central city	139 739	136 392	158 017	56 098	55 254	58 495	46.5	18.0	44.8	17.3	3 119.2	8 077.4	1 252.2	3 242.7
Hartford city	139 739	136 392	158 017	56 098	55 254	58 495	46.5	18.0	44.8	17.3	3 119.2	8 077.4	1 252.2	3 242.7
Not in central city	628 102	579 531	552 909	249 737	209 978	169 938	2 794.5	1 079.0	2 737.4	1 056.9	229.5	594.3	91.2	236.3
Hartford County (pt.)	634 063	601 079	610 608	253 515	223 625	196 409	1 481.2	571.9	1 452.1	560.6	436.7	1 131.0	174.6	452.2
Avon town	13 937	11 201	8 352	5 709	4 270	2 474	60.9	23.5	59.9	23.1	232.7	603.3	95.3	247.1
Bloomfield town	19 483	18 608	18 301	7 738	6 513	5 381	67.8	26.2	67.4	26.0	289.1	749.3	114.8	297.6
Canton town	8 268	7 635	6 868	3 323	2 859	2 092	64.8	25.0	63.6	24.6	130.0	336.1	52.2	135.1
East Granby town	4 302	4 102	3 532	1 685	1 433	981	45.5	17.6	45.3	17.5	95.0	245.8	37.2	96.3
East Hartford town	50 452	52 563	57 583	21 274	20 210	18 863	48.6	18.8	46.7	18.0	1 080.3	2 802.9	455.5	1 181.9
East Windsor town	10 081	8 925	8 513	4 115	3 236	2 650	69.5	26.8	68.1	26.3	148.0	383.3	60.4	156.5
Enfield town	45 532	42 695	46 189	16 614	13 486	12 133	88.6	34.2	86.6	33.4	525.8	1 363.2	191.8	497.4
Farmington town	20 608	16 407	14 390	8 654	6 262	4 436	74.5	28.8	72.7	28.1	283.5	733.4	119.0	308.0
Glastonbury town	27 901	24 327	20 651	10 948	8 599	6 184	135.4	52.3	133.0	51.4	209.8	542.8	82.3	213.0
Granby town	9 369	7 956	6 150	3 492	2 654	1 863	105.7	40.8	105.4	40.7	88.9	230.2	33.1	85.8
Hartford town	139 739	136 392	158 017	56 098	55 254	58 495	46.5	18.0	44.8	17.3	3 119.2	8 077.4	1 252.2	3 242.7
Manchester town	51 618	49 761	47 994	21 704	18 805	15 906	71.7	27.7	70.6	27.3	731.1	1 890.8	307.4	795.0
Marlborough town	5 535	4 746	4 291	1 869	1 514	889	60.7	23.4	60.3	23.3	91.8	237.6	31.0	80.2
Newington town	29 208	28 841	26 037	11 609	10 445	7 655	34.1	13.2	34.1	13.2	856.5	2 212.7	340.4	879.5
Rocky Hill town	16 554	14 559	11 103	7 107	5 692	3 237	35.8	13.8	34.9	13.5	474.3	1 226.2	203.6	526.4
Simsbury town	22 023	21 161	17 475	8 175	6 837	4 779	88.9	34.3	87.8	33.9	250.8	649.6	93.1	241.2
South Windsor town	22 090	17 198	15 553	8 044	5 590	3 996	74.2	28.7	72.4	28.0	305.1	788.9	111.1	287.3
Suffield town	11 427	9 294	8 634	4 384	3 384	2 708	111.2	42.9	109.3	42.2	104.5	270.8	40.1	103.9
West Hartford town	60 110	61 301	68 031	25 021	23 900	22 344	57.9	22.4	56.9	22.0	1 056.4	2 732.3	439.7	1 137.3
Wethersfield town	25 651	26 013	26 662	10 790	9 657	8 456	34.0	13.1	32.1	12.4	799.1	2 068.6	336.1	870.2
Windsor town	27 817	25 204	22 502	10 233	8 793	6 658	80.4	31.1	76.8	29.6	362.2	939.8	133.2	345.7
Windsor Locks town	12 358	12 190	15 080	4 929	4 232	4 229	24.2	9.4	23.4	9.0	528.1	1 373.1	210.6	547.7
Litchfield County (pt.)	9 138	7 819	6 036	3 653	2 978	2 102	199.4	77.0	189.7	73.3	48.2	124.7	19.3	49.8
Barkhamsted town	3 369	2 935	2 066	1 334	1 075	804	100.6	38.8	93.8	36.2	35.9	93.1	14.2	36.9
New Hartford town	5 769	4 884	3 970	2 319	1 903	1 298	98.8	38.1	95.9	37.0	60.2	155.9	24.2	62.7
Middlesex County (pt.)	6 676	5 621	4 676	3 289	2 648	2 198	146.5	56.6	140.8	54.3	47.4	122.9	23.4	60.6
East Haddam town	6 676	5 621	4 676	3 289	2 648	2 198	146.5	56.6	140.8	54.3	47.4	122.9	23.4	60.6
New London County (pt.)	10 980	7 761	6 603	4 150	2 729	1 946	129.0	49.8	127.1	49.1	86.4	223.6	32.7	84.5
Colchester town	10 980	7 761	6 603	4 150	2 729	1 946	129.0	49.8	127.1	49.1	86.4	223.6	32.7	84.5
Tolland County (pt.)	106 984	93 643	83 003	41 228	33 252	25 778	885.0	341.7	872.6	336.9	122.6	317.6	47.2	122.4
Andover town	2 540	2 144	2 099	980	776	691	40.7	15.7	40.0	15.5	63.5	163.9	24.5	63.2
Bolton town	4 575	3 951	3 691	1 704	1 393	1 144	38.1	14.7	37.3	14.4	122.7	317.7	45.7	118.3
Columbia town	4 510	3 386	3 129	1 754	1 262	1 107	56.9	22.0	55.3	21.4	81.6	210.7	31.7	82.0
Coventry town	10 063	8 895	8 140	3 894	3 375	2 648	99.4	38.4	97.7	37.7	103.0	266.9	39.9	103.3
Ellington town	11 197	9 711	7 707	4 562	3 486	2 354	89.6	34.6	88.2	34.1	127.0	328.4	51.7	133.8
Hebron town	7 079	5 453	3 815	2 489	1 811	1 207	96.5	37.3	95.6	36.9	74.0	191.8	26.0	67.5
Somers town	9 108	8 473	6 893	2 739	2 390	1 758	73.8	28.5	73.4	28.3	124.1	321.8	37.3	96.8
Stafford town	11 091	9 268	8 680	4 310	3 437	2 924	152.2	58.8	150.1	58.0	73.9	191.2	28.7	74.3
Tolland town	11 001	9 694	7 857	3 747	2 971	2 109	104.4	40.3	102.9	39.7	106.9	277.1	36.4	94.4
Vernon town	29 841	27 974	27 237	12 748	10 611	8 608	46.8	18.1	45.9	17.7	650.1	1 685.9	277.7	720.2
Willington town	5 979	4 694	3 755	2 301	1 740	1 228	86.7	33.5	86.1	33.3	69.4	179.5	26.7	69.1

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

[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
New London--Norwich, CT--RI MSA (pt.)—Con.														
New London County (pt.)—Con.														
Norwich town	37 391	38 074	41 739	16 472	15 265	14 156	76.3	29.5	73.4	28.3	509.4	1 321.2	224.4	582.0
Old Lyme town	6 535	6 159	4 964	4 336	3 919	1 759	74.6	28.8	59.8	23.1	109.3	282.9	72.5	187.7
Preston town	5 006	4 644	3 593	1 689	1 361	1 077	82.3	31.8	80.0	30.9	62.6	162.0	21.1	54.7
Salem town	3 310	2 335	1 453	1 245	876	479	77.2	29.8	75.0	29.0	44.1	114.1	16.6	42.9
Sprague town	3 008	2 996	2 912	1 109	1 055	894	35.8	13.8	34.2	13.2	88.0	227.9	32.4	84.0
Stonington town	16 919	16 220	15 940	7 923	6 746	5 887	129.6	50.0	100.2	38.7	168.9	437.2	79.1	204.7
Waterford town	17 930	17 843	17 227	7 357	6 405	5 536	115.0	44.4	84.8	32.8	211.4	546.6	86.8	224.3
Windham County (pt.)	4 467	3 673	2 673	1 556	1 176	786	104.0	40.2	103.3	39.9	43.2	112.0	15.1	39.0
Canterbury town	4 467	3 426	2 673	1 556	1 176	786	104.0	40.2	103.3	39.9	43.2	112.0	15.1	39.0
New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--NJ--CT CMSA (pt.)														
The area	961 524	934 472	914 111	378 102	342 193	293 940	2 319.6	895.6	2 057.8	794.5	467.3	1 210.2	183.7	475.9
In central city	441 826	432 350	446 267	179 016	165 077	148 225	430.7	166.3	365.1	140.9	1 210.2	3 135.7	490.3	1 270.5
Not in central city	519 698	502 122	467 844	199 086	177 116	145 715	1 889.0	729.3	1 692.7	653.6	307.0	795.1	117.6	304.6
Bridgeport--Milford, CT PMSA														
The area	443 722	438 557	443 714	173 185	159 100	142 213	713.7	275.6	678.2	261.9	654.3	1 694.2	255.4	661.3
In central city	189 854	191 647	207 400	76 563	72 985	70 370	111.3	43.0	99.2	38.3	1 913.9	4 957.0	771.8	1 999.0
Bridgeport city	141 686	142 546	156 542	57 224	55 291	54 675	50.3	19.4	41.5	16.0	3 414.1	8 855.4	1 378.9	3 576.5
Milford city (remainder)	48 168	49 101	50 858	19 339	17 694	15 695	61.0	23.6	57.7	22.3	834.8	2 160.0	335.2	867.2
Not in central city	253 868	246 910	236 314	96 622	86 115	71 843	602.4	232.6	579.0	223.6	438.5	1 135.4	166.9	432.1
Fairfield County (pt.)	335 126	332 211	338 295	129 467	119 907	108 847	468.8	181.0	443.0	171.0	756.5	1 959.8	292.3	757.1
Bridgeport town	141 686	142 546	156 542	57 224	55 291	54 675	50.3	19.4	41.5	16.0	3 414.1	8 855.4	1 378.9	3 576.5
Easton town	6 303	5 962	4 885	2 215	1 979	1 478	28.6	74.1	27.4	88.8	230.0	31.2	80.8	
Fairfield town	53 418	54 849	56 487	20 204	18 906	17 231	81.2	31.3	77.8	30.0	686.6	1 780.6	259.7	673.5
Monroe town	16 896	14 010	12 047	5 596	4 131	3 145	68.2	26.3	67.6	26.1	249.9	647.4	82.8	214.4
Shelton town	35 418	31 314	27 165	12 981	10 461	7 921	82.7	31.9	79.2	30.6	447.2	1 157.5	163.9	424.2
Stratford town	49 389	50 541	49 775	20 152	18 957	15 823	51.5	19.9	45.5	17.6	1 085.5	2 806.2	442.9	1 145.0
Trumbull town	32 016	32 989	31 394	11 095	10 182	8 574	61.0	23.5	60.4	23.3	530.1	1 374.1	183.7	476.2
New Haven County (pt.)	108 596	106 346	105 419	43 718	39 193	33 366	244.9	94.5	235.2	90.8	461.7	1 196.0	185.9	481.5
Ansonia town	18 403	19 039	21 160	7 503	7 267	6 951	16.0	6.2	15.6	6.0	1 179.7	3 067.2	481.0	1 250.5
Beacon Falls town	5 083	3 995	3 546	1 990	1 380	1 092	25.6	9.9	25.3	9.8	200.9	518.7	78.7	203.1
Derby town	12 199	12 346	12 599	5 269	4 828	4 072	13.9	5.4	12.9	5.0	945.7	2 439.8	408.4	1 053.8
Milford town	49 938	50 898	50 858	20 149	18 437	15 695	64.0	24.7	58.5	22.6	853.6	2 209.6	344.4	891.5
Oxford town	8 685	6 634	4 480	2 930	2 197	1 412	86.5	33.4	85.2	32.9	101.9	264.0	34.4	89.1
Seymour town	14 288	13 434	12 776	5 877	5 084	4 144	38.8	15.0	37.7	14.6	379.0	978.6	155.9	402.5
Danbury, CT PMSA														
The area	187 867	170 369	136 462	72 447	61 530	45 350	873.0	337.1	835.3	322.5	224.9	582.5	86.7	224.6
In central city	65 585	60 470	50 781	25 950	22 581	16 923	114.7	44.3	109.1	42.1	601.1	1 557.8	237.9	616.4
Danbury city	65 585	60 470	50 781	25 950	22 581	16 923	114.7	44.3	109.1	42.1	601.1	1 557.8	237.9	616.4
Not in central city	122 282	109 899	85 681	46 497	38 949	28 427	758.3	292.8	726.2	280.4	168.4	436.1	64.0	165.8
Fairfield County (pt.)	162 584	149 386	120 584	62 418	53 595	39 394	663.3	256.1	633.7	244.7	256.6	664.4	98.5	255.1
Bethel town	17 541	16 004	10 945	6 399	5 403	3 433	43.7	16.9	43.5	16.8	403.2	1 044.1	147.1	380.9
Brookfield town	14 113	12 872	9 688	5 354	4 344	3 111	52.8	20.4	51.3	19.8	275.1	712.8	104.4	270.4
Danbury town	65 585	60 470	50 781	25 950	22 581	16 923	114.7	44.3	109.1	42.1	601.1	1 557.8	237.9	616.4
New Fairfield town	12 911	11 260	6 991	5 081	4 447	3 247	64.9	25.1	53.0	20.5	243.6	629.8	95.9	247.9
Newtown town	20 779	19 107	16 942	7 194	6 268	4 821	153.0	59.1	149.6	57.8	138.9	359.5	48.1	124.5
Redding town	7 927	7 272	5 590	2 990	2 460	1 801	83.0	32.1	81.6	31.5	97.1	251.7	36.6	94.9
Ridgefield town	20 919	20 120	18 188	7 999	6 949	5 341	90.6	35.0	89.2	34.4	234.5	608.1	89.7	232.5
Sherman town	2 809	2 281	1 459	1 451	1 143	717	60.5	23.4	56.5	21.8	49.7	128.9	25.7	66.6
Litchfield County (pt.)	25 283	20 983	15 878	10 029	7 935	5 956	209.7	81.0	201.6	77.8	125.4	325.0	49.7	128.9
Bridgewater town	1 654	1 563	1 277	734	589	500	44.7	17.3	42.0	16.2	39.4	102.1	17.5	45.3
New Milford town	23 629	19 420	14 601	9 295	7 346	5 456	165.0	63.7	159.5	61.6	148.1	383.6	58.3	150.9
Norwalk, CT PMSA														
The area	127 378	126 692	127 595	51 167	46 496	40 207	304.9	117.7	232.0	89.6	549.0	1 421.6	220.5	571.1
In central city	78 331	77 767	79 288	32 224	29 448	25 609	94.1	36.3	59.1	22.8	1 325.4	3 435.6	545.2	1 413.3
Norwalk city	78 331	77 767	79 288	32 224	29 448	25 609	94.1	36.3	59.1	22.8	1 325.4	3 435.6	545.2	1 413.3
Not in central city	49 047	48 925	48 307	18 943	17 048	14 598	210.8	81.4	172.9	66.8	283.7	734.2	109.6	283.6
Fairfield County (pt.)	127 378	126 692	127 595	51 167	46 496	40 207	304.9	117.7	232.0	89.6	549.0	1 421.6	220.5	571.1
Norwalk town	78 331	77 767	79 288	32 224	29 448	25 609	94.1	36.3	59.1	22.8	1 325.4	3 435.6	545.2	1 413.3
Weston town	8 648	8 284	7 417	3 278	2 830	2 199	53.6	20.7	51.3	19.8	168.6	436.8	63.9	165.8
Westport town	24 410	25 290	27 318	9 841	9 119	8 460	86.3	33.3	51.8	20.0	471.2	1 220.5	190.0	492.1
Wilton town	15 989	15 351	13 572	5 824	5 099	3 939	70.9	27.4	69.8	27.0	229.1	592.2	83.4	215.7

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

[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	
Stamford, CT PMSA															
The area	202 557	198 854	206 340	81 303	75 067	66 170	428.0	165.3	312.3	120.6	648.6	1 679.6	260.3	674.2	
In central city	108 056	r102 466	108 798	44 279	r40 063	35 323	110.5	42.7	97.7	37.7	1 106.0	2 866.2	453.2	1 174.5	
Stamford city	108 056	r102 466	108 798	44 279	r40 063	35 323	110.5	42.7	97.7	37.7	1 106.0	2 866.2	453.2	1 174.5	
Not in central city	94 501	r96 388	97 542	37 024	r35 004	30 847	317.5	122.6	214.6	82.9	440.4	1 139.9	172.5	446.6	
Fairfield County (pt.)	202 557	198 854	206 340	81 303	75 067	66 170	428.0	165.3	312.3	120.6	648.6	1 679.6	260.3	674.2	
Darien town	18 196	18 892	20 336	6 653	6 340	6 074	60.7	23.4	33.3	12.9	546.4	1 410.5	199.8	515.7	
Greenwich town	58 441	r59 565	59 755	23 515	r22 299	19 377	198.5	76.7	124.0	47.9	471.3	1 220.1	189.6	490.9	
New Canaan town	17 864	17 931	17 451	6 856	6 365	5 396	58.2	22.5	57.3	22.1	311.8	808.3	119.7	310.2	
Stamford town	108 056	r102 466	108 798	44 279	r40 063	35 323	110.5	42.7	97.7	37.7	1 106.0	2 866.2	453.2	1 174.5	
Waterbury, CT MSA															
The area	221 629	204 968	196 134	90 785	77 586	63 914	615.6	237.7	604.8	233.5	366.5	949.2	150.1	388.8	
In central city	108 961	103 266	108 033	47 205	40 854	36 618	74.9	28.9	74.0	28.6	1 472.4	3 809.8	637.9	1 650.5	
Waterbury city	108 961	103 266	108 033	47 205	40 854	36 618	74.9	28.9	74.0	28.6	1 472.4	3 809.8	637.9	1 650.5	
Not in central city	112 668	101 702	88 101	43 580	36 732	27 296	540.7	208.8	530.8	205.0	212.3	549.6	82.1	212.6	
Litchfield County (pt.)	38 605	35 280	32 635	14 965	12 864	10 362	254.4	98.2	251.2	97.0	153.7	398.0	59.6	154.3	
Bethlehem town	3 071	2 573	1 923	1 262	1 074	743	50.9	19.7	50.1	19.4	61.3	158.3	25.2	65.1	
Thomaston town	6 947	6 276	6 233	2 736	2 248	1 948	31.7	12.2	31.1	12.0	223.4	578.9	88.0	228.0	
Watertown town	20 456	19 489	18 610	7 522	6 618	5 586	76.6	29.6	75.5	29.2	270.9	700.5	99.6	257.6	
Woodbury town	8 131	6 942	5 869	3 445	2 924	2 085	95.2	36.7	94.5	36.5	86.0	222.8	36.5	94.4	
New Haven County (pt.)	183 024	169 688	163 499	75 820	64 722	53 552	361.2	139.5	353.6	136.5	517.6	1 340.8	214.4	555.5	
Middlebury town	6 145	5 995	5 542	2 365	2 168	1 749	47.8	18.5	46.0	17.8	133.6	345.2	51.4	132.9	
Naugatuck town	30 625	26 456	23 034	11 930	9 728	7 536	42.6	16.5	42.5	16.4	720.6	1 867.4	280.7	727.4	
Prospect town	7 775	6 807	6 543	2 624	2 063	1 795	37.7	14.5	37.1	14.3	209.6	543.7	70.7	183.5	
Southbury town	15 818	14 156	7 852	6 826	5 838	2 439	103.5	40.0	101.2	39.1	156.3	404.6	67.5	174.6	
Waterbury town	108 961	103 266	108 033	47 205	40 854	36 618	74.9	28.9	74.0	28.6	1 472.4	3 809.8	637.9	1 650.5	
Wolcott town	13 700	13 008	12 495	4 870	4 071	3 415	54.7	21.1	52.9	20.4	259.0	671.6	92.1	238.7	

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 -----	3 287 116	2 601 548	2 455 697	1 125 303	1 330 394	145 851	60 631	85 220	685 568	49 878	846	634 844
Inside metropolitan area -----	3 037 511	2 506 368	2 455 142	1 125 303	1 329 839	51 226	--	51 226	531 143	31 488	--	499 655
In central city -----	1 125 303	1 125 303	1 125 303	1 125 303	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	1 912 208	1 381 065	1 329 839	--	1 329 839	51 226	--	51 226	531 143	31 488	--	499 655
1,000,000 or more -----	2 047 361	1 703 562	1 670 624	760 458	910 166	32 938	--	32 938	343 799	25 061	--	318 738
In central city -----	760 458	760 458	760 458	760 458	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	1 286 903	943 104	910 166	--	910 166	32 938	--	32 938	343 799	25 061	--	318 738
5,000,000 or more -----	961 524	831 594	825 231	441 826	383 405	6 363	--	6 363	129 930	3 494	--	126 436
In central city -----	441 826	441 826	441 826	441 826	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	519 698	389 768	383 405	--	383 405	6 363	--	6 363	129 930	3 494	--	126 436
New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--												
NJ--CT CMSA (pt.) -----	961 524	831 594	825 231	441 826	383 405	6 363	--	6 363	129 930	3 494	--	126 436
In central city -----	441 826	441 826	441 826	441 826	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	519 698	389 768	383 405	--	383 405	6 363	--	6 363	129 930	3 494	--	126 436
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
In central city -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	1 085 837	871 968	845 393	318 632	526 761	26 575	--	26 575	213 869	21 567	--	192 302
In central city -----	318 632	318 632	318 632	318 632	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	767 205	553 336	526 761	--	526 761	26 575	--	26 575	213 869	21 567	--	192 302
Hartford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA -----	1 085 837	871 968	845 393	318 632	526 761	26 575	--	26 575	213 869	21 567	--	192 302
In central city -----	318 632	318 632	318 632	318 632	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	767 205	553 336	526 761	--	526 761	26 575	--	26 575	213 869	21 567	--	192 302
Less than 1,000,000 -----	990 150	802 806	784 518	364 845	419 673	18 288	--	18 288	187 344	6 427	--	180 917
In central city -----	364 845	364 845	364 845	364 845	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	625 305	437 961	419 673	--	419 673	18 288	--	18 288	187 344	6 427	--	180 917
500,000 to 999,999 -----	530 180	458 039	452 012	189 953	262 059	6 027	--	6 027	72 141	2 139	--	70 002
In central city -----	189 953	189 953	189 953	189 953	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	340 227	268 086	262 059	--	262 059	6 027	--	6 027	72 141	2 139	--	70 002
New Haven--Meriden, CT MSA -----	530 180	458 039	452 012	189 953	262 059	6 027	--	6 027	72 141	2 139	--	70 002
In central city -----	189 953	189 953	189 953	189 953	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	340 227	268 086	262 059	--	262 059	6 027	--	6 027	72 141	2 139	--	70 002
250,000 to 499,999 -----	238 341	164 924	156 286	65 931	90 355	8 638	--	8 638	73 417	1 100	--	72 317
In central city -----	65 931	65 931	65 931	65 931	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	172 410	98 993	90 355	--	90 355	8 638	--	8 638	73 417	1 100	--	72 317
New London--Norwich, CT--RI MSA (pt.) -----	238 341	164 924	156 286	65 931	90 355	8 638	--	8 638	73 417	1 100	--	72 317
In central city -----	65 931	65 931	65 931	65 931	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	172 410	98 993	90 355	--	90 355	8 638	--	8 638	73 417	1 100	--	72 317
100,000 to 249,999 -----	221 629	179 843	176 220	108 961	67 259	3 623	--	3 623	41 786	3 188	--	38 598
In central city -----	108 961	108 961	108 961	108 961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	112 668	70 882	67 259	--	67 259	3 623	--	3 623	41 786	3 188	--	38 598
Waterbury, CT MSA -----	221 629	179 843	176 220	108 961	67 259	3 623	--	3 623	41 786	3 188	--	38 598
In central city -----	108 961	108 961	108 961	108 961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	112 668	70 882	67 259	--	67 259	3 623	--	3 623	41 786	3 188	--	38 598
Less than 100,000 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
In central city -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Outside metropolitan area -----	249 605	95 180	555	--	555	94 625	60 631	33 994	154 425	18 390	846	135 189
HOUSING UNITS												
The State -----	1 320 850	1 053 591	993 411	465 070	528 341	60 180	22 765	37 415	267 259	22 779	425	244 055
Inside metropolitan area -----	1 216 078	1 016 130	993 182	465 070	528 112	22 948	--	22 948	199 948	13 327	--	186 621
In central city -----	465 070	465 070	465 070	465 070	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	751 008	551 060	528 112	--	528 112	22 948	--	22 948	199 948	13 327	--	186 621
1,000,000 or more -----	812 893	671 616	671 616	310 540	361 076	13 624	--	13 624	127 653	10 011	--	117 642
In central city -----	310 540	310 540	310 540	310 540	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	502 353	374 700	361 076	--	361 076	13 624	--	13 624	127 653	10 011	--	117 642
5,000,000 or more -----	378 102	331 138	328 421	179 016	149 405	2 717	--	2 717	46 964	1 355	--	45 609
In central city -----	179 016	179 016	179 016	179 016	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	199 086	152 122	149 405	--	149 405	2 717	--	2 717	46 964	1 355	--	45 609
New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--												
NJ--CT CMSA (pt.) -----	378 102	331 138	328 421	179 016	149 405	2 717	--	2 717	46 964	1 355	--	45 609
In central city -----	179 016	179 016	179 016	179 016	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	199 086	152 122	149 405	--	149 405	2 717	--	2 717	46 964	1 355	--	45 609
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
In central city -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	434 791	354 102	343 195	131 524	211 671	10 907	--	10 907	80 689	8 656	--	72 033
In central city -----	131 524	131 524	131 524	131 524	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	303 267	222 578	211 671	--	211 671	10 907	--	10 907	80 689	8 656	--	72 033
Hartford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA -----	434 791	354 102	343 195	131 524	211 671	10 907	--	10 907	80 689	8 656	--	72 033
In central city -----	131 524	131 524	131 524	131 524	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in central city -----	303 267	222 578	211 671	--	211 671	10 907	--	10 907	80 689	8 656	--	72 033
Outside metropolitan area -----	249 605	95 180	555	--	555	94 625	60 631	33 994	154 425	18 390	846	135 189

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	Total	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	In central place	Urban fringe	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
HOUSING UNITS—Con.												
Inside metropolitan area—Con.												
Less than 1,000,000	403 185	330 890	321 566	154 530	167 036	9 324	—	9 324	72 295	3 316	—	68 979
In central city	154 530	154 530	154 530	154 530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	248 655	176 360	167 036	—	167 036	9 324	—	9 324	72 295	3 316	—	68 979
500,000 to 999,999	214 831	187 351	184 520	78 883	105 637	2 831	—	2 831	27 480	1 160	—	26 320
In central city	78 883	78 883	78 883	78 883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	135 948	108 468	105 637	—	105 637	2 831	—	2 831	27 480	1 160	—	26 320
New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	214 831	187 351	184 520	78 883	105 637	2 831	—	2 831	27 480	1 160	—	26 320
In central city	78 883	78 883	78 883	78 883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	135 948	108 468	105 637	—	105 637	2 831	—	2 831	27 480	1 160	—	26 320
250,000 to 499,999	97 569	67 851	64 058	28 442	35 616	3 793	—	3 793	29 718	713	—	29 005
In central city	28 442	28 442	28 442	28 442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	69 127	39 409	35 616	—	35 616	3 793	—	3 793	29 718	713	—	29 005
New London—Norwich, CT—RI MSA (pt.)	97 569	67 851	64 058	28 442	35 616	3 793	—	3 793	29 718	713	—	29 005
In central city	28 442	28 442	28 442	28 442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	69 127	39 409	35 616	—	35 616	3 793	—	3 793	29 718	713	—	29 005
100,000 to 249,999	90 785	75 688	72 988	47 205	25 783	2 700	—	2 700	15 097	1 443	—	13 654
In central city	47 205	47 205	47 205	47 205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	43 580	28 483	25 783	—	25 783	2 700	—	2 700	15 097	1 443	—	13 654
Waterbury, CT MSA	90 785	75 688	72 988	47 205	25 783	2 700	—	2 700	15 097	1 443	—	13 654
In central city	47 205	47 205	47 205	47 205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	43 580	28 483	25 783	—	25 783	2 700	—	2 700	15 097	1 443	—	13 654
Less than 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside metropolitan area	104 772	37 461	229	—	229	37 232	22 765	14 467	67 311	9 452	425	57 434
LAND AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETERS												
The State	12 549.6	3 246.0	2 929.8	891.0	2 038.8	316.1	130.0	186.2	9 303.6	258.1	3.7	9 041.8
Inside metropolitan area												
In central city	8 858.8	3 042.8	2 928.6	891.0	2 037.6	114.2	—	114.2	5 816.0	169.4	—	5 646.6
Not in central city	891.0	891.0	891.0	891.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 or more	7 967.8	2 151.8	2 037.6	—	2 037.6	114.2	—	114.2	5 816.0	169.4	—	5 646.6
In central city	5 762.5	2 051.2	1 966.4	619.0	1 347.4	84.8	—	84.8	3 711.2	137.9	—	3 573.4
Not in central city	619.0	619.0	619.0	619.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 or more	5 143.5	1 432.2	1 347.4	—	1 347.4	84.8	—	84.8	3 711.2	137.9	—	3 573.4
In central city	2 057.8	974.4	959.9	365.1	594.9	14.5	—	14.5	1 083.3	13.7	—	1 069.6
Not in central city	365.1	365.1	365.1	365.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York—Northern New Jersey—Long Island, NY--	1 692.7	609.4	594.9	—	594.9	14.5	—	14.5	1 083.3	13.7	—	1 069.6
NJ—CT CMSA (pt.)	2 057.8	974.4	959.9	365.1	594.9	14.5	—	14.5	1 083.3	13.7	—	1 069.6
In central city	365.1	365.1	365.1	365.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	1 692.7	609.4	594.9	—	594.9	14.5	—	14.5	1 083.3	13.7	—	1 069.6
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 to 2,499,999	3 704.7	1 076.8	1 006.5	254.0	752.6	70.3	—	70.3	2 627.9	124.2	—	2 503.8
In central city	254.0	254.0	254.0	254.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	3 450.8	822.8	752.6	—	752.6	70.3	—	70.3	2 627.9	124.2	—	2 503.8
Hartford—New Britain—Middletown, CT CMSA	3 704.7	1 076.8	1 006.5	254.0	752.6	70.3	—	70.3	2 627.9	124.2	—	2 503.8
In central city	254.0	254.0	254.0	254.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	3 450.8	822.8	752.6	—	752.6	70.3	—	70.3	2 627.9	124.2	—	2 503.8
Less than 1,000,000	3 096.4	991.6	962.2	272.0	690.1	29.4	—	29.4	2 104.8	31.5	—	2 073.3
In central city	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	2 824.3	719.6	690.1	—	690.1	29.4	—	29.4	2 104.8	31.5	—	2 073.3
500,000 to 999,999	1 113.9	499.2	487.1	110.3	376.8	12.0	—	12.0	614.7	5.4	—	609.3
In central city	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	1 003.5	388.9	376.8	—	376.8	12.0	—	12.0	614.7	5.4	—	609.3
New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	1 113.9	499.2	487.1	110.3	376.8	12.0	—	12.0	614.7	5.4	—	609.3
In central city	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	1 003.5	388.9	376.8	—	376.8	12.0	—	12.0	614.7	5.4	—	609.3
250,000 to 499,999	1 377.7	295.4	283.9	87.7	196.2	11.5	—	11.5	1 082.3	.9	—	1 081.4
In central city	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	1 290.0	207.7	196.2	—	196.2	11.5	—	11.5	1 082.3	.9	—	1 081.4
New London—Norwich, CT—RI MSA (pt.)	1 377.7	295.4	283.9	87.7	196.2	11.5	—	11.5	1 082.3	.9	—	1 081.4
In central city	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	1 290.0	207.7	196.2	—	196.2	11.5	—	11.5	1 082.3	.9	—	1 081.4
100,000 to 249,999	604.8	197.0	191.1	74.0	117.1	5.9	—	5.9	407.8	25.2	—	382.5
In central city	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	530.8	123.1	117.1	—	117.1	5.9	—	5.9	407.8	25.2	—	382.5
Waterbury, CT MSA	604.8	197.0	191.1	74.0	117.1	5.9	—	5.9	407.8	25.2	—	382.5
In central city	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city	530.8	123.1	117.1	—	117.1	5.9	—	5.9	407.8	25.2	—	382.5

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 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	Total	In place of 1,000 to 2,499	In place of less than 1,000	
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 -----	3 690.7	203.1	1.2	—	1.2	201.9	130.0	71.9	3 487.6	88.8	3.7	3 395.1	
LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES													
The State -----	4 845.4	1 253.3	1 131.2	344.0	787.2	122.1	50.2	71.9	3 592.1	99.7	1.4	3 491.0	
Inside metropolitan area -----	3 420.4	1 174.8	1 130.7	344.0	786.7	44.1	—	44.1	2 245.6	65.4	—	2 180.2	
In central city -----	344.0	344.0	344.0	344.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	3 076.4	830.8	786.7	—	786.7	44.1	—	44.1	2 245.6	65.4	—	2 180.2	
1,000,000 or more -----	2 224.9	792.0	759.2	239.0	520.2	32.7	—	32.7	1 432.9	53.2	—	1 379.7	
In central city -----	239.0	239.0	239.0	239.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	1 985.9	553.0	520.2	—	520.2	32.7	—	32.7	1 432.9	53.2	—	1 379.7	
5,000,000 or more -----	794.5	376.2	370.6	140.9	229.7	5.6	—	5.6	418.3	5.3	—	413.0	
In central city -----	140.9	140.9	140.9	140.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	653.6	235.3	229.7	—	229.7	5.6	—	5.6	418.3	5.3	—	413.0	
New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--													
NJ-CT CMSA (pt.) -----	794.5	376.2	370.6	140.9	229.7	5.6	—	5.6	418.3	5.3	—	413.0	
In central city -----	140.9	140.9	140.9	140.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	653.6	235.3	229.7	—	229.7	5.6	—	5.6	418.3	5.3	—	413.0	
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	1 430.4	415.7	388.6	98.1	290.6	27.1	—	27.1	1 014.6	47.9	—	966.7	
In central city -----	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	1 332.3	317.7	290.6	—	290.6	27.1	—	27.1	1 014.6	47.9	—	966.7	
Hartford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA -----	1 430.4	415.7	388.6	98.1	290.6	27.1	—	27.1	1 014.6	47.9	—	966.7	
In central city -----	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	1 332.3	317.7	290.6	—	290.6	27.1	—	27.1	1 014.6	47.9	—	966.7	
Less than 1,000,000 -----	1 195.5	382.9	371.5	105.0	266.5	11.4	—	11.4	812.6	12.2	—	800.5	
In central city -----	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	1 090.5	277.8	266.5	—	266.5	11.4	—	11.4	812.6	12.2	—	800.5	
500,000 to 999,999 -----	430.1	192.7	188.1	42.6	145.5	4.6	—	4.6	237.3	2.1	—	235.3	
In central city -----	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	387.5	150.1	145.5	—	145.5	4.6	—	4.6	237.3	2.1	—	235.3	
New Haven--Meriden, CT MSA -----	430.1	192.7	188.1	42.6	145.5	4.6	—	4.6	237.3	2.1	—	235.3	
In central city -----	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	387.5	150.1	145.5	—	145.5	4.6	—	4.6	237.3	2.1	—	235.3	
250,000 to 499,999 -----	531.9	114.1	109.6	33.9	75.8	4.4	—	4.4	417.9	.3	—	417.5	
In central city -----	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	498.1	80.2	75.8	—	75.8	4.4	—	4.4	417.9	.3	—	417.5	
New London--Norwich, CT--RI MSA (pt.) -----	531.9	114.1	109.6	33.9	75.8	4.4	—	4.4	417.9	.3	—	417.5	
In central city -----	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	498.1	80.2	75.8	—	75.8	4.4	—	4.4	417.9	.3	—	417.5	
100,000 to 249,999 -----	233.5	76.1	73.8	28.6	45.2	2.3	—	2.3	157.4	9.7	—	147.7	
In central city -----	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	205.0	47.5	45.2	—	45.2	2.3	—	2.3	157.4	9.7	—	147.7	
Waterbury, CT MSA -----	233.5	76.1	73.8	28.6	45.2	2.3	—	2.3	157.4	9.7	—	147.7	
In central city -----	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	205.0	47.5	45.2	—	45.2	2.3	—	2.3	157.4	9.7	—	147.7	
Less than 100,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside metropolitan area -----	1 425.0	78.4	.5	—	.5	78.0	50.2	27.8	1 346.6	34.3	1.4	1 310.9	

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
Bridgeport--Milford, CT												
The area	413 863	162 548	759.4	293.2	416.1	160.7	994.6	2 575.4	390.6	1 011.5		
In central place	189 854	76 563	111.3	43.0	99.2	38.3	1 913.9	4 957.0	771.8	1 999.0		
Bridgeport city	141 686	57 224	50.3	19.4	41.5	16.0	3 414.1	8 855.4	1 378.9	3 576.5		
Milford city (remainder)†	48 168	19 339	61.0	23.6	57.7	22.3	2 160.0	834.8	335.2	867.2		
Urban fringe	224 009	85 985	334.2	129.0	316.9	122.4	706.9	1 830.1	271.3	702.5		
Fairfield County (pt.)†	319 715	124 034	629.5	243.1	305.3	117.9	1 047.2	2 711.7	406.3	1 052.0		
Bridgeport town	141 686	57 224	50.3	19.4	41.5	16.0	3 414.1	8 855.4	1 378.9	3 576.5		
Bridgeport city	141 686	57 224	50.3	19.4	41.5	16.0	3 414.1	8 855.4	1 378.9	3 576.5		
Easton town (pt.)	2 394	872	7.7	3.0	7.7	3.0	310.9	798.0	113.2	290.7		
Fairfield town (pt.)	49 019	18 591	51.9	20.0	49.4	19.1	992.3	2 566.4	376.3	973.4		
Monroe town (pt.)	9 793	3 119	21.8	8.4	21.7	8.4	451.3	1 165.8	143.7	371.3		
Shelton town	35 418	12 981	82.7	31.9	79.2	30.6	447.2	1 157.5	163.9	424.2		
Shelton city	35 418	12 981	82.7	31.9	79.2	30.6	447.2	1 157.5	163.9	424.2		
Stratford town	49 389	20 152	51.5	19.9	45.5	17.6	1 085.5	2 806.2	442.9	1 145.0		
Stratford CDP	49 389	20 152	51.5	19.9	45.5	17.6	1 085.5	2 806.2	442.9	1 145.0		
Trumbull town	32 016	11 095	61.0	23.5	60.4	23.3	530.1	1 374.1	183.7	476.2		
Trumbull CDP	32 000	11 090	60.8	23.5	60.2	23.2	531.6	1 379.3	184.2	478.0		
New Haven County (pt.)†	94 148	38 514	129.9	50.1	110.8	42.8	849.7	2 199.7	347.6	899.9		
Ansonia town	18 403	7 503	16.0	6.2	15.6	6.0	1 179.7	3 067.2	481.0	1 250.5		
Ansonia city	18 403	7 503	16.0	6.2	15.6	6.0	1 179.7	3 067.2	481.0	1 250.5		
Beacon Falls town (pt.)	941	287	1.6	.6	1.6	.6	588.1	1 568.3	179.4	478.3		
Derby town	12 199	5 269	13.9	5.4	12.9	5.0	945.7	2 439.8	408.4	1 053.8		
Derby city	12 199	5 269	13.9	5.4	12.9	5.0	945.7	2 439.8	408.4	1 053.8		
Milford town	49 938	20 149	64.0	24.7	58.5	22.6	853.6	2 208.6	344.4	891.5		
Milford city (remainder)†	48 168	19 339	61.0	23.6	57.7	22.3	834.8	2 160.0	335.2	867.2		
Woodmont borough	1 770	810	3.0	1.2	.7	.3	2 528.6	5 900.0	1 157.1	2 700.0		
Oxford town (pt.)	1 382	509	4.8	1.8	4.5	1.7	307.1	812.9	113.1	299.4		
Seymour town (pt.)	11 240	4 781	18.2	7.0	17.6	6.8	638.6	1 652.9	271.6	703.1		
Woodbridge town (pt.)	45	16	.1	—	.1	—	450.0	—	160.0	—		
Bristol, CT												
The area	92 418	37 637	132.0	51.0	129.8	50.1	712.0	1 844.7	290.0	751.2		
In central place	60 640	24 989	69.5	26.8	68.7	26.5	882.7	2 288.3	363.7	943.0		
Bristol city	60 640	24 989	69.5	26.8	68.7	26.5	882.7	2 288.3	363.7	943.0		
Urban fringe	31 778	12 648	62.5	24.1	61.1	23.6	520.1	1 346.5	207.0	535.9		
Hartford County (pt.)†	79 433	32 349	104.9	40.5	103.4	39.9	768.2	1 990.8	312.9	810.8		
Avon town (pt.)	7 897	3 033	16.5	6.4	16.4	6.3	481.5	1 253.5	184.9	481.4		
Bristol town	60 640	24 989	69.5	26.8	68.7	26.5	882.7	2 288.3	363.7	943.0		
Bristol city	60 640	24 989	69.5	26.8	68.7	26.5	882.7	2 288.3	363.7	943.0		
Burlington town (pt.)	1 186	434	1.9	.7	1.8	.7	658.9	1 694.3	241.1	620.0		
Farmington town (pt.)†	9 710	3 893	17.0	6.6	16.6	6.4	584.9	1 517.2	234.5	608.3		
Litchfield County (pt.)†	12 753	5 179	26.6	10.3	26.1	10.1	488.6	1 262.7	198.4	512.8		
Plymouth town (pt.)	8 569	3 392	16.2	6.3	15.9	6.1	538.9	1 404.8	213.3	556.1		
Terryville CDP	5 426	2 267	7.2	2.8	7.2	2.8	753.6	1 937.9	314.9	809.6		
Thomaston town (pt.)	4 184	1 787	10.4	4.0	10.2	3.9	410.2	1 072.8	175.2	458.2		
New Haven County (pt.)†	232	109	.4	.2	.3	.1	773.3	2 320.0	363.3	1 090.0		
Wolcott town (pt.)	232	109	.4	.2	.3	.1	773.3	2 320.0	363.3	1 090.0		
Danbury, CT--NY (pt.)												
The area	112 647	44 402	209.7	81.0	202.9	78.3	555.2	1 438.7	218.8	567.1		
In central place	65 585	25 950	114.7	44.3	109.1	42.1	601.1	1 557.8	237.9	616.4		
Danbury city	65 585	25 950	114.7	44.3	109.1	42.1	601.1	1 557.8	237.9	616.4		
Urban fringe	47 062	18 452	95.0	36.7	93.8	36.2	501.7	1 300.1	196.7	509.7		
Fairfield County (pt.)†	102 013	39 815	191.4	73.9	184.7	71.3	552.3	1 430.8	215.6	558.4		
Bethel town (pt.)	14 855	5 497	22.1	8.5	22.1	8.5	672.2	1 747.6	248.7	646.7		
Bethel CDP	8 835	3 615	10.5	4.1	10.5	4.1	841.4	2 154.9	344.3	881.7		
Brookfield town (pt.)	10 446	4 031	28.9	11.2	28.8	11.1	362.7	941.1	140.0	363.2		
Danbury town	65 585	25 950	114.7	44.3	109.1	42.1	601.1	1 557.8	237.9	616.4		
Danbury city	65 585	25 950	114.7	44.3	109.1	42.1	601.1	1 557.8	237.9	616.4		
New Fairfield town (pt.)	10 915	4 243	25.2	9.7	24.4	9.4	447.3	1 161.2	173.9	451.4		
Newtown town (pt.)	71	23	.2	.1	.2	.1	355.0	710.0	115.0	230.0		
Sherman town (pt.)	141	71	.3	.1	.3	.1	470.0	1 410.0	236.7	710.0		
Litchfield County (pt.)†	10 634	4 587	18.3	7.1	18.2	7.0	584.3	1 519.1	252.0	655.3		
New Milford town (pt.)	10 634	4 587	18.3	7.1	18.2	7.0	584.3	1 519.1	252.0	655.3		
New Milford CDP	5 775	2 563	7.5	2.9	7.5	2.9	770.0	1 991.4	341.7	883.8		

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
New Haven--Meriden, CT—Con.												
New Haven County (pt.)†	451 402	184 354	506.7	195.6	486.1	187.7	928.6	2 404.9	379.3	982.2		
Branford town (pt.)	26 686	12 624	56.6	21.8	47.9	18.5	557.1	1 442.5	263.5	682.4		
Branford Center CDP†	5 688	3 000	5.4	2.1	4.8	1.9	1 185.0	2 993.7	625.0	1 578.9		
East Haven CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cheshire town (pt.)	20 803	6 976	35.1	13.5	35.0	13.5	594.4	1 541.0	199.3	516.7		
Cheshire Village CDP†	5 759	2 294	8.7	3.4	8.7	3.4	662.0	1 693.8	263.7	674.7		
East Haven town	26 144	10 580	34.8	13.4	31.8	12.3	822.1	2 125.5	332.7	860.2		
East Haven CDP (pt.)	26 144	10 580	34.8	13.4	31.8	12.3	822.1	2 125.5	332.7	860.2		
Guilford town (pt.)	1 716	553	4.9	1.9	4.6	1.8	373.0	953.3	120.2	307.2		
Hamden town (pt.)	50 250	21 005	55.3	21.3	54.1	20.9	928.8	2 404.3	388.3	1 005.0		
Meriden town	59 479	24 826	62.5	24.1	61.5	23.7	967.1	2 509.7	403.7	1 047.5		
Meriden city	59 479	24 826	62.5	24.1	61.5	23.7	967.1	2 509.7	403.7	1 047.5		
New Haven town	130 474	54 057	52.5	20.3	48.8	18.9	2 673.6	6 903.4	1 107.7	2 860.2		
New Haven city	130 474	54 057	52.5	20.3	48.8	18.9	2 673.6	6 903.4	1 107.7	2 860.2		
North Branford town (pt.)	10 291	3 703	24.8	9.6	24.6	9.5	418.3	1 083.3	150.5	389.8		
North Haven town	22 247	8 243	54.7	21.1	53.8	20.8	413.5	1 069.6	153.2	396.3		
North Haven CDP (pt.)	22 247	8 243	54.7	21.1	53.8	20.8	413.5	1 069.6	153.2	396.3		
Orange town	12 830	4 544	45.1	17.4	44.5	17.2	288.3	745.9	102.1	264.2		
Orange CDP	12 830	4 544	45.1	17.4	44.5	17.2	288.3	745.9	102.1	264.2		
Prospect town (pt.)	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wallingford town (pt.)	35 304	14 144	49.0	18.9	48.4	18.7	729.4	1 887.9	292.2	756.4		
North Haven CDP (pt.)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wallingford Center CDP†	17 827	7 716	18.9	7.3	18.6	7.2	958.4	2 476.0	414.8	1 071.7		
West Haven town	54 021	22 679	28.5	11.0	28.1	10.8	1 922.5	5 001.9	807.1	2 099.9		
West Haven city	54 021	22 679	28.5	11.0	28.1	10.8	1 922.5	5 001.9	807.1	2 099.9		
Woodbridge town (pt.)	1 145	416	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.2	381.7	954.2	138.7	346.7		
New London--Norwich, CT												
The area	156 286	64 058	337.3	130.2	283.9	109.6	550.5	1 426.0	225.6	584.5		
In central place	65 931	28 442	104.2	40.2	87.7	33.9	751.8	1 944.9	324.3	839.0		
New London city	28 540	11 970	27.9	10.8	14.3	5.5	1 995.8	5 189.1	837.1	2 176.4		
Norwich city	37 391	16 472	76.3	29.5	73.4	28.3	509.4	1 321.2	224.4	582.0		
Urban fringe	90 355	35 616	233.1	90.0	196.2	75.8	460.5	1 192.0	181.5	469.9		
New London County (pt.)†	156 286	64 058	337.3	130.2	283.9	109.6	550.5	1 426.0	225.6	584.5		
Bozrah town (pt.)	441	178	1.1	.4	1.1	.4	400.9	1 102.5	161.8	445.0		
East Lyme town (pt.)	11 458	5 707	35.6	13.7	29.3	11.3	391.1	1 014.0	194.8	505.0		
Niantic CDP	3 048	1 690	9.2	3.5	3.8	1.5	802.1	2 032.0	444.7	1 126.7		
Franklin town (pt.)	27	12	—	—	—	—	270.0	—	120.0	—		
Groton town (pt.)	41 682	15 087	72.6	28.0	55.0	21.2	757.9	1 966.1	274.3	711.7		
Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP	10 013	2 769	5.7	2.2	4.7	1.8	2 130.4	5 562.8	589.1	1 538.3		
Groton city	9 837	4 479	17.4	6.7	8.3	3.2	1 185.2	3 074.1	539.6	1 399.7		
Poquonock Bridge CDP	2 770	1 028	4.3	1.6	3.9	1.5	710.3	1 846.7	263.6	685.3		
West Mystic CDP	3 595	1 584	7.6	2.9	6.2	2.4	579.8	1 497.9	255.5	660.0		
Ledyard town (pt.)	5 947	2 081	15.2	5.9	12.5	4.8	475.8	1 239.0	166.5	433.5		
Lisbon town (pt.)	405	179	1.0	.4	.8	.3	506.3	1 350.0	223.8	596.7		
Montville town (pt.)	8 485	3 349	33.1	12.8	30.3	11.7	280.0	725.2	110.5	286.2		
Uncasville-Oxoboxo Valley CDP†	2 975	1 283	11.8	4.6	11.2	4.3	265.6	691.9	114.6	298.4		
New London town	28 540	11 970	27.9	10.8	14.3	5.5	1 995.8	5 189.1	837.1	2 176.4		
New London city	28 540	11 970	27.9	10.8	14.3	5.5	1 995.8	5 189.1	837.1	2 176.4		
Norwich town	37 391	16 472	76.3	29.5	73.4	28.3	509.4	1 321.2	224.4	582.0		
Norwich city	37 391	16 472	76.3	29.5	73.4	28.3	509.4	1 321.2	224.4	582.0		
Preston town (pt.)	1 064	225	5.4	2.1	4.2	1.6	253.3	665.0	53.6	140.6		
Sprague town (pt.)	1 225	471	2.3	.9	2.1	.8	583.3	1 531.3	224.3	588.8		
Stonington town (pt.)	3 145	1 526	10.1	3.9	8.9	3.4	353.4	925.0	171.5	448.8		
Mystic CDP	2 618	1 211	8.7	3.4	7.7	3.0	340.0	872.7	157.3	403.7		
Waterford town (pt.)	16 476	6 801	56.7	21.9	52.0	20.1	316.8	819.7	130.8	338.4		
Central Waterford CDP†	2 939	1 338	5.2	2.0	5.2	2.0	565.2	1 469.5	257.3	669.0		
Norwalk, CT												
The area	108 888	44 457	197.0	76.0	127.4	49.2	854.7	2 213.2	349.0	903.6		
In central place	78 331	32 224	94.1	36.3	59.1	22.8	1 325.4	3 435.6	545.2	1 413.3		
Norwalk city	78 331	32 224	94.1	36.3	59.1	22.8	1 325.4	3 435.6	545.2	1 413.3		
Urban fringe	30 557	12 233	102.9	39.7	68.3	26.4	447.4	1 157.5	179.1	463.4		
Fairfield County (pt.)†	108 888	44 457	197.0	76.0	127.4	49.2	854.7	2 213.2	349.0	903.6		
New Canaan town (pt.)	757	263	2.0	.8	2.0	.8	378.5	946.3	131.5	328.8		
Norwalk town	78 331	32 224	94.1	36.3	59.1	22.8	1 325.4	3 435.6	545.2	1 413.3		
Norwalk city	78 331	32 224	94.1	36.3	59.1	22.8	1 325.4	3 435.6	545.2	1 413.3		
Weston town (pt.)	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Westport CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Westport town	24 410	9 841	86.3	33.3	51.8	20.0	471.2	1 220.5	190.0	492.1		
Westport CDP (pt.)	24 407	9 840	86.3	33.3	51.8	20.0	471.2	1 220.4	190.0	492.0		
Wilton town (pt.)	5 379	2 126	14.5	5.6	14.5	5.6	371.0	960.5	146.6	379.6		

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
Springfield, MA--CT (pt.)												
The area	68 045	25 138	126.6	48.9	122.5	47.3	555.5	1 438.6	205.2	531.5		
In central place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Urban fringe	68 045	25 138	126.6	48.9	122.5	47.3	555.5	1 438.6	205.2	531.5		
Hartford County (pt.)†	65 229	24 658	120.6	46.6	116.5	45.0	559.9	1 449.5	211.7	548.0		
East Granby town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Windsor Locks CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
East Windsor town (pt.)	6 367	2 689	21.8	8.4	21.5	8.3	296.1	767.1	125.1	324.0		
Broad Brook CDP	3 585	1 497	15.4	5.9	15.3	5.9	234.3	607.6	97.8	253.7		
Enfield town (pt.)	43 982	16 064	67.2	25.9	65.2	25.2	674.6	1 745.3	246.4	637.5		
Hazardville CDP	5 179	1 891	7.5	2.9	7.5	2.9	690.5	1 785.9	252.1	652.1		
Sherwood Manor CDP	6 357	2 226	8.1	3.1	8.1	3.1	784.8	2 050.6	274.8	718.1		
Southwood Acres CDP	8 963	3 015	10.6	4.1	10.6	4.1	845.6	2 186.1	284.4	735.4		
Thompsonville CDP†	8 458	3 635	6.3	2.4	5.7	2.2	1 483.9	3 844.5	637.7	1 652.3		
Suffield town (pt.)	2 522	976	7.3	2.8	6.4	2.5	394.1	1 008.8	152.5	390.4		
Windsor Locks town	12 358	4 929	24.2	9.4	23.4	9.0	528.1	1 373.1	210.6	547.7		
Windsor Locks CDP (pt.)	12 358	4 929	24.2	9.4	23.4	9.0	528.1	1 373.1	210.6	547.7		
Tolland County (pt.)†	2 816	480	6.0	2.3	6.0	2.3	469.3	1 224.3	80.0	208.7		
Somers town (pt.)	2 816	480	6.0	2.3	6.0	2.3	469.3	1 224.3	80.0	208.7		
Stamford, CT--NY (pt.)												
The area	187 180	75 924	318.6	123.0	205.4	79.3	911.3	2 360.4	369.6	957.4		
In central place	108 056	44 279	110.5	42.7	97.7	37.7	1 106.0	2 866.2	453.2	1 174.5		
Stamford city	108 056	44 279	110.5	42.7	97.7	37.7	1 106.0	2 866.2	453.2	1 174.5		
Urban fringe	79 124	31 645	208.0	80.3	107.7	41.6	734.7	1 902.0	293.8	760.7		
Fairfield County (pt.)†	187 180	75 924	318.6	123.0	205.4	79.3	911.3	2 360.4	369.6	957.4		
Darien town	18 196	6 653	60.7	23.4	33.3	12.9	546.4	1 410.5	199.8	515.7		
Darien CDP	18 130	6 627	60.7	23.4	33.3	12.8	544.4	1 416.4	199.0	517.7		
Greenwich town (pt.)	50 493	20 718	128.5	49.6	55.7	21.5	906.5	2 348.5	372.0	963.6		
New Canaan town (pt.)	10 435	4 274	18.8	7.3	18.7	7.2	558.0	1 449.3	228.6	593.6		
Stamford town	108 056	44 279	110.5	42.7	97.7	37.7	1 106.0	2 866.2	453.2	1 174.5		
Stamford city	108 056	44 279	110.5	42.7	97.7	37.7	1 106.0	2 866.2	453.2	1 174.5		
Waterbury, CT												
The area	175 067	72 348	192.5	74.3	189.8	73.3	922.4	2 388.4	381.2	987.0		
In central place	108 961	47 205	74.9	28.9	74.0	28.6	1 472.4	3 809.8	637.9	1 650.5		
Waterbury city	108 961	47 205	74.9	28.9	74.0	28.6	1 472.4	3 809.8	637.9	1 650.5		
Urban fringe	66 106	25 143	117.6	45.4	115.9	44.7	570.4	1 478.9	216.9	562.5		
Litchfield County (pt.)†	17 622	6 576	30.1	11.6	29.5	11.4	597.4	1 545.8	222.9	576.8		
Watertown town (pt.)	17 622	6 576	30.1	11.6	29.5	11.4	597.4	1 545.8	222.9	576.8		
Oakville CDP	8 741	3 218	8.3	3.2	8.2	3.2	1 066.0	2 731.6	392.4	1 005.6		
New Haven County (pt.)†	157 445	65 772	162.4	62.7	160.3	61.9	982.2	2 543.5	410.3	1 062.6		
Beacon Falls town (pt.)	2 698	1 106	8.3	3.2	8.3	3.2	325.1	843.1	133.3	345.6		
Cheshire town (pt.)	577	154	1.0	.4	1.0	.4	577.0	1 442.5	154.0	385.0		
Middlebury town (pt.)	3 451	1 314	13.5	5.2	13.4	5.2	257.5	663.7	98.1	252.7		
Naugatuck town	30 625	11 930	42.6	16.5	42.5	16.4	720.6	1 867.4	280.7	727.4		
Naugatuck borough	30 625	11 930	42.6	16.5	42.5	16.4	720.6	1 867.4	280.7	727.4		
Prospect town (pt.)	2 598	935	6.8	2.6	6.7	2.6	387.8	999.2	139.6	359.6		
Waterbury town	108 961	47 205	74.9	28.9	74.0	28.6	1 472.4	3 809.8	637.9	1 650.5		
Waterbury city	108 961	47 205	74.9	28.9	74.0	28.6	1 472.4	3 809.8	637.9	1 650.5		
Wolcott town (pt.)	8 535	3 128	15.3	5.9	14.6	5.6	584.6	1 524.1	214.2	558.6		
Worcester, MA--CT (pt.)												
The area	555	229	1.5	.6	1.2	.5	462.5	1 110.0	190.8	458.0		
In central place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Urban fringe	555	229	1.5	.6	1.2	.5	462.5	1 110.0	190.8	458.0		
Windham County (pt.)†	555	229	1.5	.6	1.2	.5	462.5	1 110.0	190.8	458.0		
Thompson town (pt.)	555	229	1.5	.6	1.2	.5	462.5	1 110.0	190.8	458.0		

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 metropolitan 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 -----	2 455 697	1 125 303	1 330 394	164 583	407 785	124 787	1 770	631 469	3 037 511	1 125 303	1 912 208	249 605	
Inside urbanized area -----	2 455 697	1 125 303	1 330 394	164 583	407 785	124 787	1 770	631 469	2 455 142	1 125 303	1 329 839	555	
1,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less than 1,000,000 -----	2 455 697	1 125 303	1 330 394	164 583	407 785	124 787	1 770	631 469	2 455 142	1 125 303	1 329 839	555	
500,000 to 999,999 -----	614 243	182 501	431 742	110 562	98 151	48 475	-	174 554	614 243	182 501	431 742	-	
Hartford-Middletown, CT -----	546 198	182 501	363 697	110 562	85 793	15 933	-	151 409	546 198	182 501	363 697	-	
Springfield, MA-CT (pt.) -----	68 045	-	68 045	-	12 358	32 542	-	23 145	68 045	-	68 045	-	
250,000 to 499,999 -----	865 904	379 807	486 097	54 021	226 459	11 447	1 770	192 400	865 349	379 807	485 542	555	
Bridgeport-Milford, CT -----	413 863	189 854	224 009	-	147 409	-	1 770	74 830	413 863	189 854	224 009	-	
New Haven-Meriden, CT -----	451 486	189 953	261 533	54 021	79 050	11 447	-	117 015	451 486	189 953	261 533	-	
Worcester, MA-CT (pt.) -----	555	-	555	-	-	-	-	555	-	-	-	555	
100,000 to 249,999 -----	883 132	502 355	380 777	-	83 175	59 439	-	238 163	883 132	502 355	380 777	-	
Danbury, CT-NY (pt.) -----	112 647	65 585	47 062	-	-	14 610	-	32 452	112 647	65 585	47 062	-	
New Britain, CT -----	143 064	75 491	67 573	-	-	8 306	-	59 267	143 064	75 491	67 573	-	
New London-Norwich, CT -----	156 286	65 931	90 355	-	10 013	27 782	-	52 560	156 286	65 931	90 355	-	
Norwalk, CT -----	108 888	78 331	30 557	-	24 407	-	-	6 150	108 888	78 331	30 557	-	
Stamford, CT-NY (pt.) -----	187 180	108 056	79 124	-	18 130	-	-	60 994	187 180	108 056	79 124	-	
Waterbury, CT -----	175 067	108 961	66 106	-	30 625	-	-	26 740	175 067	108 961	66 106	-	
Less than 100,000 -----	92 418	60 640	31 778	-	-	8 741	-	26 352	92 418	60 640	31 778	-	
Bristol, CT -----	92 418	60 640	31 778	-	-	5 426	-	26 352	92 418	60 640	31 778	-	
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582 369	-	582 369	249 050
HOUSING UNITS													
The State -----	993 411	465 070	528 341	68 974	160 016	51 489	810	247 052	1 216 078	465 070	751 008	104 772	
Inside urbanized area -----	993 411	465 070	528 341	68 974	160 016	51 489	810	247 052	993 182	465 070	528 112	229	
1,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less than 1,000,000 -----	993 411	465 070	528 341	68 974	160 016	51 489	810	247 052	993 182	465 070	528 112	229	
500,000 to 999,999 -----	248 788	74 200	174 588	46 295	40 771	18 760	-	68 762	248 788	74 200	174 588	-	
Hartford-Middletown, CT -----	223 650	74 200	149 450	46 295	35 842	6 496	-	60 817	223 650	74 200	149 450	-	
Springfield, MA-CT (pt.) -----	25 138	-	25 138	-	4 929	12 264	-	7 945	25 138	-	25 138	-	
250,000 to 499,999 -----	347 162	155 446	191 716	22 679	88 079	5 294	810	74 854	346 933	155 446	191 487	229	
Bridgeport-Milford, CT -----	162 548	76 563	85 985	-	56 995	-	810	28 180	162 548	76 563	85 985	-	
New Haven-Meriden, CT -----	184 385	78 883	105 502	22 679	31 084	5 294	-	46 445	184 385	78 883	105 502	-	
Worcester, MA-CT (pt.) -----	229	-	229	-	-	-	-	229	-	-	-	229	
100,000 to 249,999 -----	359 824	210 435	149 389	-	31 166	25 168	-	93 055	359 824	210 435	149 389	-	
Danbury, CT-NY (pt.) -----	44 402	25 950	18 452	-	-	6 178	-	12 274	44 402	25 950	18 452	-	
New Britain, CT -----	58 635	32 335	26 300	-	-	3 159	-	23 141	58 635	32 335	26 300	-	
New London-Norwich, CT -----	64 058	28 442	35 616	-	2 769	12 613	-	20 234	64 058	28 442	35 616	-	
Norwalk, CT -----	44 457	32 224	12 233	-	9 840	-	-	4 457	44 457	32 224	12 233	-	
Stamford, CT-NY (pt.) -----	75 924	44 279	31 645	-	6 627	-	-	25 018	75 924	44 279	31 645	-	
Waterbury, CT -----	72 348	47 205	25 143	-	11 930	3 218	-	9 995	72 348	47 205	25 143	-	
Less than 100,000 -----	37 637	24 989	12 648	-	-	2 267	-	10 381	37 637	24 989	12 648	-	
Bristol, CT -----	37 637	24 989	12 648	-	-	2 267	-	10 381	37 637	24 989	12 648	-	
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222 896	-	222 896	104 543
LAND AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETERS													
The State -----	2 929.8	891.0	2 038.8	131.7	600.6	181.9	.7	1 123.9	8 858.8	891.0	7 967.8	3 690.7	
Inside urbanized area -----	2 929.8	891.0	2 038.8	131.7	600.6	181.9	.7	1 123.9	2 928.6	891.0	2 037.6	1.2	
1,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less than 1,000,000 -----	2 929.8	891.0	2 038.8	131.7	600.6	181.9	.7	1 123.9	2 928.6	891.0	2 037.6	1.2	
500,000 to 999,999 -----	747.4	150.7	596.6	103.6	106.3	75.2	-	311.5	747.4	150.7	596.6	-	
Hartford-Middletown, CT -----	624.9	150.7	474.1	103.6	82.9	28.1	-	259.5	624.9	150.7	474.1	-	
Springfield, MA-CT (pt.) -----	122.5	-	122.5	-	23.4	47.1	-	52.0	122.5	-	122.5	-	
250,000 to 499,999 -----	903.5	209.5	694.0	28.1	362.1	13.5	.7	289.6	902.2	209.5	692.7	1.2	
Bridgeport-Milford, CT -----	416.1	99.2	316.9	-	213.4	-	.7	102.8	416.1	99.2	316.9	-	
New Haven-Meriden, CT -----	486.2	110.3	375.8	28.1	148.7	13.5	-	185.5	486.2	110.3	375.8	-	
Worcester, MA-CT (pt.) -----	1.2	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	

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 metropol- itan area	
	Total		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 KILOMETERS—Con.												
Inside urbanized area—Con.												
Less than 1,000,000—Con.												
100,000 to 249,999 -----	1 149.2	462.1	687.1	—	132.2	86.0	—	468.9	1 149.2	462.1	687.1	—
Danbury, CT—NY (pt.) -----	202.9	109.1	93.8	—	—	17.9	—	75.8	202.9	109.1	93.8	—
New Britain, CT -----	139.8	34.5	105.2	—	—	13.6	—	91.6	139.8	34.5	105.2	—
New London—Norwich, CT -----	283.9	87.7	196.2	—	4.7	46.2	—	145.3	283.9	87.7	196.2	—
Norwalk, CT -----	127.4	59.1	68.3	—	51.8	—	—	16.5	127.4	59.1	68.3	—
Stamford, CT—NY (pt.) -----	205.4	97.7	107.7	—	33.3	—	—	74.5	205.4	97.7	107.7	—
Waterbury, CT -----	189.8	74.0	115.9	—	42.5	8.2	—	65.2	189.8	74.0	115.9	—
Less than 100,000 -----	129.8	68.7	61.1	—	—	7.2	—	54.0	129.8	68.7	61.1	—
Bristol, CT -----	129.8	68.7	61.1	—	—	7.2	—	54.0	129.8	68.7	61.1	—
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 930.2	—	5 930.2	3 689.5
LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES												
The State -----	1 131.2	344.0	787.2	50.8	231.9	70.2	.3	433.9	3 420.4	344.0	3 076.4	1 425.0
Inside urbanized area -----	1 131.2	344.0	787.2	50.8	231.9	70.2	.3	433.9	1 130.7	344.0	786.7	.5
1,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 1,000,000 -----	1 131.2	344.0	787.2	50.8	231.9	70.2	.3	433.9	1 130.7	344.0	786.7	.5
500,000 to 999,999 -----	288.6	58.2	230.4	40.0	41.1	29.0	—	120.3	288.6	58.2	230.4	—
Hartford—Middletown, CT -----	241.3	58.2	183.1	40.0	32.0	10.8	—	100.2	241.3	58.2	183.1	—
Springfield, MA—CT (pt.) -----	47.3	—	47.3	—	9.0	18.2	—	20.1	47.3	—	47.3	—
250,000 to 499,999 -----	348.8	80.9	267.9	10.8	139.8	5.2	.3	111.8	348.4	80.9	267.5	.5
Bridgeport—Milford, CT -----	160.7	38.3	122.4	—	82.4	—	.3	39.7	160.7	38.3	122.4	—
New Haven—Meriden, CT -----	187.7	42.6	145.1	10.8	57.4	5.2	—	71.6	187.7	42.6	145.1	—
Worcester, MA—CT (pt.) -----	.5	—	.5	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	—	.5
100,000 to 249,999 -----	443.7	178.4	265.3	—	51.0	33.2	—	181.0	443.7	178.4	265.3	—
Danbury, CT—NY (pt.) -----	78.3	42.1	36.2	—	—	6.9	—	29.3	78.3	42.1	36.2	—
New Britain, CT -----	54.0	13.3	40.6	—	—	5.3	—	35.4	54.0	13.3	40.6	—
New London—Norwich, CT -----	109.6	33.9	75.8	—	1.8	17.9	—	56.1	109.6	33.9	75.8	—
Norwalk, CT -----	49.2	22.8	26.4	—	20.0	—	—	6.4	49.2	22.8	26.4	—
Stamford, CT—NY (pt.) -----	79.3	37.7	41.6	—	12.8	—	—	28.7	79.3	37.7	41.6	—
Waterbury, CT -----	73.3	28.6	44.7	—	16.4	3.2	—	25.2	73.3	28.6	44.7	—
Less than 100,000 -----	50.1	26.5	23.6	—	—	2.8	—	20.8	50.1	26.5	23.6	—
Bristol, CT -----	50.1	26.5	23.6	—	—	2.8	—	20.8	50.1	26.5	23.6	—
Outside urbanized area -----	2 289.7	—	2 289.7	1 424.5

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:

```

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

Inventory Presentation

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

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

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

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNAL POINT

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

METROPOLITAN AREA (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 type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input 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, Ecuadorean, 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 Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <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 Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <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"/> 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

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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"/> TC	<input type="checkbox"/> QA
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> JIC 1	<input type="checkbox"/> I/T	<input type="checkbox"/> EN
			<input type="checkbox"/> P0	<input type="checkbox"/> P3	<input type="checkbox"/> P6
			<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"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> HI	

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
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

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.