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

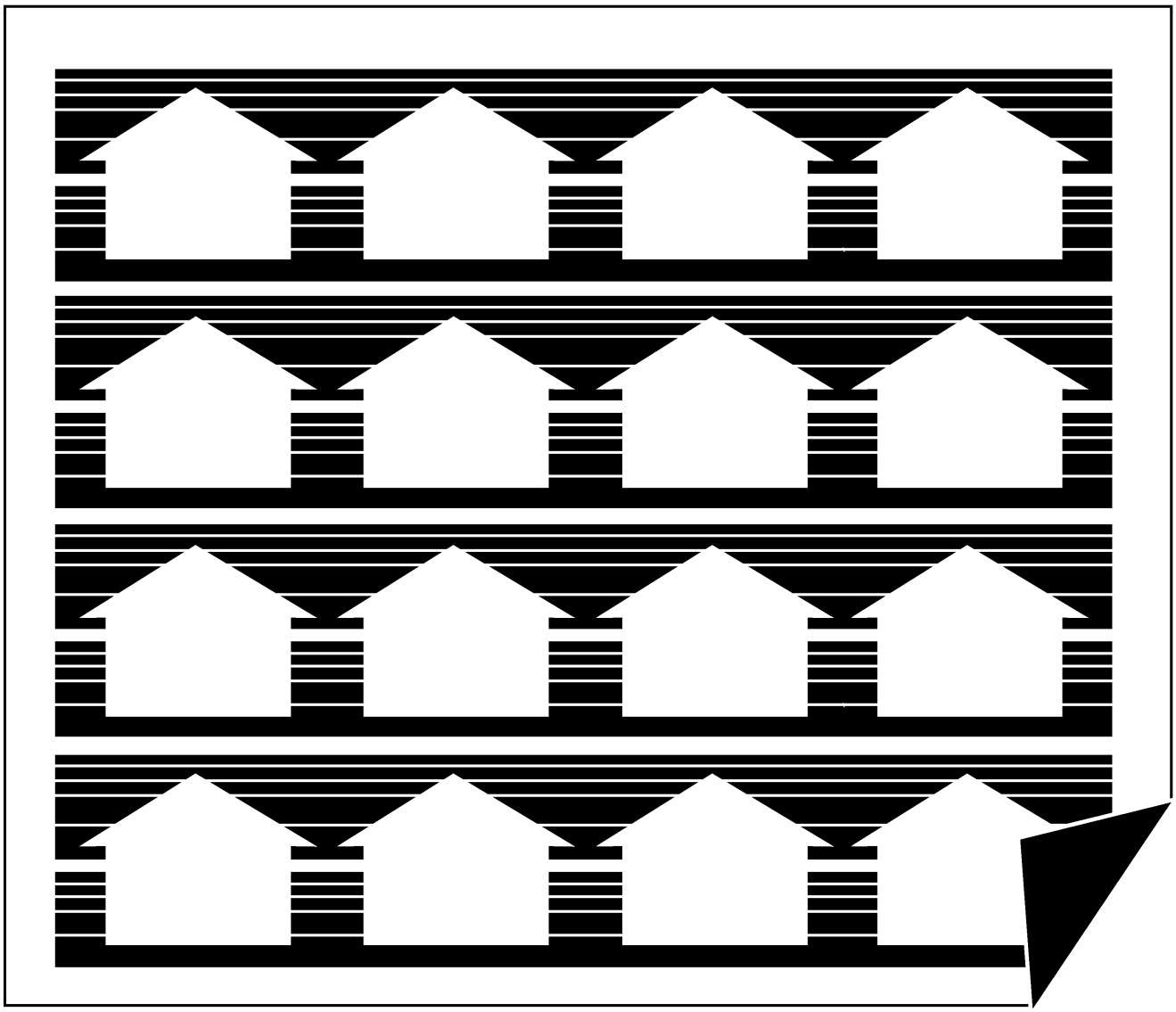
1990 CH-2-10

1990 Census of Housing

CENSUS '90

Detailed Housing Characteristics

District of Columbia



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U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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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 alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top 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 on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

(A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
(B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
(D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision[2]		American Indian and Alaska Native area[3]
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm[1]	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B),	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101,108(A), 116(B),	170, 172	137(A) 148(C)	161(A) 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A) 117(B)	170, 172	142(A) 149(C)	162(A) 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

[1]Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56–64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

[2]The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

[3]Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

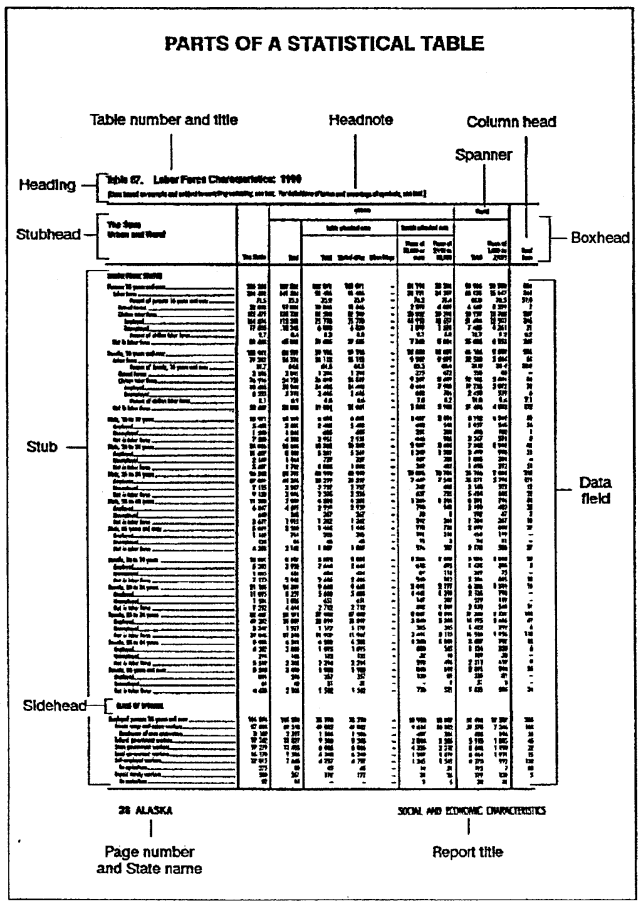
Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

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

A typical census report table is illustrated below.



The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the ''User Notes'' section.)

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

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

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

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

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

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

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

- A dash ''-'' represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots ''...'' mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix ''r'' indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger ''†'' next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the ''User Notes'' section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and 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 on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table for each race and Hispanic origin group. Reference letters for housing characteristics by race and Hispanic origin of householder are:

(A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin
(B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai; all Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
(D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision[1]		American Indian and Alaska Native area[2]
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	...	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	12
HOUSEHOLDER COUNTS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	2-3(A-D), 96(A)	2(A-D)	3(A-D)	4(A-D)	96(A)	5(A-D)	5(A-D)	...
Bedrooms	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B),60(C), 63(D), 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	...	...
Condominium units	13, 35	13	35	66	...	79	...	...
Householder 65 years and over	14, 23-28(A) 36, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 97	14, 23-28(A)	35, 45-50(A)	67, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	97	80, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	...	100
Heating fuel	14, 17-22(A), 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 97, 99	14, 17-22(A)	36, 39-44(A)	67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	97, 99	80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Income in 1989, household	15, 23-28(A), 37, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 98, 99	15, 23-28(A)	37, 45-50(A)	68, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	98, 99	81, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Income in 1989 by gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	16, 29-34(A), 38, 51-56(A), 59(B), 62(C), 65(D)	16, 29-34(A)	38, 51-56(A)	69, 72(A), 75(B), 78(C)	...	82, 85(A), 88(B), 91(C)	...	...
Income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	16, 29-34(A), 38, 51-56(A), 59(B), 62(C), 65(D)	16, 29-34(A)	38, 51-56(A)	69, 72(A), 75(B), 78(C)	...	82, 85(A), 88(B), 91(C)	...	...
Gross rent	15, 23-28(A), 37, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 98	15, 23-28(A)	37, 45-50(A)	68, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	98	81, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Gross rent as percentage of household income in 1989	98	...	...	...	98	...	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100

See symbol and footnotes at end of table.

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number—Con.

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table or specific data within the table for each race and Hispanic origin group. Reference letters for housing characteristics by race and Hispanic origin of householder are:

(A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin
(B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai; all Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecudoran, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
(D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision[1]		American Indian and Alaska Native area[2]
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Kitchen facilities	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	...	...
Mobile homes	13, 35	13	35	66	...	79	...	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	15, 23-28(A), 37, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 98	15, 23-28(A)	37, 45-50(A)	68, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	98	81, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	15, 37, 98	15	37	68	98	81	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Plumbing facilities	13, 14, 17-22(A), 35, 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 97, 99	13, 14, 17-22(A)	35, 36, 39-44(A)	66, 67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 97, 99	79, 80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Poverty level in 1989, households below	14, 23-28(A), 36, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 97, 99	14, 23-28(A)	36, 45-50(A)	67, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	97, 99	80, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Second mortgage or home equity loan	13, 35	13	35	66	...	79	...	...
Sewage disposal	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Source of water	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Telephone in unit	14, 36	14	36	67	...	80	...	...
Tenure	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96(A)	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96(A)	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Vacancy status	13, 35, 96	13	35	66	96	79	...	...
Vehicles available	14, 17-22(A), 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 97, 99	14, 17-22(A)	36, 39-44(A)	67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	97, 99	80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100

See symbol and footnotes at end of table.

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number—Con.

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table or specific data within the table for each race and Hispanic origin group. Reference letters for housing characteristics by race and Hispanic origin of householder are:

(A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin
(B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai; all Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecudoran, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
(D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision[1]		American Indian and Alaska Native area[2]
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Year householder moved into unit	14, 17-22(A), 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 97, 99	14, 17-22(A)	36, 39-44(A)	67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	97, 99	80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Year structure built	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100

... Not applicable for this report.

[1]The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

[2]Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut households.

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:

William S. Chapin
Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Physical Characteristics Branch
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

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

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

User Note 2

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.

User Note 3

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

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

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/ BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent

counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

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

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

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

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

User Note 4

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in this report. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 1,000 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 1,000 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. Figure 1 shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the ''Other race'' population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the ''Other race'' population below the State level.) Thresholds are calculated for each race and Hispanic origin population

Figure 1. **Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	15,300	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 1,000 or more White persons, *and* there are 1,000 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	1,100	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 1,000 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (of any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 1,000 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, *but* there are fewer than 1,000 Hispanic origin persons.

Figure 2. **Race and Hispanic Population Subgroups**

Race	Hispanic origin
White	Hispanic origin (of any race)
Black	Mexican
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Puerto Rican
American Indian	Cuban
Eskimo	Other Hispanic
Aleut	Dominican (Dominican Republic)
Asian or Pacific Islander	Central American
All Asian	Costa Rican
Chinese	Guatemalan
Filipino	Honduran
Japanese	Nicaraguan
Asian Indian	Panamanian
Korean	Salvadoran
Vietnamese	South American
Cambodian	Argentinean
Hmong	Chilean
Laotian	Colombian
Thai	Ecuadorian
All Pacific Islander	Peruvian
Hawaiian	Venezuelan
Samoan	All other Hispanic origin
Guamanian	

subgroup as shown in figure 2 above. (For more information on the race and Hispanic origin categories, see appendix B.)

The Census Bureau provides data in greater subject-matter and geographic detail on summary tape files (STF's) than in printed reports. Each printed report is derived from a specific summary tape file. For data not shown in a report because of the application of thresholds or complementary thresholds, see the corresponding summary tape file. For more information on computer tapes and other data products, see appendix F.

User Note 5

The Hispanic origin groups included in the category, ''All other Hispanic origin'' may vary among some data products. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin groups listed on the census questionnaire—''Mexican,'' ''Puerto Rican,'' ''Cuban,'' or ''other Spanish/ Hispanic'' origin.

In the tables of this report, the category, ''All other Hispanic origin'' includes only those persons who reported ''other Spanish/ Hispanic,'' *and* are not included in the specific groups listed under ''Other Hispanic.''

In other selected data products, ''All other Hispanic origin'' is a residual category that includes all persons who reported any Hispanic origin group but were not tabulated in any of the Hispanic origin groups listed in the table. (For more information on Hispanic origin, see appendix B.)

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

GENERAL

User Note 1

The latitude and longitude values shown by tick marks in the margins of the County Subdivision Outline Maps in appendix G are approximate. They are shown only for general reference. They are displayed accurately on the State and County Outline Maps.

Table 1. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons	All housing units							Occupied housing units						
			Percent							Percent			Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		
						Year structure built									
		Total	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	Median year structure built	Total	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No telephone in unit	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
The State	**606 900**	**278 489**	**10.3**	**.8**	**.8**	**5.5**	**37.7**	**1947**	**249 634**	**20.6**	**37.4**	**4.2**	**946**	**250**	**479**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban	606 900	278 489	10.3	.8	.8	5.5	37.7	1947	249 634	20.6	37.4	4.2	946	250	479
Inside urbanized area	606 900	278 489	10.3	.8	.8	5.5	37.7	1947	249 634	20.6	37.4	4.2	946	250	479
Central place	606 900	278 489	10.3	.8	.8	5.5	37.7	1947	249 634	20.6	37.4	4.2	946	250	479
Urban fringe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural farm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area	606 900	278 489	10.3	.8	.8	5.5	37.7	1947	249 634	20.6	37.4	4.2	946	250	479
In central city	606 900	278 489	10.3	.8	.8	5.5	37.7	1947	249 634	20.6	37.4	4.2	946	250	479
Not in central city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY															
District of Columbia	606 900	278 489	10.3	.8	.8	5.5	37.7	1947	249 634	20.6	37.4	4.2	946	250	479
PLACE															
Washington city	606 900	278 489	10.3	.8	.8	5.5	37.7	1947	249 634	20.6	37.4	4.2	946	250	479

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 2. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White	88 179	88 179	88 179	88 179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Black	152 446	152 446	152 446	152 446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	687	687	687	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian	669	669	669	669	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 963	3 963	3 963	3 963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian	3 934	3 934	3 934	3 934	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinese	1 217	1 217	1 217	1 217	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Filipino	646	646	646	646	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japanese	458	458	458	458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian Indian	653	653	653	653	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korean	305	305	305	305	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnamese	178	178	178	178	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	29	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	9	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	91	91	91	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	348	348	348	348	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	29	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaiian	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	4 359	4 359	4 359	4 359	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10 121	10 121	10 121	10 121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexican	936	936	936	936	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rican	706	706	706	706	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuban	644	644	644	644	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	7 835	7 835	7 835	7 835	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	532	532	532	532	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	3 929	3 929	3 929	3 929	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	88	88	88	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	413	413	413	413	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	103	103	103	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	310	310	310	310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	284	284	284	284	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	2 716	2 716	2 716	2 716	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Central American	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	1 812	1 812	1 812	1 812	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	222	222	222	222	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	197	197	197	197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	387	387	387	387	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	202	202	202	202	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	363	363	363	363	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	89	89	89	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	352	352	352	352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other Hispanic	1 562	1 562	1 562	1 562	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	239 513	239 513	239 513	239 513	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White	88 179	88 179	88 179	88 179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	4 551	4 551	4 551	4 551	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	83 628	83 628	83 628	83 628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Black	152 446	152 446	152 446	152 446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	1 285	1 285	1 285	1 285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	151 161	151 161	151 161	151 161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	687	687	687	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	84	84	84	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	603	603	603	603	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 963	3 963	3 963	3 963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	127	127	127	127	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3 836	3 836	3 836	3 836	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	4 359	4 359	4 359	4 359	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	4 074	4 074	4 074	4 074	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	285	285	285	285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Black	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	.3	.3	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian	.3	.3	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexican	.4	.4	.4	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rican	.3	.3	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuban	.3	.3	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDERS WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN											
Occupied housing units	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 3. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area: Total	Inside metropolitan area: In central city	Inside metropolitan area: Not in central city: Total	Inside metropolitan area: Not in central city: Urban: Inside urbanized area	Inside metropolitan area: Not in central city: Urban: Outside urbanized area	Inside metropolitan area: Not in central city: Rural	Outside metropolitan area: Total	Outside metropolitan area: Urban, outside urbanized area: Place of 10,000 or more	Outside metropolitan area: Urban, outside urbanized area: Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Outside metropolitan area: Rural
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White	88 179	88 179	88 179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Black	152 446	152 446	152 446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	687	687	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian	669	669	669	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 963	3 963	3 963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian	3 934	3 934	3 934	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinese	1 217	1 217	1 217	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Filipino	646	646	646	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japanese	458	458	458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian Indian	653	653	653	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korean	305	305	305	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnamese	178	178	178	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	91	91	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	348	348	348	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaiian	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	4 359	4 359	4 359	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10 121	10 121	10 121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexican	936	936	936	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rican	706	706	706	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuban	644	644	644	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	7 835	7 835	7 835	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	532	532	532	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	3 929	3 929	3 929	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	88	88	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	413	413	413	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	103	103	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	310	310	310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	284	284	284	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	2 716	2 716	2 716	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Central American	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	1 812	1 812	1 812	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	222	222	222	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	197	197	197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	387	387	387	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	202	202	202	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	363	363	363	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	89	89	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	352	352	352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other Hispanic	1 562	1 562	1 562	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	239 513	239 513	239 513	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White	88 179	88 179	88 179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	4 551	4 551	4 551	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	83 628	83 628	83 628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Black	152 446	152 446	152 446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	1 285	1 285	1 285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	151 161	151 161	151 161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	687	687	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	84	84	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	603	603	603	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 963	3 963	3 963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	127	127	127	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3 836	3 836	3 836	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	4 359	4 359	4 359	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	4 074	4 074	4 074	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	285	285	285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White	35.3	35.3	35.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Black	61.1	61.1	61.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	.3	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian	.3	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.6	1.6	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian	1.6	1.6	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	1.7	1.7	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4.1	4.1	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexican	.4	.4	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rican	.3	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuban	.3	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	3.1	3.1	3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	95.9	95.9	95.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDERS WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN											
Occupied housing units	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White	35.3	35.3	35.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	33.5	33.5	33.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table 4. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
White	88 179
Black	152 446
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	687
American Indian	669
Eskimo	–
Aleut	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 963
Asian	3 934
Chinese	1 217
Filipino	646
Japanese	458
Asian Indian	653
Korean	305
Vietnamese	178
Cambodian	29
Hmong	–
Laotian	9
Thai	91
Other Asian	348
Pacific Islander	29
Hawaiian	22
Samoan	–
Guamanian	–
Other Pacific Islander	7
Other race	4 359
HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10 121
Mexican	936
Puerto Rican	706
Cuban	644
Other Hispanic	7 835
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	532
Central American	3 929
Costa Rican	88
Guatemalan	413
Honduran	103
Nicaraguan	310
Panamanian	284
Salvadoran	2 716
Other Central American	15
South American	1 812
Argentinean	222
Chilean	197
Colombian	387
Ecuadorian	202
Peruvian	363
Venezuelan	89
Other South American	352
All other Hispanic	1 562
Not of Hispanic origin	239 513
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
White	88 179
Hispanic origin	4 551
Not of Hispanic origin	83 628
Black	152 446
Hispanic origin	1 285
Not of Hispanic origin	151 161
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	687
Hispanic origin	84
Not of Hispanic origin	603
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 963
Hispanic origin	127
Not of Hispanic origin	3 836
Other race	4 359
Hispanic origin	4 074
Not of Hispanic origin	285
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**100.0**
White	35.3
Black	61.1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	.3
American Indian	.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.6
Asian	1.6
Pacific Islander	–
Other race	1.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**100.0**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4.1
Mexican	.4
Puerto Rican	.3
Cuban	.3
Other Hispanic	3.1
Not of Hispanic origin	95.9
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDERS WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	
Occupied housing units	**100.0**
White	35.3
Not of Hispanic origin	33.5

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Table 5. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [2,500 or More Persons]	Washington city
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
White	88 179
Black	152 446
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	687
American Indian	669
Eskimo	–
Aleut	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 963
Asian	3 934
Chinese	1 217
Filipino	646
Japanese	458
Asian Indian	653
Korean	305
Vietnamese	178
Cambodian	29
Hmong	–
Laotian	9
Thai	91
Other Asian	348
Pacific Islander	29
Hawaiian	22
Samoan	–
Guamanian	–
Other Pacific Islander	7
Other race	4 359
HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10 121
Mexican	936
Puerto Rican	706
Cuban	644
Other Hispanic	7 835
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	532
Central American	3 929
Costa Rican	88
Guatemalan	413
Honduran	103
Nicaraguan	310
Panamanian	284
Salvadoran	2 716
Other Central American	15
South American	1 812
Argentinean	222
Chilean	197
Colombian	387
Ecuadorian	202
Peruvian	363
Venezuelan	89
Other South American	352
All other Hispanic	1 562
Not of Hispanic origin	239 513
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
White	88 179
Hispanic origin	4 551
Not of Hispanic origin	83 628
Black	152 446
Hispanic origin	1 285
Not of Hispanic origin	151 161
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	687
Hispanic origin	84
Not of Hispanic origin	603
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 963
Hispanic origin	127
Not of Hispanic origin	3 836
Other race	4 359
Hispanic origin	4 074
Not of Hispanic origin	285
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**100.0**
White	35.3
Black	61.1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	.3
American Indian	.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.6
Asian	1.6
Pacific Islander	–
Other race	1.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**100.0**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4.1
Mexican	.4
Puerto Rican	.3
Cuban	.3
Other Hispanic	3.1
Not of Hispanic origin	95.9
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDERS WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	
Occupied housing units	**100.0**
White	35.3
Not of Hispanic origin	33.5

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Table 6. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons	Occupied housing units	Percent							Median year structure built	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
								Year structure built					
			Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele-phone in unit	1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier		With a mortgage	Not mort-gaged	
The State	**179 690**	**88 179**	**.4**	**.6**	**26.5**	**27.3**	**1.1**	**5.4**	**49.0**	**1941**	**1 635**	**372**	**671**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban	179 690	88 179	.4	.6	26.5	27.3	1.1	5.4	49.0	1941	1 635	372	671
Inside urbanized area	179 690	88 179	.4	.6	26.5	27.3	1.1	5.4	49.0	1941	1 635	372	671
Central place	179 690	88 179	.4	.6	26.5	27.3	1.1	5.4	49.0	1941	1 635	372	671
Urban fringe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural farm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area	179 690	88 179	.4	.6	26.5	27.3	1.1	5.4	49.0	1941	1 635	372	671
In central city	179 690	88 179	.4	.6	26.5	27.3	1.1	5.4	49.0	1941	1 635	372	671
Not in central city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY													
District of Columbia	179 690	88 179	.4	.6	26.5	27.3	1.1	5.4	49.0	1941	1 635	372	671
PLACE													
Washington city	179 690	88 179	.4	.6	26.5	27.3	1.1	5.4	49.0	1941	1 635	372	671

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Table 7. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons	Occupied housing units	Percent: Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Percent: Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Percent: Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	Percent: No vehicle available	Percent: No telephone in unit	Percent: Year structure built: 1980 to March 1990	Percent: Year structure built: 1939 or earlier	Median year structure built	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars): With a mortgage	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars): Not mortgaged	Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
The State	**399 751**	**152 446**	**.8**	**.5**	**16.4**	**42.7**	**6.0**	**5.3**	**30.9**	**1949**	**733**	**229**	**414**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban	399 751	152 446	.8	.5	16.4	42.7	6.0	5.3	30.9	1949	733	229	414
Inside urbanized area	399 751	152 446	.8	.5	16.4	42.7	6.0	5.3	30.9	1949	733	229	414
Central place	399 751	152 446	.8	.5	16.4	42.7	6.0	5.3	30.9	1949	733	229	414
Urban fringe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural farm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area	399 751	152 446	.8	.5	16.4	42.7	6.0	5.3	30.9	1949	733	229	414
In central city	399 751	152 446	.8	.5	16.4	42.7	6.0	5.3	30.9	1949	733	229	414
Not in central city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY													
District of Columbia	399 751	152 446	.8	.5	16.4	42.7	6.0	5.3	30.9	1949	733	229	414
PLACE													
Washington city	399 751	152 446	.8	.5	16.4	42.7	6.0	5.3	30.9	1949	733	229	414

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Table 8. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons	Occupied housing units	Percent							Median year structure built	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
			Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No telephone in unit	Year structure built: 1980 to March 1990	Year structure built: 1939 or earlier		With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
The State	**1 559**	**687**	**1.2**	**–**	**21.5**	**49.3**	**8.0**	**10.8**	**25.0**	**1950**	**769**	**241**	**452**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban	1 559	687	1.2	–	21.5	49.3	8.0	10.8	25.0	1950	769	241	452
Inside urbanized area	1 559	687	1.2	–	21.5	49.3	8.0	10.8	25.0	1950	769	241	452
Central place	1 559	687	1.2	–	21.5	49.3	8.0	10.8	25.0	1950	769	241	452
Urban fringe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural farm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area	1 559	687	1.2	–	21.5	49.3	8.0	10.8	25.0	1950	769	241	452
In central city	1 559	687	1.2	–	21.5	49.3	8.0	10.8	25.0	1950	769	241	452
Not in central city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY													
District of Columbia	1 559	687	1.2	–	21.5	49.3	8.0	10.8	25.0	1950	769	241	452
PLACE													
Washington city	1 559	687	1.2	–	21.5	49.3	8.0	10.8	25.0	1950	769	241	452

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Table 9. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons	Occupied housing units	Percent: Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Percent: Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Percent: Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	Percent: No vehicle available	Percent: No telephone in unit	Percent: Year structure built: 1980 to March 1990	Percent: Year structure built: 1939 or earlier	Median year structure built	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars): With a mortgage	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars): Not mortgaged	Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
The State	**11 233**	**3 963**	**.5**	**.8**	**36.7**	**42.4**	**2.6**	**10.1**	**36.4**	**1949**	**1 295**	**289**	**585**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban	11 233	3 963	.5	.8	36.7	42.4	2.6	10.1	36.4	1949	1 295	289	585
Inside urbanized area	11 233	3 963	.5	.8	36.7	42.4	2.6	10.1	36.4	1949	1 295	289	585
Central place	11 233	3 963	.5	.8	36.7	42.4	2.6	10.1	36.4	1949	1 295	289	585
Urban fringe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural farm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area	11 233	3 963	.5	.8	36.7	42.4	2.6	10.1	36.4	1949	1 295	289	585
In central city	11 233	3 963	.5	.8	36.7	42.4	2.6	10.1	36.4	1949	1 295	289	585
Not in central city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY													
District of Columbia	11 233	3 963	.5	.8	36.7	42.4	2.6	10.1	36.4	1949	1 295	289	585
PLACE													
Washington city	11 233	3 963	.5	.8	36.7	42.4	2.6	10.1	36.4	1949	1 295	289	585

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Table 10. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons	Occupied housing units	Percent							Median year structure built	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
			Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No telephone in unit	Year structure built: 1980 to March 1990	Year structure built: 1939 or earlier		With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
The State	**31 358**	**10 121**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**32.8**	**47.7**	**6.6**	**6.5**	**38.5**	**1947**	**1 169**	**385**	**519**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban	31 358	10 121	2.0	1.0	32.8	47.7	6.6	6.5	38.5	1947	1 169	385	519
Inside urbanized area	31 358	10 121	2.0	1.0	32.8	47.7	6.6	6.5	38.5	1947	1 169	385	519
Central place	31 358	10 121	2.0	1.0	32.8	47.7	6.6	6.5	38.5	1947	1 169	385	519
Urban fringe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural farm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area	31 358	10 121	2.0	1.0	32.8	47.7	6.6	6.5	38.5	1947	1 169	385	519
In central city	31 358	10 121	2.0	1.0	32.8	47.7	6.6	6.5	38.5	1947	1 169	385	519
Not in central city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY													
District of Columbia	31 358	10 121	2.0	1.0	32.8	47.7	6.6	6.5	38.5	1947	1 169	385	519
PLACE													
Washington city	31 358	10 121	2.0	1.0	32.8	47.7	6.6	6.5	38.5	1947	1 169	385	519

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Table 11. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons	Occupied housing units	Percent: Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Percent: Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Percent: Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	Percent: No vehicle available	Percent: No telephone in unit	Percent: Year structure built: 1980 to March 1990	Percent: Year structure built: 1939 or earlier	Median year structure built	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars): With a mortgage	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars): Not mortgaged	Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
The State	**166 225**	**83 628**	**.3**	**.6**	**26.2**	**26.5**	**1.0**	**5.3**	**49.6**	**1940**	**1 638**	**371**	**680**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban	166 225	83 628	.3	.6	26.2	26.5	1.0	5.3	49.6	1940	1 638	371	680
Inside urbanized area	166 225	83 628	.3	.6	26.2	26.5	1.0	5.3	49.6	1940	1 638	371	680
Central place	166 225	83 628	.3	.6	26.2	26.5	1.0	5.3	49.6	1940	1 638	371	680
Urban fringe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural farm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area	166 225	83 628	.3	.6	26.2	26.5	1.0	5.3	49.6	1940	1 638	371	680
In central city	166 225	83 628	.3	.6	26.2	26.5	1.0	5.3	49.6	1940	1 638	371	680
Not in central city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY													
District of Columbia	166 225	83 628	.3	.6	26.2	26.5	1.0	5.3	49.6	1940	1 638	371	680
PLACE													
Washington city	166 225	83 628	.3	.6	26.2	26.5	1.0	5.3	49.6	1940	1 638	371	680

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Table 12. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householders for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Table 13. **Structural Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS											
All housing units	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	97 085	97 085	97 085	97 085	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied	152 549	152 549	152 549	152 549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant for sale only	2 930	2 930	2 930	2 930	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant for rent	13 218	13 218	13 218	13 218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 879	1 879	1 879	1 879	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other vacants	10 828	10 828	10 828	10 828	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Condominium housing units	**28 628**	**28 628**	**28 628**	**28 628**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	15 993	15 993	15 993	15 993	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied	9 933	9 933	9 933	9 933	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant	2 702	2 702	2 702	2 702	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
All housing units	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	1 649	1 649	1 649	1 649	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	4 731	4 731	4 731	4 731	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	9 048	9 048	9 048	9 048	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	23 279	23 279	23 279	23 279	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	41 412	41 412	41 412	41 412	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	43 176	43 176	43 176	43 176	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	50 328	50 328	50 328	50 328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	104 866	104 866	104 866	104 866	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	1947	1947	1947	1947	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**97 085**	**97 085**	**97 085**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	237	237	237	237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	908	908	908	908	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	2 091	2 091	2 091	2 091	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	3 539	3 539	3 539	3 539	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	7 983	7 983	7 983	7 983	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	12 272	12 272	12 272	12 272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	19 857	19 857	19 857	19 857	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	50 198	50 198	50 198	50 198	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	1940–	1940–	1940–	1940–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**152 549**	**152 549**	**152 549**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	1 055	1 055	1 055	1 055	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	3 201	3 201	3 201	3 201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	6 031	6 031	6 031	6 031	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	17 564	17 564	17 564	17 564	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	28 730	28 730	28 730	28 730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	26 730	26 730	26 730	26 730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	25 764	25 764	25 764	25 764	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	43 474	43 474	43 474	43 474	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	1953	1953	1953	1953	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
All housing units	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
None	30 231	30 231	30 231	30 231	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	90 138	90 138	90 138	90 138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	67 144	67 144	67 144	67 144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	59 648	59 648	59 648	59 648	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	21 689	21 689	21 689	21 689	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	9 639	9 639	9 639	9 639	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
None	26 952	26 952	26 952	26 952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	79 589	79 589	79 589	79 589	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	59 087	59 087	59 087	59 087	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	55 010	55 010	55 010	55 010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	20 169	20 169	20 169	20 169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	8 827	8 827	8 827	8 827	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All housing units	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES											
Complete plumbing facilities	276 239	276 239	276 239	276 239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 250	2 250	2 250	2 250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	278 190	278 190	278 190	278 190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	151	151	151	151	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	30	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	118	118	118	118	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	276 481	276 481	276 481	276 481	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	575	575	575	575	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	1 433	1 433	1 433	1 433	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2 229	2 229	2 229	2 229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median rooms	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SECOND MORTGAGE OR HOME EQUITY LOAN											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**	**73 658**	**73 658**	**73 658**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With second mortgage or home equity loan	10 642	10 642	10 642	10 642	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No second mortgage or home equity loan	63 016	63 016	63 016	63 016	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	**15 993**	**15 993**	**15 993**	**15 993**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median selected monthly owner costs:											
With a mortgage (dollars)	990	990	990	990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged (dollars)	449	449	449	449	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median value (dollars)	112 300	112 300	112 300	112 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOBILE HOMES											
Owner-occupied mobile homes	**26**	**26**	**26**	**26**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median selected monthly owner costs:											
With a mortgage (dollars)	750+	750+	750+	750+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged (dollars)	364	364	364	364	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table 14. Fuel, Occupancy, and Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	158 471	158 471	158 471	158 471	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 931	4 931	4 931	4 931	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	51 221	51 221	51 221	51 221	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	31 122	31 122	31 122	31 122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	76	76	76	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	65	65	65	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	136	136	136	136	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	1 550	1 550	1 550	1 550	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	2 062	2 062	2 062	2 062	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	93 383	93 383	93 383	93 383	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	103 256	103 256	103 256	103 256	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	40 995	40 995	40 995	40 995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	9 361	9 361	9 361	9 361	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	2 072	2 072	2 072	2 072	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	567	567	567	567	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**97 085**	**97 085**	**97 085**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	7 955	7 955	7 955	7 955	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	20 381	20 381	20 381	20 381	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	12 426	12 426	12 426	12 426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	20 352	20 352	20 352	20 352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	16 165	16 165	16 165	16 165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	19 806	19 806	19 806	19 806	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**152 549**	**152 549**	**152 549**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	43 588	43 588	43 588	43 588	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	46 566	46 566	46 566	46 566	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	24 521	24 521	24 521	24 521	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	23 539	23 539	23 539	23 539	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	9 788	9 788	9 788	9 788	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	4 547	4 547	4 547	4 547	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**97 085**	**97 085**	**97 085**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	372	372	372	372	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less	344	344	344	344	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	28	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**152 549**	**152 549**	**152 549**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 213	1 213	1 213	1 213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less	882	882	882	882	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	331	331	331	331	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TELEPHONE IN UNIT											
Telephone in unit	239 105	239 105	239 105	239 105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	10 529	10 529	10 529	10 529	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**55 582**	**55 582**	**55 582**	**55 582**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	29 900	29 900	29 900	29 900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	29 493	29 493	29 493	29 493	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	22 325	22 325	22 325	22 325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	33 943	33 943	33 943	33 943	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	32 044	32 044	32 044	32 044	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	277	277	277	277	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	26 596	26 596	26 596	26 596	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	1 094	1 094	1 094	1 094	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	731	731	731	731	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**5 632**	**5 632**	**5 632**	**5 632**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	914	914	914	914	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	167	167	167	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	272	272	272	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	3 037	3 037	3 037	3 037	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	1 164	1 164	1 164	1 164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	645	645	645	645	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	2 634	2 634	2 634	2 634	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 147	4 147	4 147	4 147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	3 012	3 012	3 012	3 012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	62	62	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	2 428	2 428	2 428	2 428	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	186	186	186	186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	165	165	165	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**31 749**	**31 749**	**31 749**	**31 749**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	2 172	2 172	2 172	2 172	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	10 766	10 766	10 766	10 766	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	8 035	8 035	8 035	8 035	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	7 958	7 958	7 958	7 958	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	10 547	10 547	10 547	10 547	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	10 436	10 436	10 436	10 436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	7 580	7 580	7 580	7 580	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 555	4 555	4 555	4 555	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7 186	7 186	7 186	7 186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	512	512	512	512	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	24 130	24 130	24 130	24 130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	3 986	3 986	3 986	3 986	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	5 003	5 003	5 003	5 003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 15. **Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median income (dollars)	30 419	30 419	30 419	30 419	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	97 085	97 085	97 085	97 085	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median income (dollars)	49 436	49 436	49 436	49 436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied	152 549	152 549	152 549	152 549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median income (dollars)	22 967	22 967	22 967	22 967	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**	**73 658**	**73 658**	**73 658**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	46 967	46 967	46 967	46 967	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	272	272	272	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	1 121	1 121	1 121	1 121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	2 878	2 878	2 878	2 878	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	3 431	3 431	3 431	3 431	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	3 554	3 554	3 554	3 554	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	3 476	3 476	3 476	3 476	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	3 612	3 612	3 612	3 612	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	3 534	3 534	3 534	3 534	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	3 206	3 206	3 206	3 206	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	5 961	5 961	5 961	5 961	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	3 998	3 998	3 998	3 998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	5 109	5 109	5 109	5 109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	6 815	6 815	6 815	6 815	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	946	946	946	946	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 240	1 240	1 240	1 240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	26 691	26 691	26 691	26 691	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	1 050	1 050	1 050	1 050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	7 216	7 216	7 216	7 216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	9 009	9 009	9 009	9 009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	4 719	4 719	4 719	4 719	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	1 952	1 952	1 952	1 952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	2 745	2 745	2 745	2 745	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	250	250	250	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	298	298	298	298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
With a mortgage	46 967	46 967	46 967	46 967	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	5 782	5 782	5 782	5 782	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	8 107	8 107	8 107	8 107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	8 782	8 782	8 782	8 782	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7 220	7 220	7 220	7 220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5 258	5 258	5 258	5 258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	3 411	3 411	3 411	3 411	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	8 185	8 185	8 185	8 185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	222	222	222	222	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	26 691	26 691	26 691	26 691	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	13 230	13 230	13 230	13 230	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	4 755	4 755	4 755	4 755	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	2 352	2 352	2 352	2 352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 550	1 550	1 550	1 550	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	953	953	953	953	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	684	684	684	684	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	2 598	2 598	2 598	2 598	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	569	569	569	569	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**	**152 069**	**152 069**	**152 069**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	4 253	4 253	4 253	4 253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	6 479	6 479	6 479	6 479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	3 955	3 955	3 955	3 955	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	6 777	6 777	6 777	6 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	10 606	10 606	10 606	10 606	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	14 913	14 913	14 913	14 913	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	15 109	15 109	15 109	15 109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	14 418	14 418	14 418	14 418	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	12 338	12 338	12 338	12 338	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	9 351	9 351	9 351	9 351	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	8 738	8 738	8 738	8 738	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	6 429	6 429	6 429	6 429	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	5 149	5 149	5 149	5 149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	15 649	15 649	15 649	15 649	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	10 977	10 977	10 977	10 977	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	2 657	2 657	2 657	2 657	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	479	479	479	479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	538	538	538	538	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table 16. Household Income Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**	**73 658**	**73 658**	**73 658**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	73 658	73 658	73 658	73 658	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	19 012	19 012	19 012	19 012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	12 862	12 862	12 862	12 862	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	11 134	11 134	11 134	11 134	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8 770	8 770	8 770	8 770	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6 211	6 211	6 211	6 211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4 095	4 095	4 095	4 095	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	5 306	5 306	5 306	5 306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	5 477	5 477	5 477	5 477	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	791	791	791	791	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	12 543	12 543	12 543	12 543	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	3 060	3 060	3 060	3 060	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 316	1 316	1 316	1 316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	1 054	1 054	1 054	1 054	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	918	918	918	918	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5 533	5 533	5 533	5 533	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	662	662	662	662	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	12 126	12 126	12 126	12 126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	6 700	6 700	6 700	6 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 238	1 238	1 238	1 238	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	997	997	997	997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	843	843	843	843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	2 289	2 289	2 289	2 289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	59	59	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	11 823	11 823	11 823	11 823	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	7 214	7 214	7 214	7 214	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 428	1 428	1 428	1 428	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	1 211	1 211	1 211	1 211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	765	765	765	765	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 183	1 183	1 183	1 183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	37 166	37 166	37 166	37 166	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	26 034	26 034	26 034	26 034	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	4 788	4 788	4 788	4 788	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 949	2 949	2 949	2 949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 569	1 569	1 569	1 569	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 778	1 778	1 778	1 778	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	48	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**	**152 069**	**152 069**	**152 069**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	152 069	152 069	152 069	152 069	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	9 016	9 016	9 016	9 016	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	18 422	18 422	18 422	18 422	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	21 989	21 989	21 989	21 989	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	21 872	21 872	21 872	21 872	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	18 650	18 650	18 650	18 650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12 163	12 163	12 163	12 163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	17 458	17 458	17 458	17 458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	25 959	25 959	25 959	25 959	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	6 540	6 540	6 540	6 540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	34 223	34 223	34 223	34 223	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 803	1 803	1 803	1 803	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 398	1 398	1 398	1 398	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 944	2 944	2 944	2 944	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 651	1 651	1 651	1 651	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	22 066	22 066	22 066	22 066	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4 361	4 361	4 361	4 361	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	30 379	30 379	30 379	30 379	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 707	2 707	2 707	2 707	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	3 250	3 250	3 250	3 250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	4 507	4 507	4 507	4 507	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4 730	4 730	4 730	4 730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	14 497	14 497	14 497	14 497	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	688	688	688	688	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	42 969	42 969	42 969	42 969	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	13 810	13 810	13 810	13 810	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	10 799	10 799	10 799	10 799	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	7 846	7 846	7 846	7 846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4 244	4 244	4 244	4 244	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5 642	5 642	5 642	5 642	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	628	628	628	628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	44 498	44 498	44 498	44 498	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	31 107	31 107	31 107	31 107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	6 425	6 425	6 425	6 425	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	3 353	3 353	3 353	3 353	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 538	1 538	1 538	1 538	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 212	1 212	1 212	1 212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	863	863	863	863	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 17. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**88 179**	**88 179**	**88 179**	**88 179**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	40 659	40 659	40 659	40 659	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	47 520	47 520	47 520	47 520	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	157	157	157	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	624	624	624	624	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 285	1 285	1 285	1 285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	1 470	1 470	1 470	1 470	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	4 678	4 678	4 678	4 678	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	4 041	4 041	4 041	4 041	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	4 436	4 436	4 436	4 436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	23 968	23 968	23 968	23 968	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	424	424	424	424	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	981	981	981	981	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 270	1 270	1 270	1 270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	3 988	3 988	3 988	3 988	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	6 718	6 718	6 718	6 718	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	7 436	7 436	7 436	7 436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	7 499	7 499	7 499	7 499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	19 204	19 204	19 204	19 204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	1 270	1 270	1 270	1 270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	7 452	7 452	7 452	7 452	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	8 449	8 449	8 449	8 449	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	12 316	12 316	12 316	12 316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	7 022	7 022	7 022	7 022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	4 150	4 150	4 150	4 150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	11 368	11 368	11 368	11 368	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	21 189	21 189	21 189	21 189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	8 467	8 467	8 467	8 467	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3 888	3 888	3 888	3 888	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	1 818	1 818	1 818	1 818	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	790	790	790	790	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	88 103	88 103	88 103	88 103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	57	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	11	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	87 952	87 952	87 952	87 952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	65	65	65	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	162	162	162	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	87 615	87 615	87 615	87 615	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	564	564	564	564	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	50 071	50 071	50 071	50 071	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	20 753	20 753	20 753	20 753	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 074	15 074	15 074	15 074	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	37	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	27	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	630	630	630	630	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	443	443	443	443	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	24 076	24 076	24 076	24 076	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	43 313	43 313	43 313	43 313	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	16 813	16 813	16 813	16 813	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3 102	3 102	3 102	3 102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	647	647	647	647	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	228	228	228	228	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	5 087	5 087	5 087	5 087	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	13 122	13 122	13 122	13 122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	6 557	6 557	6 557	6 557	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	7 636	7 636	7 636	7 636	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	4 046	4 046	4 046	4 046	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	4 211	4 211	4 211	4 211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	18 317	18 317	18 317	18 317	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	15 899	15 899	15 899	15 899	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	5 152	5 152	5 152	5 152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	4 656	4 656	4 656	4 656	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	2 281	2 281	2 281	2 281	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	1 215	1 215	1 215	1 215	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	114	114	114	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	204	204	204	204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	81	81	81	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 18. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**152 446**	**152 446**	**152 446**	**152 446**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	54 402	54 402	54 402	54 402	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	98 044	98 044	98 044	98 044	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	80	80	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	262	262	262	262	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	740	740	740	740	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	1 951	1 951	1 951	1 951	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	3 049	3 049	3 049	3 049	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	7 972	7 972	7 972	7 972	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	15 075	15 075	15 075	15 075	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	25 273	25 273	25 273	25 273	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	540	540	540	540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	1 949	1 949	1 949	1 949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	4 435	4 435	4 435	4 435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	12 748	12 748	12 748	12 748	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	21 064	21 064	21 064	21 064	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	18 229	18 229	18 229	18 229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	17 212	17 212	17 212	17 212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	21 867	21 867	21 867	21 867	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
None	511	511	511	511	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	3 297	3 297	3 297	3 297	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	10 554	10 554	10 554	10 554	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	28 737	28 737	28 737	28 737	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	8 611	8 611	8 611	8 611	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	2 692	2 692	2 692	2 692	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
None	10 977	10 977	10 977	10 977	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	44 215	44 215	44 215	44 215	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	30 306	30 306	30 306	30 306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	9 232	9 232	9 232	9 232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	2 365	2 365	2 365	2 365	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	949	949	949	949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	152 260	152 260	152 260	152 260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	77	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	19	19	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	90	90	90	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	151 005	151 005	151 005	151 005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	381	381	381	381	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	1 060	1 060	1 060	1 060	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	151 630	151 630	151 630	151 630	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	816	816	816	816	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	103 229	103 229	103 229	103 229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 654	3 654	3 654	3 654	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	27 613	27 613	27 613	27 613	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 433	15 433	15 433	15 433	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	28	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	44	44	44	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	109	109	109	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	843	843	843	843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	1 493	1 493	1 493	1 493	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	65 094	65 094	65 094	65 094	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	56 625	56 625	56 625	56 625	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	23 048	23 048	23 048	23 048	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	6 025	6 025	6 025	6 025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	1 363	1 363	1 363	1 363	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	291	291	291	291	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	2 524	2 524	2 524	2 524	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	6 623	6 623	6 623	6 623	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	5 565	5 565	5 565	5 565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	12 330	12 330	12 330	12 330	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	11 926	11 926	11 926	11 926	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	15 434	15 434	15 434	15 434	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	22 495	22 495	22 495	22 495	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	28 330	28 330	28 330	28 330	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	18 351	18 351	18 351	18 351	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	18 324	18 324	18 324	18 324	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	7 312	7 312	7 312	7 312	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	3 232	3 232	3 232	3 232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	251	251	251	251	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	23	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	899	899	899	899	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	181	181	181	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 19. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**687**	**687**	**687**	**687**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	189	189	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	498	498	498	498	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**189**	**189**	**189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	57	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	60	60	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	68	68	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	39	39	39	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	28	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	53	53	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	79	79	79	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	69	69	69	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	119	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	104	104	104	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**189**	**189**	**189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	29	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	34	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	99	99	99	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	17	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	10	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	75	75	75	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	255	255	255	255	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	101	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	46	46	46	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	687	687	687	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	675	675	675	675	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	687	687	687	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	457	457	457	457	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	157	157	157	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	57	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	16	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	339	339	339	339	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	186	186	186	186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	119	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	27	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	16	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**189**	**189**	**189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	52	52	52	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	12	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	62	62	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	24	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	39	39	39	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	148	148	148	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	161	161	161	161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	86	86	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	70	70	70	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	33	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**189**	**189**	**189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 20. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	Rural farm
Occupied housing units	**3 963**	**3 963**	**3 963**	**3 963**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 183	1 183	1 183	1 183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	2 780	2 780	2 780	2 780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	12	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	46	46	46	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	68	68	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	183	183	183	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	167	167	167	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	138	138	138	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	569	569	569	569	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	35	35	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	119	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	189	189	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	267	267	267	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	404	404	404	404	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	458	458	458	458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	436	436	436	436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	872	872	872	872	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	88	88	88	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	303	303	303	303	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	239	239	239	239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	315	315	315	315	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	137	137	137	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	101	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	1 145	1 145	1 145	1 145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1 106	1 106	1 106	1 106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	356	356	356	356	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	88	88	88	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	63	63	63	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	3 963	3 963	3 963	3 963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	3 959	3 959	3 959	3 959	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	3 932	3 932	3 932	3 932	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	31	31	31	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	2 421	2 421	2 421	2 421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	45	45	45	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	1 212	1 212	1 212	1 212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	254	254	254	254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	23	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	1 682	1 682	1 682	1 682	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1 558	1 558	1 558	1 558	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	580	580	580	580	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	101	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	38	38	38	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	237	237	237	237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	370	370	370	370	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	229	229	229	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	183	183	183	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	106	106	106	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	58	58	58	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	1 219	1 219	1 219	1 219	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	836	836	836	836	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	450	450	450	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	168	168	168	168	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	85	85	85	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 21. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**10 121**	**10 121**	**10 121**	**10 121**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 925	1 925	1 925	1 925	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	8 196	8 196	8 196	8 196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	106	106	106	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	90	90	90	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	213	213	213	213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	234	234	234	234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	279	279	279	279	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	982	982	982	982	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	59	59	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	216	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	257	257	257	257	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	1 017	1 017	1 017	1 017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	1 039	1 039	1 039	1 039	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	1 256	1 256	1 256	1 256	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	1 437	1 437	1 437	1 437	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	2 915	2 915	2 915	2 915	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
None	157	157	157	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	479	479	479	479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	423	423	423	423	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	484	484	484	484	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	263	263	263	263	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	119	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
None	3 212	3 212	3 212	3 212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	3 418	3 418	3 418	3 418	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	297	297	297	297	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	120	120	120	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	70	70	70	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	10 093	10 093	10 093	10 093	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	23	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	9 999	9 999	9 999	9 999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	62	62	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	60	60	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	10 015	10 015	10 015	10 015	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	106	106	106	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	5 253	5 253	5 253	5 253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	329	329	329	329	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	3 275	3 275	3 275	3 275	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	939	939	939	939	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	10	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	124	124	124	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	191	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	4 832	4 832	4 832	4 832	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1 152	1 152	1 152	1 152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	230	230	230	230	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	77	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	30	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	331	331	331	331	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	638	638	638	638	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	323	323	323	323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	354	354	354	354	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	165	165	165	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	114	114	114	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	2 984	2 984	2 984	2 984	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	3 144	3 144	3 144	3 144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 025	1 025	1 025	1 025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	747	747	747	747	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	216	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	80	80	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	200	200	200	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	156	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 21
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 22. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**83 628**	**83 628**	**83 628**	**83 628**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	39 585	39 585	39 585	39 585	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	44 043	44 043	44 043	44 043	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	157	157	157	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	613	613	613	613	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 216	1 216	1 216	1 216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	1 423	1 423	1 423	1 423	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	4 562	4 562	4 562	4 562	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	3 887	3 887	3 887	3 887	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	4 306	4 306	4 306	4 306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	23 421	23 421	23 421	23 421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	394	394	394	394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	900	900	900	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 156	1 156	1 156	1 156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	3 561	3 561	3 561	3 561	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	6 294	6 294	6 294	6 294	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	6 943	6 943	6 943	6 943	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	6 721	6 721	6 721	6 721	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	18 074	18 074	18 074	18 074	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
None	1 171	1 171	1 171	1 171	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	7 199	7 199	7 199	7 199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	8 197	8 197	8 197	8 197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	12 027	12 027	12 027	12 027	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	6 880	6 880	6 880	6 880	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	4 111	4 111	4 111	4 111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
None	10 070	10 070	10 070	10 070	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	19 627	19 627	19 627	19 627	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	8 083	8 083	8 083	8 083	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3 730	3 730	3 730	3 730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	1 761	1 761	1 761	1 761	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	772	772	772	772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	83 575	83 575	83 575	83 575	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	34	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	11	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	83 426	83 426	83 426	83 426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	65	65	65	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	137	137	137	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	83 136	83 136	83 136	83 136	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	492	492	492	492	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	47 726	47 726	47 726	47 726	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	996	996	996	996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	19 292	19 292	19 292	19 292	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14 604	14 604	14 604	14 604	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	30	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	27	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	567	567	567	567	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	365	365	365	365	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	22 182	22 182	22 182	22 182	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	41 328	41 328	41 328	41 328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	16 254	16 254	16 254	16 254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3 001	3 001	3 001	3 001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	635	635	635	635	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	228	228	228	228	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	4 878	4 878	4 878	4 878	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	12 807	12 807	12 807	12 807	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	6 338	6 338	6 338	6 338	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	7 468	7 468	7 468	7 468	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	3 952	3 952	3 952	3 952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	4 142	4 142	4 142	4 142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989 to March 1990	17 023	17 023	17 023	17 023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	14 577	14 577	14 577	14 577	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	4 736	4 736	4 736	4 736	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	4 311	4 311	4 311	4 311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	2 190	2 190	2 190	2 190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	1 206	1 206	1 206	1 206	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	109	109	109	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	113	113	113	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 23. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**88 179**	**88 179**	**88 179**	**88 179**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**16 041**	**16 041**	**16 041**	**16 041**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	9 486	9 486	9 486	9 486	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	10 213	10 213	10 213	10 213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	6 439	6 439	6 439	6 439	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	58 993	58 993	58 993	58 993	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	9 191	9 191	9 191	9 191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	7 140	7 140	7 140	7 140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	191	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	156	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 015**	**1 015**	**1 015**	**1 015**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	72	72	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	34	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	51	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	30	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	323	323	323	323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	24	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	335	335	335	335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	518	518	518	518	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	378	378	378	378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	24	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**4 599**	**4 599**	**4 599**	**4 599**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	192	192	192	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	92	92	92	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	258	258	258	258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	150	150	150	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	2 844	2 844	2 844	2 844	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	239	239	239	239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	371	371	371	371	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	1 647	1 647	1 647	1 647	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	46	46	46	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	2 349	2 349	2 349	2 349	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	191	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	417	417	417	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**45 657**	**45 657**	**45 657**	**45 657**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	69 237	69 237	69 237	69 237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	32 408	32 408	32 408	32 408	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**24 161**	**24 161**	**24 161**	**24 161**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	17 541	17 541	17 541	17 541	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	48	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	216	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	386	386	386	386	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	464	464	464	464	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	705	705	705	705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	742	742	742	742	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	825	825	825	825	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	2 051	2 051	2 051	2 051	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	2 187	2 187	2 187	2 187	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	3 821	3 821	3 821	3 821	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	5 981	5 981	5 981	5 981	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 635	1 635	1 635	1 635	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 929	1 929	1 929	1 929	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	6 620	6 620	6 620	6 620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	101	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	772	772	772	772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	1 379	1 379	1 379	1 379	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	1 437	1 437	1 437	1 437	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	996	996	996	996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	1 935	1 935	1 935	1 935	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	372	372	372	372	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	448	448	448	448	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**47 472**	**47 472**	**47 472**	**47 472**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	74	74	74	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	155	155	155	155	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	163	163	163	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	396	396	396	396	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	709	709	709	709	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	1 224	1 224	1 224	1 224	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	2 258	2 258	2 258	2 258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	2 667	2 667	2 667	2 667	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	3 156	3 156	3 156	3 156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	3 685	3 685	3 685	3 685	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	3 624	3 624	3 624	3 624	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	3 537	3 537	3 537	3 537	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	3 650	3 650	3 650	3 650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	2 798	2 798	2 798	2 798	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	9 916	9 916	9 916	9 916	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	8 280	8 280	8 280	8 280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	1 180	1 180	1 180	1 180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	671	671	671	671	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	752	752	752	752	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 24. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**152 446**	**152 446**	**152 446**	**152 446**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**38 501**	**38 501**	**38 501**	**38 501**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	20 064	20 064	20 064	20 064	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	18 752	18 752	18 752	18 752	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	15 559	15 559	15 559	15 559	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	23 785	23 785	23 785	23 785	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	22 302	22 302	22 302	22 302	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	263	263	263	263	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	18 843	18 843	18 843	18 843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	865	865	865	865	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	537	537	537	537	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**4 454**	**4 454**	**4 454**	**4 454**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	817	817	817	817	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	114	114	114	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	1 105	1 105	1 105	1 105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	220	220	220	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	800	800	800	800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	600	600	600	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	2 413	2 413	2 413	2 413	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	62	62	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	1 988	1 988	1 988	1 988	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	162	162	162	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	145	145	145	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**25 481**	**25 481**	**25 481**	**25 481**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	1 540	1 540	1 540	1 540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	747	747	747	747	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	10 205	10 205	10 205	10 205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	7 692	7 692	7 692	7 692	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	6 820	6 820	6 820	6 820	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	9 944	9 944	9 944	9 944	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	6 971	6 971	6 971	6 971	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	5 069	5 069	5 069	5 069	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	447	447	447	447	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	20 620	20 620	20 620	20 620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	3 625	3 625	3 625	3 625	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	3 918	3 918	3 918	3 918	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**24 297**	**24 297**	**24 297**	**24 297**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	39 021	39 021	39 021	39 021	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	19 564	19 564	19 564	19 564	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**48 350**	**48 350**	**48 350**	**48 350**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	28 644	28 644	28 644	28 644	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	252	252	252	252	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	1 055	1 055	1 055	1 055	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	2 765	2 765	2 765	2 765	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	3 168	3 168	3 168	3 168	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	3 132	3 132	3 132	3 132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	2 997	2 997	2 997	2 997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	2 835	2 835	2 835	2 835	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	2 697	2 697	2 697	2 697	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	2 332	2 332	2 332	2 332	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	3 792	3 792	3 792	3 792	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	1 726	1 726	1 726	1 726	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	1 188	1 188	1 188	1 188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	705	705	705	705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	733	733	733	733	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	818	818	818	818	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	19 706	19 706	19 706	19 706	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	930	930	930	930	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	6 327	6 327	6 327	6 327	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	7 542	7 542	7 542	7 542	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	3 226	3 226	3 226	3 226	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	916	916	916	916	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	765	765	765	765	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	229	229	229	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	248	248	248	248	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**97 612**	**97 612**	**97 612**	**97 612**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	4 099	4 099	4 099	4 099	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	6 146	6 146	6 146	6 146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	3 677	3 677	3 677	3 677	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	3 777	3 777	3 777	3 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	5 929	5 929	5 929	5 929	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	8 971	8 971	8 971	8 971	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	12 130	12 130	12 130	12 130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	11 835	11 835	11 835	11 835	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	10 419	10 419	10 419	10 419	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	7 901	7 901	7 901	7 901	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	5 095	5 095	5 095	5 095	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	4 613	4 613	4 613	4 613	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	2 327	2 327	2 327	2 327	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	2 023	2 023	2 023	2 023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	5 050	5 050	5 050	5 050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	2 269	2 269	2 269	2 269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	1 351	1 351	1 351	1 351	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	414	414	414	414	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	433	433	433	433	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 24
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 25. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**687**	**687**	**687**	**687**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**159**	**159**	**159**	**159**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	68	68	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	116	116	116	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	31	31	31	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 002	17 002	17 002	17 002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	91	91	91	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	90	90	90	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	11	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	10	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**148**	**148**	**148**	**148**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	35	35	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	35	35	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	12	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	73	73	73	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	34	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	110	110	110	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	36	36	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**24 554**	**24 554**	**24 554**	**24 554**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	41 458	41 458	41 458	41 458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	17 917	17 917	17 917	17 917	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**142**	**142**	**142**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	77	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	9	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	9	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	769	769	769	769	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	880	880	880	880	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	65	65	65	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	26	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	19	19	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	241	241	241	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	276	276	276	276	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**498**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	27	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	26	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	10	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	27	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	40	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	57	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	42	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	37	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	43	43	43	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	17	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	72	72	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	16	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	26	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	10	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	452	452	452	452	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	504	504	504	504	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 25
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 26. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**3 963**	**3 963**	**3 963**	**3 963**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**529**	**529**	**529**	**529**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	196	196	196	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	220	220	220	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	173	173	173	173	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	30 237	30 237	30 237	30 237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	249	249	249	249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	340	340	340	340	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**88**	**88**	**88**	**88**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	23	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	32	32	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	27	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	42	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**692**	**692**	**692**	**692**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	152	152	152	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	72	72	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	28	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	323	323	323	323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	71	71	71	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	132	132	132	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	205	205	205	205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	438	438	438	438	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	44	44	44	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	179	179	179	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**29 527**	**29 527**	**29 527**	**29 527**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	50 553	50 553	50 553	50 553	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	21 878	21 878	21 878	21 878	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**605**	**605**	**605**	**605**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	404	404	404	404	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	12	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	29	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	9	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	34	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	41	41	41	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	11	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	49	49	49	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	50	50	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	56	56	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	105	105	105	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 295	1 295	1 295	1 295	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 471	1 471	1 471	1 471	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	201	201	201	201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	40	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	56	56	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	37	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	29	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	32	32	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	289	289	289	289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	341	341	341	341	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	37	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	95	95	95	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	37	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	40	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	31	31	31	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	118	118	118	118	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	86	86	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	190	190	190	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	269	269	269	269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	280	280	280	280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	261	261	261	261	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	264	264	264	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	228	228	228	228	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	121	121	121	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	383	383	383	383	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	293	293	293	293	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	47	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	585	585	585	585	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	640	640	640	640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 27. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**10 121**	**10 121**	**10 121**	**10 121**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**1 031**	**1 031**	**1 031**	**1 031**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	241	241	241	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	560	560	560	560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	386	386	386	386	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	23 863	23 863	23 863	23 863	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	617	617	617	617	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	666	666	666	666	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	36	36	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	25	25	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**78**	**78**	**78**	**78**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	26	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	17	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	17	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	26	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	64	64	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	16	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**1 607**	**1 607**	**1 607**	**1 607**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	381	381	381	381	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	316	316	316	316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	429	429	429	429	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	282	282	282	282	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	963	963	963	963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	190	190	190	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	109	109	109	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	511	511	511	511	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	43	43	43	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	1 096	1 096	1 096	1 096	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	179	179	179	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	756	756	756	756	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**26 388**	**26 388**	**26 388**	**26 388**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	45 950	45 950	45 950	45 950	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	23 500	23 500	23 500	23 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 066**	**1 066**	**1 066**	**1 066**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	877	877	877	877	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	38	38	38	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	19	19	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	47	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	109	109	109	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	101	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	147	147	147	147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	77	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	158	158	158	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	156	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 169	1 169	1 169	1 169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 473	1 473	1 473	1 473	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	189	189	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	12	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	48	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	17	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	48	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	43	43	43	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	385	385	385	385	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	379	379	379	379	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**8 187**	**8 187**	**8 187**	**8 187**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	33	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	94	94	94	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	63	63	63	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	193	193	193	193	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	493	493	493	493	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	788	788	788	788	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	786	786	786	786	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	1 084	1 084	1 084	1 084	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	995	995	995	995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	722	722	722	722	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	621	621	621	621	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	536	536	536	536	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	355	355	355	355	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	792	792	792	792	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	376	376	376	376	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	156	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	519	519	519	519	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	565	565	565	565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 27
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 28. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Occupied housing units	**83 628**	**83 628**	**83 628**	**83 628**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**15 498**	**15 498**	**15 498**	**15 498**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	9 316	9 316	9 316	9 316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	9 901	9 901	9 901	9 901	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	6 259	6 259	6 259	6 259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	60 033	60 033	60 033	60 033	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	8 884	8 884	8 884	8 884	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	6 777	6 777	6 777	6 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	191	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	156	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**985**	**985**	**985**	**985**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	72	72	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	34	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	51	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	30	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	319	319	319	319	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	17	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	329	329	329	329	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	498	498	498	498	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	378	378	378	378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	24	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**4 045**	**4 045**	**4 045**	**4 045**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	119	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	40	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	139	139	139	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	81	81	81	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	2 559	2 559	2 559	2 559	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	202	202	202	202	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	335	335	335	335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	1 471	1 471	1 471	1 471	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	2 037	2 037	2 037	2 037	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	168	168	168	168	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	205	205	205	205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**46 741**	**46 741**	**46 741**	**46 741**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	69 768	69 768	69 768	69 768	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	33 325	33 325	33 325	33 325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**23 600**	**23 600**	**23 600**	**23 600**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	17 120	17 120	17 120	17 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	48	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	216	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	380	380	380	380	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	456	456	456	456	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	678	678	678	678	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	711	711	711	711	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	780	780	780	780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	1 989	1 989	1 989	1 989	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	2 160	2 160	2 160	2 160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	5 861	5 861	5 861	5 861	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 638	1 638	1 638	1 638	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 932	1 932	1 932	1 932	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	6 480	6 480	6 480	6 480	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	101	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	751	751	751	751	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	1 354	1 354	1 354	1 354	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	1 420	1 420	1 420	1 420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	954	954	954	954	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	1 900	1 900	1 900	1 900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	371	371	371	371	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	450	450	450	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**44 004**	**44 004**	**44 004**	**44 004**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	66	66	66	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	126	126	126	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	146	146	146	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	378	378	378	378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	627	627	627	627	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	1 087	1 087	1 087	1 087	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	1 986	1 986	1 986	1 986	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	2 394	2 394	2 394	2 394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	2 759	2 759	2 759	2 759	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	3 311	3 311	3 311	3 311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	3 321	3 321	3 321	3 321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	3 251	3 251	3 251	3 251	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	3 335	3 335	3 335	3 335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	2 621	2 621	2 621	2 621	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	9 455	9 455	9 455	9 455	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	8 021	8 021	8 021	8 021	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	1 120	1 120	1 120	1 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	680	680	680	680	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	762	762	762	762	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 29. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**24 161**	**24 161**	**24 161**	**24 161**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	24 161	24 161	24 161	24 161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	5 521	5 521	5 521	5 521	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	3 777	3 777	3 777	3 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	3 821	3 821	3 821	3 821	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	3 435	3 435	3 435	3 435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 408	2 408	2 408	2 408	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 560	1 560	1 560	1 560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	1 894	1 894	1 894	1 894	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	1 592	1 592	1 592	1 592	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	153	153	153	153	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	1 628	1 628	1 628	1 628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	322	322	322	322	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	165	165	165	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	96	96	96	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	77	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	840	840	840	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	128	128	128	128	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	1 737	1 737	1 737	1 737	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	896	896	896	896	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	146	146	146	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	130	130	130	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	66	66	66	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	499	499	499	499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	2 478	2 478	2 478	2 478	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 106	1 106	1 106	1 106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	264	264	264	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	234	234	234	234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	267	267	267	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	604	604	604	604	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	18 318	18 318	18 318	18 318	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	10 795	10 795	10 795	10 795	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	2 860	2 860	2 860	2 860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	1 948	1 948	1 948	1 948	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 543	1 543	1 543	1 543	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**47 472**	**47 472**	**47 472**	**47 472**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	47 472	47 472	47 472	47 472	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	2 584	2 584	2 584	2 584	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	5 489	5 489	5 489	5 489	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	7 398	7 398	7 398	7 398	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7 565	7 565	7 565	7 565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5 732	5 732	5 732	5 732	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	3 837	3 837	3 837	3 837	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	5 637	5 637	5 637	5 637	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	7 323	7 323	7 323	7 323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	1 907	1 907	1 907	1 907	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	4 923	4 923	4 923	4 923	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	79	79	79	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	3 970	3 970	3 970	3 970	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	827	827	827	827	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	6 826	6 826	6 826	6 826	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	180	180	180	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	352	352	352	352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	529	529	529	529	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	819	819	819	819	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4 657	4 657	4 657	4 657	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	289	289	289	289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	13 669	13 669	13 669	13 669	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	3 008	3 008	3 008	3 008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 778	2 778	2 778	2 778	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 875	1 875	1 875	1 875	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	3 393	3 393	3 393	3 393	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	280	280	280	280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	22 054	22 054	22 054	22 054	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	12 941	12 941	12 941	12 941	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	4 191	4 191	4 191	4 191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 346	2 346	2 346	2 346	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 125	1 125	1 125	1 125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	940	940	940	940	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	511	511	511	511	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 30. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**48 350**	**48 350**	**48 350**	**48 350**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	48 350	48 350	48 350	48 350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	13 218	13 218	13 218	13 218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	8 885	8 885	8 885	8 885	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	7 177	7 177	7 177	7 177	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	5 221	5 221	5 221	5 221	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	3 651	3 651	3 651	3 651	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	2 461	2 461	2 461	2 461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	3 311	3 311	3 311	3 311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	3 808	3 808	3 808	3 808	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	618	618	618	618	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	10 801	10 801	10 801	10 801	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 723	2 723	2 723	2 723	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 137	1 137	1 137	1 137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	952	952	952	952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	833	833	833	833	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4 638	4 638	4 638	4 638	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	518	518	518	518	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	10 205	10 205	10 205	10 205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	5 704	5 704	5 704	5 704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 092	1 092	1 092	1 092	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	852	852	852	852	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	763	763	763	763	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 735	1 735	1 735	1 735	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	59	59	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	9 096	9 096	9 096	9 096	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	5 999	5 999	5 999	5 999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 143	1 143	1 143	1 143	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	942	942	942	942	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	471	471	471	471	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	526	526	526	526	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	18 248	18 248	18 248	18 248	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	14 854	14 854	14 854	14 854	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 849	1 849	1 849	1 849	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	905	905	905	905	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	394	394	394	394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	220	220	220	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	26	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**97 612**	**97 612**	**97 612**	**97 612**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	97 612	97 612	97 612	97 612	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	6 184	6 184	6 184	6 184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	12 181	12 181	12 181	12 181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	13 555	13 555	13 555	13 555	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	13 406	13 406	13 406	13 406	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	12 269	12 269	12 269	12 269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7 806	7 806	7 806	7 806	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	10 881	10 881	10 881	10 881	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	17 092	17 092	17 092	17 092	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4 238	4 238	4 238	4 238	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	27 701	27 701	27 701	27 701	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 748	1 748	1 748	1 748	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 364	1 364	1 364	1 364	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 780	2 780	2 780	2 780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 599	1 599	1 599	1 599	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	16 957	16 957	16 957	16 957	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	3 253	3 253	3 253	3 253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	22 079	22 079	22 079	22 079	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 426	2 426	2 426	2 426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	2 793	2 793	2 793	2 793	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	3 848	3 848	3 848	3 848	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	3 726	3 726	3 726	3 726	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	8 924	8 924	8 924	8 924	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	362	362	362	362	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	27 264	27 264	27 264	27 264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	10 922	10 922	10 922	10 922	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7 317	7 317	7 317	7 317	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	4 749	4 749	4 749	4 749	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	2 097	2 097	2 097	2 097	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 881	1 881	1 881	1 881	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	298	298	298	298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	20 568	20 568	20 568	20 568	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	16 824	16 824	16 824	16 824	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 932	1 932	1 932	1 932	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	892	892	892	892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	384	384	384	384	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	211	211	211	211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	325	325	325	325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 31. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**142**	**142**	**142**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	142	142	142	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	27	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	41	41	41	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	37	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	32	32	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	5	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	37	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	28	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	33	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	20	20	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	40	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	24	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	498	498	498	498	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	48	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	56	56	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	32	32	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	57	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	52	52	52	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	51	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	64	64	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	113	113	113	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	25	25	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	163	163	163	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	17	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	120	120	120	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	101	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	24	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	37	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	121	121	121	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	35	35	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	40	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	20	20	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	113	113	113	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	79	79	79	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	10	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 32. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**605**	**605**	**605**	**605**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	605	605	605	605	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	187	187	187	187	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	105	105	105	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	48	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	67	67	67	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	60	60	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	34	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	57	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	36	36	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	11	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	25	25	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	14	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	11	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	86	86	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	39	39	39	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	40	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	95	95	95	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	47	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	24	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	399	399	399	399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	254	254	254	254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	59	59	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	51	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	20	20	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	2 780	2 780	2 780	2 780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	91	91	91	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	200	200	200	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	462	462	462	462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	327	327	327	327	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	241	241	241	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	207	207	207	207	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	435	435	435	435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	628	628	628	628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	189	189	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	651	651	651	651	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	19	19	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	13	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	47	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	17	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	406	406	406	406	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	149	149	149	149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	603	603	603	603	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	45	45	45	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	51	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	41	41	41	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	63	63	63	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	388	388	388	388	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	704	704	704	704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	155	155	155	155	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	97	97	97	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	116	116	116	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	104	104	104	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	216	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	16	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	822	822	822	822	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	534	534	534	534	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	166	166	166	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	37	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	23	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	53	53	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	9	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 33. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 066**	**1 066**	**1 066**	**1 066**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	1 066	1 066	1 066	1 066	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	156	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	129	129	129	129	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	162	162	162	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	119	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	111	111	111	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	122	122	122	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	159	159	159	159	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	8	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	158	158	158	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	102	102	102	102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	122	122	122	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	42	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	24	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	56	56	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	213	213	213	213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	53	53	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	50	50	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	36	36	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	49	49	49	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	573	573	573	573	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	269	269	269	269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	126	126	126	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	57	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	47	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	74	74	74	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**8 187**	**8 187**	**8 187**	**8 187**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	8 187	8 187	8 187	8 187	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	254	254	254	254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	1 024	1 024	1 024	1 024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	1 114	1 114	1 114	1 114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 056	1 056	1 056	1 056	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	920	920	920	920	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	679	679	679	679	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	1 144	1 144	1 144	1 144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	1 616	1 616	1 616	1 616	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	380	380	380	380	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	1 506	1 506	1 506	1 506	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	34	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	52	52	52	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 180	1 180	1 180	1 180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	233	233	233	233	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	1 777	1 777	1 777	1 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	42	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	95	95	95	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	191	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	211	211	211	211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 188	1 188	1 188	1 188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	50	50	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	2 705	2 705	2 705	2 705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	668	668	668	668	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	678	678	678	678	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	540	540	540	540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	435	435	435	435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	342	342	342	342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	42	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	2 199	2 199	2 199	2 199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 648	1 648	1 648	1 648	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	276	276	276	276	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	137	137	137	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	33	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	50	50	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	55	55	55	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table 34. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
			Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area					
		Total	Total	Central place	Urban fringe	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	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**23 600**	**23 600**	**23 600**	**23 600**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	23 600	23 600	23 600	23 600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	5 449	5 449	5 449	5 449	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	3 704	3 704	3 704	3 704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	3 763	3 763	3 763	3 763	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	3 362	3 362	3 362	3 362	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 347	2 347	2 347	2 347	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 502	1 502	1 502	1 502	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	1 814	1 814	1 814	1 814	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	1 510	1 510	1 510	1 510	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	149	149	149	149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	1 555	1 555	1 555	1 555	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	309	309	309	309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	158	158	158	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	84	84	84	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	77	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	803	803	803	803	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	124	124	124	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	1 677	1 677	1 677	1 677	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	876	876	876	876	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	146	146	146	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	130	130	130	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	55	55	55	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	470	470	470	470	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	2 395	2 395	2 395	2 395	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 074	1 074	1 074	1 074	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	264	264	264	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	217	217	217	217	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	255	255	255	255	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	582	582	582	582	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	17 973	17 973	17 973	17 973	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	10 657	10 657	10 657	10 657	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	2 794	2 794	2 794	2 794	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	1 916	1 916	1 916	1 916	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 115	1 115	1 115	1 115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 469	1 469	1 469	1 469	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	22	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**44 004**	**44 004**	**44 004**	**44 004**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	44 004	44 004	44 004	44 004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	2 484	2 484	2 484	2 484	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	5 047	5 047	5 047	5 047	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	6 975	6 975	6 975	6 975	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7 146	7 146	7 146	7 146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5 301	5 301	5 301	5 301	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	3 504	3 504	3 504	3 504	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	5 071	5 071	5 071	5 071	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	6 717	6 717	6 717	6 717	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	1 759	1 759	1 759	1 759	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	4 437	4 437	4 437	4 437	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	73	73	73	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	3 590	3 590	3 590	3 590	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	735	735	735	735	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	6 073	6 073	6 073	6 073	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	179	179	179	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	314	314	314	314	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	433	433	433	433	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	754	754	754	754	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4 122	4 122	4 122	4 122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	271	271	271	271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	12 447	12 447	12 447	12 447	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 107	2 107	2 107	2 107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	2 739	2 739	2 739	2 739	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 523	2 523	2 523	2 523	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 634	1 634	1 634	1 634	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	3 172	3 172	3 172	3 172	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	272	272	272	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	21 047	21 047	21 047	21 047	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	12 213	12 213	12 213	12 213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	4 079	4 079	4 079	4 079	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 272	2 272	2 272	2 272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 098	1 098	1 098	1 098	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	904	904	904	904	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	481	481	481	481	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table 35. **Structural Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS											
All housing units	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied	97 085	97 085	97 085	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied	152 549	152 549	152 549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant for sale only	2 930	2 930	2 930	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant for rent	13 218	13 218	13 218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 879	1 879	1 879	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other vacants	10 828	10 828	10 828	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Condominium housing units	**28 628**	**28 628**	**28 628**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied	15 993	15 993	15 993	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied	9 933	9 933	9 933	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant	2 702	2 702	2 702	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
All housing units	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	1 649	1 649	1 649	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	4 731	4 731	4 731	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	9 048	9 048	9 048	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	23 279	23 279	23 279	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	41 412	41 412	41 412	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	43 176	43 176	43 176	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	50 328	50 328	50 328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	104 866	104 866	104 866	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	1947	1947	1947	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**97 085**	**97 085**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	237	237	237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	908	908	908	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	2 091	2 091	2 091	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	3 539	3 539	3 539	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	7 983	7 983	7 983	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	12 272	12 272	12 272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	19 857	19 857	19 857	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	50 198	50 198	50 198	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	1940–	1940–	1940–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**152 549**	**152 549**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	1 055	1 055	1 055	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	3 201	3 201	3 201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	6 031	6 031	6 031	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	17 564	17 564	17 564	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	28 730	28 730	28 730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	26 730	26 730	26 730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	25 764	25 764	25 764	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	43 474	43 474	43 474	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	1953	1953	1953	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
All housing units	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	30 231	30 231	30 231	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	90 138	90 138	90 138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	67 144	67 144	67 144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	59 648	59 648	59 648	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	21 689	21 689	21 689	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	9 639	9 639	9 639	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	26 952	26 952	26 952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	79 589	79 589	79 589	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	59 087	59 087	59 087	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	55 010	55 010	55 010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	20 169	20 169	20 169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	8 827	8 827	8 827	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All housing units	**278 489**	**278 489**	**278 489**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
PLUMBING FACILITIES											
Complete plumbing facilities	276 239	276 239	276 239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 250	2 250	2 250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	278 190	278 190	278 190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	151	151	151	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	118	118	118	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	276 481	276 481	276 481	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	575	575	575	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	1 433	1 433	1 433	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2 229	2 229	2 229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median rooms	4.1	4.1	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SECOND MORTGAGE OR HOME EQUITY LOAN											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**	**73 658**	**73 658**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
With second mortgage or home equity loan	10 642	10 642	10 642	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No second mortgage or home equity loan	63 016	63 016	63 016	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	**15 993**	**15 993**	**15 993**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Median selected monthly owner costs:											
With a mortgage (dollars)	990	990	990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged (dollars)	449	449	449	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median value (dollars)	112 300	112 300	112 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOBILE HOMES											
Owner-occupied mobile homes	**26**	**26**	**26**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Median selected monthly owner costs:											
With a mortgage (dollars)	750+	750+	750+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged (dollars)	364	364	364	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table 36. Fuel, Occupancy, and Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	158 471	158 471	158 471	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 931	4 931	4 931	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	51 221	51 221	51 221	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	31 122	31 122	31 122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	76	76	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	65	65	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	136	136	136	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	1 550	1 550	1 550	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	2 062	2 062	2 062	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	93 383	93 383	93 383	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	103 256	103 256	103 256	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	40 995	40 995	40 995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	9 361	9 361	9 361	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	2 072	2 072	2 072	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	567	567	567	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**97 085**	**97 085**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	7 955	7 955	7 955	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	20 381	20 381	20 381	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	12 426	12 426	12 426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	20 352	20 352	20 352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	16 165	16 165	16 165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	19 806	19 806	19 806	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**152 549**	**152 549**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	43 588	43 588	43 588	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	46 566	46 566	46 566	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	24 521	24 521	24 521	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	23 539	23 539	23 539	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	9 788	9 788	9 788	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	4 547	4 547	4 547	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**97 085**	**97 085**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	372	372	372	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less	344	344	344	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**152 549**	**152 549**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 213	1 213	1 213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less	882	882	882	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	331	331	331	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TELEPHONE IN UNIT											
Telephone in unit	239 105	239 105	239 105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	10 529	10 529	10 529	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**55 582**	**55 582**	**55 582**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied	29 900	29 900	29 900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	29 493	29 493	29 493	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	22 325	22 325	22 325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	33 943	33 943	33 943	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	32 044	32 044	32 044	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	277	277	277	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	26 596	26 596	26 596	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	1 094	1 094	1 094	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	731	731	731	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**5 632**	**5 632**	**5 632**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	914	914	914	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	167	167	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	1 201	1 201	1 201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	272	272	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	3 037	3 037	3 037	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	1 164	1 164	1 164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	645	645	645	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	2 634	2 634	2 634	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 147	4 147	4 147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	3 012	3 012	3 012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	62	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	2 428	2 428	2 428	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	186	186	186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	165	165	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**31 749**	**31 749**	**31 749**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	2 172	2 172	2 172	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	1 150	1 150	1 150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	10 766	10 766	10 766	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	8 035	8 035	8 035	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	7 958	7 958	7 958	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	10 547	10 547	10 547	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	10 436	10 436	10 436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	7 580	7 580	7 580	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 555	4 555	4 555	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7 186	7 186	7 186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	512	512	512	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	24 130	24 130	24 130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	3 986	3 986	3 986	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	5 003	5 003	5 003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 36
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**249 634**	**249 634**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Median income (dollars)	30 419	30 419	30 419	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	97 085	97 085	97 085	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median income (dollars)	49 436	49 436	49 436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied	152 549	152 549	152 549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median income (dollars)	22 967	22 967	22 967	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**	**73 658**	**73 658**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	46 967	46 967	46 967	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	272	272	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	1 121	1 121	1 121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	2 878	2 878	2 878	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	3 431	3 431	3 431	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	3 554	3 554	3 554	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	3 476	3 476	3 476	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	3 612	3 612	3 612	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	3 534	3 534	3 534	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	3 206	3 206	3 206	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	5 961	5 961	5 961	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	3 998	3 998	3 998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	5 109	5 109	5 109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	6 815	6 815	6 815	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	946	946	946	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 240	1 240	1 240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	26 691	26 691	26 691	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	1 050	1 050	1 050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	7 216	7 216	7 216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	9 009	9 009	9 009	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	4 719	4 719	4 719	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	1 952	1 952	1 952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	2 745	2 745	2 745	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	250	250	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	298	298	298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
With a mortgage	46 967	46 967	46 967	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	5 782	5 782	5 782	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	8 107	8 107	8 107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	8 782	8 782	8 782	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7 220	7 220	7 220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5 258	5 258	5 258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	3 411	3 411	3 411	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	8 185	8 185	8 185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	222	222	222	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.5	20.5	20.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	26 691	26 691	26 691	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	13 230	13 230	13 230	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	4 755	4 755	4 755	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	2 352	2 352	2 352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 550	1 550	1 550	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	953	953	953	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	684	684	684	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	2 598	2 598	2 598	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	569	569	569	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**	**152 069**	**152 069**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	4 253	4 253	4 253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	6 479	6 479	6 479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	3 955	3 955	3 955	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	4 271	4 271	4 271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	6 777	6 777	6 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	10 606	10 606	10 606	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	14 913	14 913	14 913	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	15 109	15 109	15 109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	14 418	14 418	14 418	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	12 338	12 338	12 338	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	9 351	9 351	9 351	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	8 738	8 738	8 738	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	6 429	6 429	6 429	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	5 149	5 149	5 149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	15 649	15 649	15 649	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	10 977	10 977	10 977	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	2 657	2 657	2 657	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	479	479	479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	538	538	538	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 37
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 38. Household Income Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**	**73 658**	**73 658**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	73 658	73 658	73 658	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	19 012	19 012	19 012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	12 862	12 862	12 862	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	11 134	11 134	11 134	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8 770	8 770	8 770	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6 211	6 211	6 211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4 095	4 095	4 095	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	5 306	5 306	5 306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	5 477	5 477	5 477	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	791	791	791	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.0	17.0	17.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	12 543	12 543	12 543	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	3 060	3 060	3 060	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 316	1 316	1 316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	1 054	1 054	1 054	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	918	918	918	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5 533	5 533	5 533	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	662	662	662	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.8	32.8	32.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	12 126	12 126	12 126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	6 700	6 700	6 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 238	1 238	1 238	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	997	997	997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	843	843	843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	2 289	2 289	2 289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	59	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.1	18.1	18.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	11 823	11 823	11 823	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	7 214	7 214	7 214	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 428	1 428	1 428	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	1 211	1 211	1 211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	765	765	765	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 183	1 183	1 183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.7	15.7	15.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	37 166	37 166	37 166	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	26 034	26 034	26 034	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	4 788	4 788	4 788	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 949	2 949	2 949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 569	1 569	1 569	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 778	1 778	1 778	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.3	14.3	14.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**	**152 069**	**152 069**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	152 069	152 069	152 069	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	9 016	9 016	9 016	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	18 422	18 422	18 422	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	21 989	21 989	21 989	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	21 872	21 872	21 872	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	18 650	18 650	18 650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12 163	12 163	12 163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	17 458	17 458	17 458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	25 959	25 959	25 959	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	6 540	6 540	6 540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	25.4	25.4	25.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	34 223	34 223	34 223	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 803	1 803	1 803	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 398	1 398	1 398	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 944	2 944	2 944	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 651	1 651	1 651	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	22 066	22 066	22 066	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4 361	4 361	4 361	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	30 379	30 379	30 379	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 707	2 707	2 707	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	3 250	3 250	3 250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	4 507	4 507	4 507	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4 730	4 730	4 730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	14 497	14 497	14 497	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	688	688	688	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	34.6	34.6	34.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	42 969	42 969	42 969	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	13 810	13 810	13 810	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	10 799	10 799	10 799	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	7 846	7 846	7 846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4 244	4 244	4 244	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5 642	5 642	5 642	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	628	628	628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	23.4	23.4	23.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	44 498	44 498	44 498	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	31 107	31 107	31 107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	6 425	6 425	6 425	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	3 353	3 353	3 353	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 538	1 538	1 538	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 212	1 212	1 212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	863	863	863	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.7	15.7	15.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 38
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 39. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**88 179**	**88 179**	**88 179**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	40 659	40 659	40 659	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	47 520	47 520	47 520	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	157	157	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	624	624	624	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 285	1 285	1 285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	1 470	1 470	1 470	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	4 678	4 678	4 678	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	4 041	4 041	4 041	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	4 436	4 436	4 436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	23 968	23 968	23 968	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	424	424	424	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	981	981	981	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 270	1 270	1 270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	3 988	3 988	3 988	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	6 718	6 718	6 718	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	7 436	7 436	7 436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	7 499	7 499	7 499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	19 204	19 204	19 204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	1 270	1 270	1 270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	7 452	7 452	7 452	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	8 449	8 449	8 449	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	12 316	12 316	12 316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	7 022	7 022	7 022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	4 150	4 150	4 150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	11 368	11 368	11 368	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	21 189	21 189	21 189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	8 467	8 467	8 467	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3 888	3 888	3 888	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	1 818	1 818	1 818	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	790	790	790	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	88 103	88 103	88 103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	87 952	87 952	87 952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	65	65	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	162	162	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	87 615	87 615	87 615	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	564	564	564	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	50 071	50 071	50 071	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 123	1 123	1 123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	20 753	20 753	20 753	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 074	15 074	15 074	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	630	630	630	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	443	443	443	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	24 076	24 076	24 076	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	43 313	43 313	43 313	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	16 813	16 813	16 813	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3 102	3 102	3 102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	647	647	647	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	228	228	228	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	5 087	5 087	5 087	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	13 122	13 122	13 122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	6 557	6 557	6 557	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	7 636	7 636	7 636	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	4 046	4 046	4 046	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	4 211	4 211	4 211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	18 317	18 317	18 317	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	15 899	15 899	15 899	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	5 152	5 152	5 152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	4 656	4 656	4 656	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	2 281	2 281	2 281	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	1 215	1 215	1 215	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**40 659**	**40 659**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	114	114	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**47 520**	**47 520**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	204	204	204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	81	81	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 39
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 40. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**152 446**	**152 446**	**152 446**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	54 402	54 402	54 402	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	98 044	98 044	98 044	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	80	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	262	262	262	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	740	740	740	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	1 951	1 951	1 951	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	3 049	3 049	3 049	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	7 972	7 972	7 972	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	15 075	15 075	15 075	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	25 273	25 273	25 273	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	540	540	540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	1 949	1 949	1 949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	4 435	4 435	4 435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	12 748	12 748	12 748	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	21 064	21 064	21 064	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	18 229	18 229	18 229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	17 212	17 212	17 212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	21 867	21 867	21 867	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	511	511	511	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	3 297	3 297	3 297	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	10 554	10 554	10 554	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	28 737	28 737	28 737	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	8 611	8 611	8 611	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	2 692	2 692	2 692	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	10 977	10 977	10 977	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	44 215	44 215	44 215	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	30 306	30 306	30 306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	9 232	9 232	9 232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	2 365	2 365	2 365	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	949	949	949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	152 260	152 260	152 260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	19	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	90	90	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	151 005	151 005	151 005	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	381	381	381	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	1 060	1 060	1 060	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	151 630	151 630	151 630	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	816	816	816	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	103 229	103 229	103 229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 654	3 654	3 654	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	27 613	27 613	27 613	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 433	15 433	15 433	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	44	44	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	109	109	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	843	843	843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	1 493	1 493	1 493	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	65 094	65 094	65 094	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	56 625	56 625	56 625	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	23 048	23 048	23 048	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	6 025	6 025	6 025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	1 363	1 363	1 363	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	291	291	291	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	2 524	2 524	2 524	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	6 623	6 623	6 623	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	5 565	5 565	5 565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	12 330	12 330	12 330	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	11 926	11 926	11 926	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	15 434	15 434	15 434	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	22 495	22 495	22 495	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	28 330	28 330	28 330	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	18 351	18 351	18 351	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	18 324	18 324	18 324	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	7 312	7 312	7 312	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	3 232	3 232	3 232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**54 402**	**54 402**	**54 402**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	251	251	251	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**98 044**	**98 044**	**98 044**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	899	899	899	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	181	181	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 40
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 41. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**687**	**687**	**687**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	189	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	498	498	498	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**189**	**189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	60	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	68	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	39	39	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	53	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	79	79	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	69	69	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	104	104	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**189**	**189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	99	99	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	75	75	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	255	255	255	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	46	46	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	687	687	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	675	675	675	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	687	687	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	457	457	457	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	157	157	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	339	339	339	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	186	186	186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**189**	**189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	52	52	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	62	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	39	39	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	148	148	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	161	161	161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	86	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	70	70	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**189**	**189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 41
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 42. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**3 963**	**3 963**	**3 963**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 183	1 183	1 183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	2 780	2 780	2 780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	46	46	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	68	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	183	183	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	167	167	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	138	138	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	569	569	569	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	35	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	189	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	267	267	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	404	404	404	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	458	458	458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	436	436	436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	872	872	872	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	88	88	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	303	303	303	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	239	239	239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	315	315	315	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	137	137	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	1 145	1 145	1 145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1 106	1 106	1 106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	356	356	356	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	88	88	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	63	63	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	3 963	3 963	3 963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	3 959	3 959	3 959	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	3 932	3 932	3 932	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	31	31	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	2 421	2 421	2 421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	45	45	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	1 212	1 212	1 212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	254	254	254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	1 682	1 682	1 682	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1 558	1 558	1 558	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	580	580	580	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	38	38	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	237	237	237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	370	370	370	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	229	229	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	183	183	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	106	106	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	58	58	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	1 219	1 219	1 219	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	836	836	836	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	450	450	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	168	168	168	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	85	85	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 183**	**1 183**	**1 183**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 42
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 43. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**10 121**	**10 121**	**10 121**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 925	1 925	1 925	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	8 196	8 196	8 196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	106	106	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	90	90	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	213	213	213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	234	234	234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	279	279	279	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	982	982	982	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	59	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	257	257	257	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	1 017	1 017	1 017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	1 039	1 039	1 039	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	1 256	1 256	1 256	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	1 437	1 437	1 437	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	2 915	2 915	2 915	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	157	157	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	479	479	479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	423	423	423	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	484	484	484	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	263	263	263	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	3 212	3 212	3 212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	3 418	3 418	3 418	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1 079	1 079	1 079	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	297	297	297	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	120	120	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	70	70	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	10 093	10 093	10 093	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	9 999	9 999	9 999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	62	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	60	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	10 015	10 015	10 015	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	106	106	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	5 253	5 253	5 253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	329	329	329	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	3 275	3 275	3 275	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	939	939	939	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	124	124	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	4 832	4 832	4 832	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	3 800	3 800	3 800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1 152	1 152	1 152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	230	230	230	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	331	331	331	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	638	638	638	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	323	323	323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	354	354	354	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	165	165	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	114	114	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	2 984	2 984	2 984	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	3 144	3 144	3 144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 025	1 025	1 025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	747	747	747	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	80	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 925**	**1 925**	**1 925**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 196**	**8 196**	**8 196**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	200	200	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 44. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**83 628**	**83 628**	**83 628**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	39 585	39 585	39 585	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	44 043	44 043	44 043	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	157	157	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	613	613	613	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 216	1 216	1 216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	1 423	1 423	1 423	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	4 562	4 562	4 562	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	3 887	3 887	3 887	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	4 306	4 306	4 306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	23 421	23 421	23 421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	394	394	394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	900	900	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	1 156	1 156	1 156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	3 561	3 561	3 561	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	6 294	6 294	6 294	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	6 943	6 943	6 943	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	6 721	6 721	6 721	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	18 074	18 074	18 074	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	1 171	1 171	1 171	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	7 199	7 199	7 199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	8 197	8 197	8 197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	12 027	12 027	12 027	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	6 880	6 880	6 880	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	4 111	4 111	4 111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
None	10 070	10 070	10 070	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	19 627	19 627	19 627	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	8 083	8 083	8 083	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3 730	3 730	3 730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	1 761	1 761	1 761	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	772	772	772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	83 575	83 575	83 575	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual drilled well	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	83 426	83 426	83 426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	65	65	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	137	137	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	83 136	83 136	83 136	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	492	492	492	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	47 726	47 726	47 726	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	996	996	996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	19 292	19 292	19 292	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14 604	14 604	14 604	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	567	567	567	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	365	365	365	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	22 182	22 182	22 182	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	41 328	41 328	41 328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	16 254	16 254	16 254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3 001	3 001	3 001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	635	635	635	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	228	228	228	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	4 878	4 878	4 878	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	12 807	12 807	12 807	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	6 338	6 338	6 338	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	7 468	7 468	7 468	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	3 952	3 952	3 952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	4 142	4 142	4 142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	17 023	17 023	17 023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	14 577	14 577	14 577	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	4 736	4 736	4 736	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	4 311	4 311	4 311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	2 190	2 190	2 190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	1 206	1 206	1 206	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**39 585**	**39 585**	**39 585**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	109	109	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**44 043**	**44 043**	**44 043**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	113	113	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 44
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 45. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**88 179**	**88 179**	**88 179**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**16 041**	**16 041**	**16 041**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	9 486	9 486	9 486	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	10 213	10 213	10 213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	6 439	6 439	6 439	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	58 993	58 993	58 993	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	9 191	9 191	9 191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	7 140	7 140	7 140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 015**	**1 015**	**1 015**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	72	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	323	323	323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	335	335	335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	518	518	518	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	378	378	378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**4 599**	**4 599**	**4 599**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	192	192	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	92	92	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	258	258	258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	150	150	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	2 844	2 844	2 844	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	239	239	239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	371	371	371	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	1 647	1 647	1 647	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	46	46	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	2 349	2 349	2 349	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	417	417	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**45 657**	**45 657**	**45 657**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	69 237	69 237	69 237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	32 408	32 408	32 408	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**24 161**	**24 161**	**24 161**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	17 541	17 541	17 541	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	386	386	386	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	464	464	464	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	705	705	705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	742	742	742	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	825	825	825	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	2 051	2 051	2 051	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	2 187	2 187	2 187	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	3 821	3 821	3 821	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	5 981	5 981	5 981	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 635	1 635	1 635	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 929	1 929	1 929	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	6 620	6 620	6 620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	772	772	772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	1 379	1 379	1 379	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	1 437	1 437	1 437	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	996	996	996	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	1 935	1 935	1 935	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	372	372	372	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	448	448	448	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**47 472**	**47 472**	**47 472**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	74	74	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	155	155	155	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	163	163	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	396	396	396	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	709	709	709	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	1 224	1 224	1 224	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	2 258	2 258	2 258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	2 667	2 667	2 667	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	3 156	3 156	3 156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	3 685	3 685	3 685	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	3 624	3 624	3 624	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	3 537	3 537	3 537	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	3 650	3 650	3 650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	2 798	2 798	2 798	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	9 916	9 916	9 916	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	8 280	8 280	8 280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	1 180	1 180	1 180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	671	671	671	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	752	752	752	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 45
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 46. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**152 446**	**152 446**	**152 446**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**38 501**	**38 501**	**38 501**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied	20 064	20 064	20 064	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	18 752	18 752	18 752	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	15 559	15 559	15 559	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	23 785	23 785	23 785	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	22 302	22 302	22 302	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	263	263	263	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	18 843	18 843	18 843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	865	865	865	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	537	537	537	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**4 454**	**4 454**	**4 454**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	817	817	817	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	114	114	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	1 105	1 105	1 105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	220	220	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	800	800	800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	600	600	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	2 257	2 257	2 257	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	2 413	2 413	2 413	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	62	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	1 988	1 988	1 988	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	162	162	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	145	145	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**25 481**	**25 481**	**25 481**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	1 540	1 540	1 540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	747	747	747	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	10 205	10 205	10 205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	7 692	7 692	7 692	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	6 820	6 820	6 820	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	9 944	9 944	9 944	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	6 971	6 971	6 971	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	5 069	5 069	5 069	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	447	447	447	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	20 620	20 620	20 620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	3 625	3 625	3 625	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	3 918	3 918	3 918	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**24 297**	**24 297**	**24 297**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied (dollars)	39 021	39 021	39 021	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	19 564	19 564	19 564	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**48 350**	**48 350**	**48 350**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	28 644	28 644	28 644	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	252	252	252	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	1 055	1 055	1 055	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	2 765	2 765	2 765	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	3 168	3 168	3 168	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	3 132	3 132	3 132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	2 997	2 997	2 997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	2 835	2 835	2 835	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	2 697	2 697	2 697	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	2 332	2 332	2 332	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	3 792	3 792	3 792	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	1 726	1 726	1 726	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	1 188	1 188	1 188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	705	705	705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	733	733	733	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	818	818	818	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	19 706	19 706	19 706	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	930	930	930	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	6 327	6 327	6 327	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	7 542	7 542	7 542	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	3 226	3 226	3 226	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	916	916	916	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	765	765	765	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	229	229	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	248	248	248	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**97 612**	**97 612**	**97 612**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	4 099	4 099	4 099	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	6 146	6 146	6 146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	3 677	3 677	3 677	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	3 777	3 777	3 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	5 929	5 929	5 929	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	8 971	8 971	8 971	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	12 130	12 130	12 130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	11 835	11 835	11 835	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	10 419	10 419	10 419	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	7 901	7 901	7 901	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	5 095	5 095	5 095	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	4 613	4 613	4 613	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	2 327	2 327	2 327	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	2 023	2 023	2 023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	5 050	5 050	5 050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	2 269	2 269	2 269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	1 351	1 351	1 351	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	414	414	414	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	433	433	433	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 46
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 47. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**687**	**687**	**687**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**159**	**159**	**159**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	68	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	116	116	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	31	31	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 002	17 002	17 002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	91	91	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	90	90	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**22**	**22**	**22**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**148**	**148**	**148**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	35	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	35	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	73	73	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	110	110	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	36	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**24 554**	**24 554**	**24 554**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	41 458	41 458	41 458	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	17 917	17 917	17 917	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**142**	**142**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	769	769	769	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	880	880	880	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	65	65	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	19	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	241	241	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	276	276	276	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	43	43	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	72	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	452	452	452	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	504	504	504	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 47
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 48. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**3 963**	**3 963**	**3 963**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**529**	**529**	**529**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied	196	196	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	220	220	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	173	173	173	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	30 237	30 237	30 237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	249	249	249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	340	340	340	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**88**	**88**	**88**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	32	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**692**	**692**	**692**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Married-couple families	152	152	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	72	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	323	323	323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	71	71	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	132	132	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	205	205	205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	438	438	438	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	44	44	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	179	179	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**29 527**	**29 527**	**29 527**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	50 553	50 553	50 553	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	21 878	21 878	21 878	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**605**	**605**	**605**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	404	404	404	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	41	41	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	49	49	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	50	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	56	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	105	105	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 295	1 295	1 295	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 471	1 471	1 471	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	201	201	201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	56	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	29	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	32	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	289	289	289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	341	341	341	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	95	95	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	31	31	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	118	118	118	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	86	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	190	190	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	269	269	269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	280	280	280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	261	261	261	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	264	264	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	228	228	228	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	121	121	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	383	383	383	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	293	293	293	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	585	585	585	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	640	640	640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 48
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 49. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area		Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
	The State	Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**10 121**	**10 121**	**10 121**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**1 031**	**1 031**	**1 031**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied	241	241	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	560	560	560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	386	386	386	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	23 863	23 863	23 863	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	617	617	617	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	666	666	666	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	36	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	25	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**78**	**78**	**78**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	64	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**1 607**	**1 607**	**1 607**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	381	381	381	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	316	316	316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	429	429	429	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	282	282	282	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	963	963	963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	190	190	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	109	109	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	511	511	511	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	43	43	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	1 096	1 096	1 096	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	179	179	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	756	756	756	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**26 388**	**26 388**	**26 388**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied (dollars)	45 950	45 950	45 950	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	23 500	23 500	23 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 066**	**1 066**	**1 066**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	877	877	877	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	38	38	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	19	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	109	109	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	147	147	147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	158	158	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 169	1 169	1 169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 473	1 473	1 473	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	189	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	43	43	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	385	385	385	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	379	379	379	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**8 187**	**8 187**	**8 187**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	94	94	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	63	63	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	193	193	193	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	493	493	493	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	788	788	788	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	786	786	786	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	1 084	1 084	1 084	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	995	995	995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	722	722	722	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	621	621	621	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	536	536	536	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	355	355	355	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	792	792	792	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	376	376	376	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	519	519	519	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	565	565	565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 49
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 50. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Occupied housing units	**83 628**	**83 628**	**83 628**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**15 498**	**15 498**	**15 498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied	9 316	9 316	9 316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	9 901	9 901	9 901	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	6 259	6 259	6 259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	60 033	60 033	60 033	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	8 884	8 884	8 884	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	6 777	6 777	6 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**985**	**985**	**985**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	72	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	30	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	319	319	319	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	329	329	329	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	498	498	498	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	378	378	378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**4 045**	**4 045**	**4 045**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	139	139	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	81	81	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	2 559	2 559	2 559	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	202	202	202	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	335	335	335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	1 471	1 471	1 471	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	2 037	2 037	2 037	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	168	168	168	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	205	205	205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**46 741**	**46 741**	**46 741**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied (dollars)	69 768	69 768	69 768	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	33 325	33 325	33 325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**23 600**	**23 600**	**23 600**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	17 120	17 120	17 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $200	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	380	380	380	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	456	456	456	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	678	678	678	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	711	711	711	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	780	780	780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	1 989	1 989	1 989	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,250 to $1,499	2 160	2 160	2 160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	3 726	3 726	3 726	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	5 861	5 861	5 861	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 638	1 638	1 638	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	1 932	1 932	1 932	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not mortgaged	6 480	6 480	6 480	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	751	751	751	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	1 354	1 354	1 354	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	1 420	1 420	1 420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	954	954	954	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	1 900	1 900	1 900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	371	371	371	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	450	450	450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**44 004**	**44 004**	**44 004**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	66	66	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	126	126	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	146	146	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	378	378	378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	627	627	627	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $349	1 087	1 087	1 087	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	1 986	1 986	1 986	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	2 394	2 394	2 394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	2 759	2 759	2 759	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $549	3 311	3 311	3 311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$550 to $599	3 321	3 321	3 321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $649	3 251	3 251	3 251	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$650 to $699	3 335	3 335	3 335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $749	2 621	2 621	2 621	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	9 455	9 455	9 455	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	8 021	8 021	8 021	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	1 120	1 120	1 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	680	680	680	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	762	762	762	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 50
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 51. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**24 161**	**24 161**	**24 161**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	24 161	24 161	24 161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	5 521	5 521	5 521	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	3 777	3 777	3 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	3 821	3 821	3 821	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	3 435	3 435	3 435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 408	2 408	2 408	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 560	1 560	1 560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	1 894	1 894	1 894	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	1 592	1 592	1 592	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	153	153	153	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.5	18.5	18.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	1 628	1 628	1 628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	322	322	322	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	165	165	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	96	96	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	840	840	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	128	128	128	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.0	40.0	40.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	1 737	1 737	1 737	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	896	896	896	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	146	146	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	130	130	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	66	66	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	499	499	499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.4	19.4	19.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	2 478	2 478	2 478	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 106	1 106	1 106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	264	264	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	234	234	234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	267	267	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	604	604	604	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.5	22.5	22.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	18 318	18 318	18 318	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	10 795	10 795	10 795	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	2 860	2 860	2 860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	1 948	1 948	1 948	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 150	1 150	1 150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 543	1 543	1 543	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.4	17.4	17.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**47 472**	**47 472**	**47 472**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	47 472	47 472	47 472	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	2 584	2 584	2 584	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	5 489	5 489	5 489	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	7 398	7 398	7 398	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7 565	7 565	7 565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5 732	5 732	5 732	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	3 837	3 837	3 837	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	5 637	5 637	5 637	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	7 323	7 323	7 323	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	1 907	1 907	1 907	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.8	24.8	24.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	4 923	4 923	4 923	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	79	79	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	3 970	3 970	3 970	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	827	827	827	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	6 826	6 826	6 826	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	180	180	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	352	352	352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	529	529	529	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	819	819	819	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4 657	4 657	4 657	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	289	289	289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	44.7	44.7	44.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	13 669	13 669	13 669	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 335	2 335	2 335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	3 008	3 008	3 008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 778	2 778	2 778	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 875	1 875	1 875	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	3 393	3 393	3 393	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	280	280	280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	27.4	27.4	27.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	22 054	22 054	22 054	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	12 941	12 941	12 941	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	4 191	4 191	4 191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 346	2 346	2 346	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 125	1 125	1 125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	940	940	940	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	511	511	511	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.1	18.1	18.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 51
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 52. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**48 350**	**48 350**	**48 350**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	48 350	48 350	48 350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	13 218	13 218	13 218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	8 885	8 885	8 885	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	7 177	7 177	7 177	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	5 221	5 221	5 221	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	3 651	3 651	3 651	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	2 461	2 461	2 461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	3 311	3 311	3 311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	3 808	3 808	3 808	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	618	618	618	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	16.2	16.2	16.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	10 801	10 801	10 801	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 723	2 723	2 723	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 137	1 137	1 137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	952	952	952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	833	833	833	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4 638	4 638	4 638	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	518	518	518	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.0	32.0	32.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	10 205	10 205	10 205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	5 704	5 704	5 704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 092	1 092	1 092	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	852	852	852	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	763	763	763	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 735	1 735	1 735	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	59	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.9	17.9	17.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	9 096	9 096	9 096	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	5 999	5 999	5 999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 143	1 143	1 143	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	942	942	942	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	471	471	471	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	526	526	526	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.5	14.5	14.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	18 248	18 248	18 248	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	14 854	14 854	14 854	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 849	1 849	1 849	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	905	905	905	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	394	394	394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	220	220	220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	26	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.8	11.8	11.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**97 612**	**97 612**	**97 612**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	97 612	97 612	97 612	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	6 184	6 184	6 184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	12 181	12 181	12 181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	13 555	13 555	13 555	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	13 406	13 406	13 406	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	12 269	12 269	12 269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7 806	7 806	7 806	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	10 881	10 881	10 881	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	17 092	17 092	17 092	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4 238	4 238	4 238	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	25.6	25.6	25.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	27 701	27 701	27 701	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 748	1 748	1 748	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 364	1 364	1 364	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 780	2 780	2 780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 599	1 599	1 599	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	16 957	16 957	16 957	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	3 253	3 253	3 253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	22 079	22 079	22 079	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 426	2 426	2 426	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	2 793	2 793	2 793	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	3 848	3 848	3 848	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	3 726	3 726	3 726	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	8 924	8 924	8 924	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	362	362	362	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.4	32.4	32.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	27 264	27 264	27 264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	10 922	10 922	10 922	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7 317	7 317	7 317	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	4 749	4 749	4 749	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	2 097	2 097	2 097	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 881	1 881	1 881	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	298	298	298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	21.8	21.8	21.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	20 568	20 568	20 568	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	16 824	16 824	16 824	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 932	1 932	1 932	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	892	892	892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	384	384	384	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	211	211	211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	325	325	325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.7	13.7	13.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 52
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 53. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**142**	**142**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	142	142	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	27	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	41	41	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.6	15.6	15.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	32	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	34.7	34.7	34.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.4	12.4	12.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	20	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.6	15.6	15.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.1	12.1	12.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**498**	**498**	**498**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	498	498	498	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	56	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	32	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	52	52	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	64	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	113	113	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	25	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	29.2	29.2	29.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	163	163	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	120	120	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	101	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.2	32.2	32.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	121	121	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	35	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	20	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	23.2	23.2	23.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	113	113	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	79	79	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.2	13.2	13.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 53
TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 54. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**605**	**605**	**605**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	605	605	605	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	187	187	187	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	105	105	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	48	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	67	67	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	60	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	36	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.5	15.5	15.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	25	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	86	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	39	39	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	40	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.9	32.9	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	95	95	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.3	20.3	20.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	399	399	399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	254	254	254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	59	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	20	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.6	13.6	13.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**2 780**	**2 780**	**2 780**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	2 780	2 780	2 780	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	91	91	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	200	200	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	462	462	462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	327	327	327	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	241	241	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	207	207	207	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	435	435	435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	628	628	628	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	189	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	29.5	29.5	29.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	651	651	651	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	19	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	13	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	406	406	406	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	149	149	149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	603	603	603	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	45	45	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	51	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	41	41	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	63	63	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	388	388	388	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.1	40.1	40.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	704	704	704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	155	155	155	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	97	97	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	116	116	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	104	104	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	216	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	29.0	29.0	29.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	822	822	822	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	534	534	534	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	166	166	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	37	37	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	23	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	53	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.6	17.6	17.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table 55. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 066**	**1 066**	**1 066**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	1 066	1 066	1 066	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	156	156	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	129	129	129	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	162	162	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	119	119	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	111	111	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	122	122	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	159	159	159	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.4	24.4	24.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	158	158	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	102	102	102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	122	122	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	56	56	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	34.0	34.0	34.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	213	213	213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	53	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	50	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	36	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	49	49	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	28.0	28.0	28.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	573	573	573	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	269	269	269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	126	126	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	57	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	47	47	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	74	74	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.7	20.7	20.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**8 187**	**8 187**	**8 187**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	8 187	8 187	8 187	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	254	254	254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	1 024	1 024	1 024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	1 114	1 114	1 114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1 056	1 056	1 056	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	920	920	920	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	679	679	679	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	1 144	1 144	1 144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	1 616	1 616	1 616	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	380	380	380	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	27.5	27.5	27.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	1 506	1 506	1 506	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	34	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	52	52	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 180	1 180	1 180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	233	233	233	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	1 777	1 777	1 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	95	95	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	191	191	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	211	211	211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 188	1 188	1 188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	50	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.3	40.3	40.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	2 705	2 705	2 705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	668	668	668	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	678	678	678	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	540	540	540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	435	435	435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	342	342	342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	42	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.9	24.9	24.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	2 199	2 199	2 199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 648	1 648	1 648	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	276	276	276	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	137	137	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	50	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	55	55	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.3	15.3	15.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table 56. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
				Not in central city					Urban, outside urbanized area		
					Urban						
		Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**23 600**	**23 600**	**23 600**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	23 600	23 600	23 600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	5 449	5 449	5 449	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	3 704	3 704	3 704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	3 763	3 763	3 763	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	3 362	3 362	3 362	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 347	2 347	2 347	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 502	1 502	1 502	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	1 814	1 814	1 814	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	1 510	1 510	1 510	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	149	149	149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.4	18.4	18.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $20,000	1 555	1 555	1 555	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	309	309	309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	158	158	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	84	84	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	77	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	803	803	803	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	124	124	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.2	40.2	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	1 677	1 677	1 677	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	876	876	876	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	146	146	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	130	130	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	55	55	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	470	470	470	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.2	19.2	19.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	2 395	2 395	2 395	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	1 074	1 074	1 074	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	264	264	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	217	217	217	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	255	255	255	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	582	582	582	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.3	22.3	22.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	17 973	17 973	17 973	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	10 657	10 657	10 657	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	2 794	2 794	2 794	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	1 916	1 916	1 916	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 115	1 115	1 115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 469	1 469	1 469	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.4	17.4	17.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**44 004**	**44 004**	**44 004**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	44 004	44 004	44 004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 10 percent	2 484	2 484	2 484	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	5 047	5 047	5 047	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	6 975	6 975	6 975	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	7 146	7 146	7 146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5 301	5 301	5 301	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	3 504	3 504	3 504	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	5 071	5 071	5 071	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	6 717	6 717	6 717	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	1 759	1 759	1 759	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.6	24.6	24.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $10,000	4 437	4 437	4 437	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	73	73	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	3 590	3 590	3 590	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	735	735	735	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	6 073	6 073	6 073	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	179	179	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	314	314	314	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	433	433	433	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	754	754	754	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4 122	4 122	4 122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	271	271	271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	45.1	45.1	45.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	12 447	12 447	12 447	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	2 107	2 107	2 107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	2 739	2 739	2 739	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 523	2 523	2 523	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 634	1 634	1 634	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	3 172	3 172	3 172	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	272	272	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	27.5	27.5	27.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 or more	21 047	21 047	21 047	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	12 213	12 213	12 213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	4 079	4 079	4 079	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2 272	2 272	2 272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	1 098	1 098	1 098	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	904	904	904	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	481	481	481	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.2	18.2	18.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/28/93 09:34:52 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/28/93 09:34:53 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES11. 07/28/93 09:38:37

Table 57. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia

	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Occupied housing units	**669**	**3 934**	**1 217**	**646**	**458**	**653**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	189	1 178	402	155	174	229
Renter-occupied housing units	480	2 756	815	491	284	424
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	12	–	–	–	12
1980 to 1984	–	46	17	6	–	12
1970 to 1979	4	68	21	21	–	–
1960 to 1969	–	183	35	42	18	54
1950 to 1959	57	167	56	11	47	43
1940 to 1949	60	138	47	16	15	40
1939 or earlier	68	564	226	59	94	68
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
1989 to March 1990	39	35	–	18	–	–
1985 to 1988	28	119	41	15	6	9
1980 to 1984	7	189	159	–	8	–
1970 to 1979	53	260	99	45	21	36
1960 to 1969	68	404	123	64	66	44
1950 to 1959	69	448	108	56	57	116
1940 to 1949	112	436	79	126	34	85
1939 or earlier	104	865	206	167	92	134
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
None	–	88	46	24	12	–
1	29	303	99	47	7	60
2	34	234	50	35	44	51
3	99	315	128	25	70	73
4	17	137	50	17	36	17
5 or more	10	101	29	7	5	28
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
None	70	1 145	340	229	124	132
1	249	1 082	359	135	108	226
2	94	356	88	49	17	62
3	46	88	20	41	17	–
4	–	63	–	37	8	–
5 or more	21	22	8	–	10	4
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	669	3 934	1 217	646	458	653
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	657	3 930	1 217	646	458	649
Septic tank or cesspool	6	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	6	4	–	–	–	4
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	669	3 903	1 213	640	458	653
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	31	4	6	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	446	2 399	637	399	325	421
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	45	9	17	–	19
Electricity	157	1 205	466	197	81	162
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	50	254	97	25	45	43
Coal or coke	–	8	8	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	16	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	–	23	–	8	7	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	339	1 665	569	315	148	263
1	175	1 553	521	195	189	283
2	112	573	105	84	108	98
3	27	101	16	52	13	9
4	16	4	–	–	–	–
5 or more	–	38	6	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
1989 to March 1990	–	232	42	42	43	43
1985 to 1988	52	370	141	37	36	87
1980 to 1984	12	229	65	46	28	49
1970 to 1979	62	183	73	22	25	43
1960 to 1969	24	106	45	8	26	7
1959 or earlier	39	58	36	–	16	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
1989 to March 1990	136	1 195	309	191	80	220
1985 to 1988	155	836	199	190	95	91
1980 to 1984	86	450	234	68	39	71
1970 to 1979	70	168	66	32	20	39
1960 to 1969	33	85	7	10	28	3
1959 or earlier	–	22	–	–	22	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	7	–	–	7	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	13	–	6	–	–
1.01 or more	–	7	–	–	–	–

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Table 57. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia

	Korean	Vietnamese	Cambodian	Thai	All Pacific Islander	Hawaiian
Occupied housing units	**305**	**178**	**29**	**91**	**29**	**22**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	93	26	–	20	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	212	152	29	71	24	17
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**93**	**26**	**–**	**20**	**5**	**5**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	11	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	8	12	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	20	–	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	4	6	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	2	–	–	15	–	–
1939 or earlier	48	8	–	5	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	**212**	**152**	**29**	**71**	**24**	**17**
1989 to March 1990	6	–	11	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	30	18	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	–	9	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	26	6	–	–	7	–
1960 to 1969	15	27	11	26	–	–
1950 to 1959	44	–	–	12	10	10
1940 to 1949	39	15	–	6	–	–
1939 or earlier	52	77	7	27	7	7
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**93**	**26**	**–**	**20**	**5**	**5**
None	–	6	–	–	–	–
1	23	12	–	7	–	–
2	54	–	–	–	5	5
3	12	–	–	–	–	–
4	4	8	–	5	–	–
5 or more	–	–	–	8	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**212**	**152**	**29**	**71**	**24**	**17**
None	102	49	7	30	–	–
1	32	57	–	41	24	17
2	72	42	11	–	–	–
3	6	4	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	11	–	–	–
5 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	305	178	29	91	29	22
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	305	178	29	91	29	22
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	–	–	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	288	174	29	91	29	22
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	17	4	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	183	83	7	75	22	22
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	113	95	22	16	7	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	84	93	–	50	17	10
1	130	45	18	29	5	5
2	87	40	–	12	7	7
3	–	–	11	–	–	–
4	4	–	–	–	–	–
5 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**93**	**26**	**–**	**20**	**5**	**5**
1989 to March 1990	10	12	–	–	5	5
1985 to 1988	46	6	–	8	–	–
1980 to 1984	25	–	–	5	–	–
1970 to 1979	–	5	–	7	–	–
1960 to 1969	12	3	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**212**	**152**	**29**	**71**	**24**	**17**
1989 to March 1990	148	67	18	21	24	17
1985 to 1988	54	62	–	50	–	–
1980 to 1984	6	8	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	4	–	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	–	15	11	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**93**	**26**	**–**	**20**	**5**	**5**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**212**	**152**	**29**	**71**	**24**	**17**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	7	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	7	–	–

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Table 58. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia

	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Occupied housing units	**669**	**3 934**	**1 217**	**646**	**458**	**653**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**154**	**529**	**291**	**37**	**111**	**70**
Owner occupied	68	196	76	26	54	23
1-person households	111	220	117	12	67	18
Built 1939 or earlier	31	173	61	11	46	38
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 343	30 237	24 007	48 579	31 174	34 277
Female householder, no husband present	91	249	100	19	94	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	90	340	222	12	65	38
No telephone in unit	–	13	13	–	–	–
1-person households	–	13	13	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**22**	**88**	**23**	**31**	**–**	**25**
Married-couple families	5	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	5	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	–	23	10	13	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	32	–	18	–	14
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	11	7	7	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7	27	–	18	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	10	42	10	18	–	14
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	6	6	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**142**	**685**	**297**	**58**	**70**	**75**
Married-couple families	5	152	110	8	–	16
With own children under 18 years	–	72	40	8	–	6
Families with female householder	35	28	–	5	–	18
With own children under 18 years	35	5	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	6	323	117	53	28	24
With public assistance income	73	71	30	12	–	18
With Social Security income	34	132	99	5	21	7
Built 1939 or earlier	13	198	36	15	28	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	7	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	110	438	217	32	36	60
No telephone in unit	36	44	13	12	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	179	104	8	–	11
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**24 911**	**29 571**	**24 882**	**29 773**	**36 389**	**32 554**
Owner occupied (dollars)	41 458	50 375	50 675	32 019	61 998	50 332
Renter occupied (dollars)	18 194	21 948	16 773	28 580	30 769	26 196
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**600**	**235**	**69**	**120**	**94**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	77	399	126	63	86	76
Less than $200	5	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	12	12	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	8	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	8	29	10	–	19	–
$500 to $599	9	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	6	9	–	–	9	–
$700 to $799	13	34	22	12	–	–
$800 to $899	13	41	18	9	–	9
$900 to $999	–	11	–	7	4	–
$1,000 to $1,249	8	44	12	16	7	4
$1,250 to $1,499	9	50	10	11	14	15
$1,500 to $1,999	6	56	22	–	3	13
$2,000 or more	–	105	20	8	30	35
Median (dollars)	769	1 307	1 021	1 055	1 321	1 885
Mean (dollars)	880	1 475	1 319	1 140	1 568	1 829
Not mortgaged	65	201	109	6	34	18
Less than $100	–	7	7	–	–	–
$100 to $199	26	40	34	–	–	–
$200 to $299	15	56	–	–	25	11
$300 to $399	19	37	28	6	–	–
$400 to $499	–	29	24	–	–	–
$500 or more	5	32	16	–	9	7
Median (dollars)	241	289	365	375	234	241
Mean (dollars)	276	341	346	358	340	420
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	27	37	26	5	–	–
$100 to $149	19	95	95	–	–	–
$150 to $199	5	37	37	–	–	–
$200 to $249	13	40	36	–	–	–
$250 to $299	27	31	7	3	–	3
$300 to $349	40	118	44	22	23	5
$350 to $399	57	86	13	27	11	14
$400 to $449	42	190	39	41	15	34
$450 to $499	37	269	64	72	12	45
$500 to $549	37	270	65	32	39	12
$550 to $599	22	261	80	59	21	40
$600 to $649	17	264	53	70	5	44
$650 to $699	13	228	54	26	51	47
$700 to $749	72	121	39	15	16	28
$750 to $999	16	376	90	59	58	85
$1,000 or more	26	286	61	44	33	48
No cash rent	10	47	12	16	–	19
Median (dollars)	456	585	531	580	666	656
Mean (dollars)	513	638	542	648	713	708

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Table 58. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990**
—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia

	Korean	Vietnamese	Cambodian	Thai	All Pacific Islander	Hawaiian
Occupied housing units	**305**	**178**	**29**	**91**	**29**	**22**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**3**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Owner occupied	3	3	–	–	–	–
1-person households	3	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	3	3	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	54 000	58 300	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	3	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	9	–	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**27**	**35**	**–**	**30**	**7**	**7**
Married-couple families	5	13	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	5	13	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	–	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	22	13	–	13	–	–
With public assistance income	–	6	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	14	29	–	9	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	7	–	–
No vehicle available	13	32	–	9	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	19	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	5	29	–	7	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**28 750**	**37 927**	**52 950**	**17 153**	**19 375**	**18 500**
Owner occupied (dollars)	51 773	55 346	–	106 319	50 480	50 480
Renter occupied (dollars)	22 083	37 866	52 950	15 764	18 750	17 875
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**47**	**8**	**–**	**13**	**5**	**5**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	27	5	–	13	5	5
Less than $200	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	5	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	–	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $899	–	5	–	–	–	–
$900 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	–	–	–	5	5	5
$1,250 to $1,499	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	18	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	4	–	–	8	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 736	825	–	2 000+	1 125	1 125
Mean (dollars)	1 837	842	–	1 685	1 146	1 146
Not mortgaged	20	3	–	–	–	–
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	6	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	9	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	3	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	2	3	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	222	425	–	–	–	–
Mean (dollars)	254	445	–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**212**	**152**	**29**	**71**	**24**	**17**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	–	6	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	–	–	–	–	–	–
$150 to $199	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $249	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250 to $299	–	–	–	18	–	–
$300 to $349	20	–	–	–	–	–
$350 to $399	6	7	–	–	–	–
$400 to $449	6	12	–	–	–	–
$450 to $499	27	–	7	5	–	–
$500 to $549	18	31	–	18	10	10
$550 to $599	12	15	–	8	–	–
$600 to $649	21	36	–	7	–	–
$650 to $699	7	7	–	9	–	–
$700 to $749	–	–	–	6	–	–
$750 to $999	40	11	11	–	7	7
$1,000 or more	55	27	11	–	7	–
No cash rent	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	640	607	920	535	821	542
Mean (dollars)	775	690	994	513	839	670

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Table 59. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia

	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**600**	**235**	**69**	**120**	**94**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	142	600	235	69	120	94
Less than 10 percent	27	187	100	6	39	–
10 to 14 percent	41	105	46	32	23	–
15 to 19 percent	4	48	6	–	16	16
20 to 24 percent	–	67	12	10	18	6
25 to 29 percent	37	55	17	–	10	28
30 to 34 percent	8	34	–	7	14	13
35 to 49 percent	7	57	26	6	–	20
50 percent or more	13	36	28	8	–	–
Not computed	5	11	–	–	–	11
Median	15.6	15.3	11.9	14.5	14.6	28.5
Less than $20,000	32	25	14	–	–	11
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	8	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	13	14	14	–	–	–
Not computed	5	11	–	–	–	11
Median	34.7	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	37	86	37	15	16	4
Less than 20 percent	28	39	9	–	16	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	7	–	–
35 percent or more	–	40	28	8	–	4
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.4	32.9	38.7	50.0+	10.0–	45.0
$35,000 to $49,999	33	95	39	6	30	15
Less than 20 percent	20	47	24	–	23	–
20 to 24 percent	–	8	8	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	9	–	–	–	9
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	–	7	–
35 percent or more	7	24	7	6	–	6
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.6	20.3	13.9	37.5	15.6	29.2
$50,000 or more	40	394	145	48	74	64
Less than 20 percent	24	254	119	38	39	16
20 to 24 percent	–	59	4	10	18	6
25 to 29 percent	16	46	17	–	10	19
30 to 34 percent	–	20	–	–	7	13
35 percent or more	–	15	5	–	–	10
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.1	13.4	10.0–	12.8	18.6	27.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	480	2 756	815	491	284	424
Less than 10 percent	41	91	9	18	15	18
10 to 14 percent	56	200	18	67	74	22
15 to 19 percent	32	462	150	117	23	41
20 to 24 percent	57	327	101	76	6	82
25 to 29 percent	52	241	99	21	15	26
30 to 34 percent	46	197	59	74	–	17
35 to 49 percent	64	435	94	40	51	93
50 percent or more	107	614	230	62	75	97
Not computed	25	189	55	16	25	28
Median	29.0	29.2	30.3	22.3	28.8	32.6
Less than $10,000	152	644	277	50	74	58
Less than 20 percent	–	19	13	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	13	13	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	11	47	42	5	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12	17	17	–	–	–
35 percent or more	114	399	149	45	49	42
Not computed	15	149	43	–	25	16
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	101	593	190	86	40	103
Less than 20 percent	22	45	24	–	–	3
20 to 24 percent	8	51	34	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	10	41	16	–	8	–
30 to 34 percent	24	53	14	34	–	–
35 percent or more	37	388	102	44	32	93
Not computed	–	15	–	8	–	7
Median	32.2	40.5	38.5	36.8	38.2	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	114	697	203	139	59	133
Less than 20 percent	28	155	58	49	14	9
20 to 24 percent	40	97	19	21	–	34
25 to 29 percent	16	116	23	16	–	14
30 to 34 percent	10	104	28	40	–	17
35 percent or more	20	209	63	13	45	55
Not computed	–	16	12	–	–	4
Median	23.6	28.8	29.0	24.9	43.7	32.2
$35,000 or more	113	822	145	216	111	130
Less than 20 percent	79	534	82	153	98	69
20 to 24 percent	9	166	35	55	6	48
25 to 29 percent	15	37	18	–	7	12
30 to 34 percent	–	23	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	53	10	–	–	–
Not computed	10	9	–	8	–	1
Median	13.2	17.6	19.2	16.9	13.1	19.2

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Table 59. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990—** Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia

	Korean	Vietnamese	Cambodian	Thai	All Pacific Islander	Hawaiian
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**47**	**8**	**–**	**13**	**5**	**5**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	47	8	–	13	5	5
Less than 10 percent	23	3	–	5	–	–
10 to 14 percent	4	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	2	5	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	13	–	–	8	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	5	5
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 49 percent	5	–	–	–	–	–
50 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.6	16.0	–	20.9	27.5	27.5
Less than $20,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	11	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	11	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	–	–	–	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	5	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	37.5	–	–	–	–	–
$50,000 or more	31	8	–	13	5	5
Less than 20 percent	18	8	–	5	–	–
20 to 24 percent	13	–	–	8	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	5	5
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.9	16.0	–	20.9	27.5	27.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**212**	**152**	**29**	**71**	**24**	**17**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	212	152	29	71	24	17
Less than 10 percent	6	–	11	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	–	19	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	–	48	–	18	–	–
20 to 24 percent	50	9	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	11	6	7	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	19	–	11	5	10	10
35 to 49 percent	84	30	–	18	–	–
50 percent or more	42	27	–	13	14	7
Not computed	–	13	–	17	–	–
Median	37.6	21.4	27.5	36.1	50.0+	34.2
Less than $10,000	21	35	–	30	7	7
Less than 20 percent	–	6	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	21	16	–	13	7	7
Not computed	–	13	–	17	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	75	12	–	41	10	10
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	18	–	–
20 to 24 percent	17	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	5	10	10
35 percent or more	58	12	–	18	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	41.3	42.5	–	32.5	32.5	32.5
$20,000 to $34,999	54	23	7	–	7	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	18	2	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	11	6	7	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	18	15	–	–	7	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	29.1	48.8	27.5	–	50.0+	–
$35,000 or more	62	82	22	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	6	61	11	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	15	7	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12	–	11	–	–	–
35 percent or more	29	14	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	34.2	17.6	20.0	–	–	–

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Table 60. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American	Costa Rican	Guatemalan	Honduran	Nicaraguan
Occupied housing units	**936**	**706**	**644**	**7 835**	**532**	**3 929**	**88**	**413**	**103**	**310**
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	243	186	181	1 315	88	376	31	37	18	30
Renter-occupied housing units	693	520	463	6 520	444	3 553	57	376	85	280
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**	**31**	**37**	**18**	**30**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	6	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	13	–	–	93	–	14	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	8	32	–	50	8	5	–	–	–	–
1960 to 1969	36	21	18	138	4	12	–	–	–	–
1950 to 1959	4	5	38	187	17	37	11	9	–	–
1940 to 1949	30	20	13	216	11	88	4	18	–	9
1939 or earlier	152	102	107	621	48	220	16	10	18	21
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**	**57**	**376**	**85**	**280**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	59	–	59	–	–	12	17
1985 to 1988	8	–	16	192	12	131	–	–	9	11
1980 to 1984	38	12	14	193	13	73	–	16	6	20
1970 to 1979	45	133	67	772	22	515	26	19	–	54
1960 to 1969	69	48	78	844	100	325	22	63	18	30
1950 to 1959	89	82	67	1 018	119	594	–	39	–	44
1940 to 1949	168	99	76	1 094	39	494	–	89	8	36
1939 or earlier	276	146	145	2 348	139	1 362	9	150	32	68
BEDROOMS										
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**	**31**	**37**	**18**	**30**
None	13	12	25	107	–	32	–	–	–	9
1	59	53	5	362	38	92	20	21	–	4
2	32	50	68	273	–	95	–	10	–	4
3	79	41	47	317	17	102	11	6	18	5
4	52	18	30	163	25	37	–	–	–	–
5 or more	8	12	6	93	8	18	–	–	–	8
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**	**57**	**376**	**85**	**280**
None	204	174	195	2 639	187	1 521	11	125	37	130
1	303	194	206	2 715	181	1 382	29	189	18	70
2	122	131	54	772	60	419	–	22	22	61
3	43	21	8	225	14	137	17	7	–	–
4	21	–	–	99	2	61	–	11	8	8
5 or more	–	–	–	70	–	33	–	22	–	11
SOURCE OF WATER										
Public system or private company	936	706	644	7 807	532	3 901	88	413	103	310
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	23	–	23	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
Public sewer	936	706	644	7 713	512	3 855	88	413	103	310
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–	–	62	8	34	–	–	–	–
Other means	–	–	–	60	12	40	–	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
Complete kitchen facilities	933	706	644	7 732	532	3 837	88	413	103	310
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	3	–	–	103	–	92	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	452	360	292	4 149	347	2 075	60	221	68	150
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	7	30	275	19	132	–	12	–	16
Electricity	339	259	229	2 448	104	1 307	28	142	35	91
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	92	80	55	712	43	263	–	25	–	23
Coal or coke	–	–	5	5	–	5	–	3	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	12	–	15	97	12	51	–	10	–	14
No fuel used	24	–	18	149	7	96	–	–	–	16
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	371	315	311	3 835	323	2 068	18	197	56	198
1	358	297	254	2 891	189	1 370	26	175	36	85
2	184	86	65	817	15	384	44	19	11	14
3	18	8	–	204	5	74	–	12	–	13
4	5	–	14	58	–	33	–	10	–	–
5 or more	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**	**31**	**37**	**18**	**30**
1989 to March 1990	64	17	20	230	6	76	4	–	15	5
1985 to 1988	30	50	58	500	40	173	27	32	3	13
1980 to 1984	65	30	15	213	–	57	–	5	–	–
1970 to 1979	33	45	33	243	37	29	–	–	–	8
1960 to 1969	23	18	40	84	–	25	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	28	26	15	45	5	16	–	–	–	4
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**	**57**	**376**	**85**	**280**
1989 to March 1990	266	247	120	2 351	188	1 274	–	172	35	138
1985 to 1988	287	208	216	2 433	137	1 484	48	78	50	100
1980 to 1984	67	49	45	864	41	483	–	70	–	16
1970 to 1979	52	16	43	636	30	252	9	56	–	26
1960 to 1969	7	–	26	183	48	7	–	–	–	–
1959 or earlier	14	–	13	53	–	53	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**	**31**	**37**	**18**	**30**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**	**57**	**376**	**85**	**280**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	13	187	–	150	–	–	–	17
1.01 or more	–	–	13	143	–	133	–	–	–	–

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Table 60. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia

	Panamanian	Salvadoran	South American	Argentinean	Chilean	Colombian	Ecuadorian	Peruvian	Venezuelan	All other Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**284**	**2 716**	**1 812**	**222**	**197**	**387**	**202**	**363**	**89**	**1 562**
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	48	212	362	43	56	76	64	63	8	489
Renter-occupied housing units	236	2 504	1 450	179	141	311	138	300	81	1 073
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**48**	**212**	**362**	**43**	**56**	**76**	**64**	**63**	**8**	**489**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
1980 to 1984	–	14	26	–	–	10	–	–	–	53
1970 to 1979	–	5	30	15	–	7	–	8	–	7
1960 to 1969	–	12	35	8	6	6	–	15	–	87
1950 to 1959	7	10	70	–	–	23	37	–	–	63
1940 to 1949	12	45	62	–	22	–	13	12	–	55
1939 or earlier	29	126	129	20	28	30	14	18	8	224
Renter-occupied housing units	**236**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**179**	**141**	**311**	**138**	**300**	**81**	**1 073**
1989 to March 1990	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	111	32	–	–	–	–	19	13	17
1980 to 1984	–	31	83	–	27	19	–	–	15	24
1970 to 1979	63	353	127	17	8	27	9	34	–	108
1960 to 1969	38	154	268	42	25	80	36	22	19	151
1950 to 1959	40	471	123	29	4	24	–	40	7	182
1940 to 1949	32	321	339	62	26	59	38	58	14	222
1939 or earlier	63	1 033	478	29	51	102	55	127	13	369
BEDROOMS										
Owner-occupied housing units	**48**	**212**	**362**	**43**	**56**	**76**	**64**	**63**	**8**	**489**
None	–	23	34	6	9	4	15	–	–	41
1	4	43	128	17	13	31	18	27	8	104
2	21	60	48	–	7	–	5	20	–	130
3	6	56	91	12	21	17	26	8	–	107
4	17	20	53	8	6	16	–	8	–	48
5 or more	–	10	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	59
Renter-occupied housing units	**236**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**179**	**141**	**311**	**138**	**300**	**81**	**1 073**
None	104	1 114	514	33	25	149	60	99	35	417
1	67	1 001	757	127	116	146	64	154	46	395
2	33	274	132	19	–	16	6	24	–	161
3	15	98	15	–	–	–	–	3	–	59
4	17	17	25	–	–	–	6	15	–	11
5 or more	–	–	7	–	–	–	2	5	–	30
SOURCE OF WATER										
Public system or private company	284	2 688	1 812	222	197	387	202	363	89	1 562
Individual drilled well	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
Public sewer	284	2 642	1 804	222	197	387	194	363	89	1 542
Septic tank or cesspool	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Other means	–	40	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
Complete kitchen facilities	284	2 624	1 812	222	197	387	202	363	89	1 551
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	158	1 411	899	106	71	197	136	177	57	828
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	92	58	–	5	–	7	22	–	66
Electricity	84	919	608	90	90	134	48	109	20	429
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	30	185	173	17	14	40	11	28	12	233
Coal or coke	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	–	27	28	–	10	–	–	13	–	6
No fuel used	–	80	46	9	7	16	–	14	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	136	1 455	714	92	66	200	77	160	21	730
1	107	934	843	98	114	165	82	177	48	489
2	41	255	199	32	17	17	43	9	20	219
3	–	49	46	–	–	5	–	17	–	79
4	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
5 or more	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**48**	**212**	**362**	**43**	**56**	**76**	**64**	**63**	**8**	**489**
1989 to March 1990	–	52	51	8	–	22	–	21	–	97
1985 to 1988	14	84	127	21	13	37	6	16	8	160
1980 to 1984	11	41	101	6	43	6	30	–	–	55
1970 to 1979	10	11	63	8	–	11	8	26	–	114
1960 to 1969	13	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	47
1959 or earlier	–	12	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	16
Renter-occupied housing units	**236**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**179**	**141**	**311**	**138**	**300**	**81**	**1 073**
1989 to March 1990	61	860	487	92	22	109	40	93	26	402
1985 to 1988	86	1 115	450	38	72	73	35	124	33	362
1980 to 1984	52	345	233	15	30	37	27	24	15	107
1970 to 1979	27	134	206	34	13	63	30	47	–	148
1960 to 1969	–	7	74	–	4	29	6	12	7	54
1959 or earlier	10	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Owner-occupied housing units	**48**	**212**	**362**	**43**	**56**	**76**	**64**	**63**	**8**	**489**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**236**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**179**	**141**	**311**	**138**	**300**	**81**	**1 073**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	133	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	27
1.01 or more	–	133	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	–

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Table 61. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American	Costa Rican	Guatemalan	Honduran	Nicaraguan
Occupied housing units	**936**	**706**	**644**	**7 835**	**532**	**3 929**	**88**	**413**	**103**	**310**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER										
Occupied housing units	**82**	**133**	**211**	**605**	**88**	**197**	**9**	**46**	**–**	**16**
Owner occupied	33	61	37	110	8	16	–	5	–	4
1-person households	39	85	113	323	53	104	9	26	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	39	37	86	224	8	80	9	11	–	4
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 827	34 950	19 099	23 905	36 202	19 100	5 016	17 818	–	55 289
Female householder, no husband present	56	91	99	371	52	116	9	29	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	34	94	149	389	80	123	9	32	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	10	11	15	–	15	–	3	–	–
1-person households	–	10	–	15	–	15	–	3	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Owner-occupied housing units	**11**	**18**	**–**	**49**	**20**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Married-couple families	–	8	–	18	10	4	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	18	10	4	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	–	–	–	22	10	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	22	10	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	4	–	–	13	5	4	–	–	–	–
With public assistance income	7	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	–	14	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7	12	–	45	20	4	–	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	8	–	8	–	4	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	18	10	4	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**151**	**71**	**165**	**1 220**	**64**	**785**	**9**	**83**	**28**	**57**
Married-couple families	13	17	13	338	24	245	–	33	10	–
With own children under 18 years	13	17	13	273	24	197	–	25	10	–
Families with female householder	27	11	24	367	35	246	–	32	–	44
With own children under 18 years	18	11	–	253	27	169	–	12	–	36
Householder worked in 1989	79	29	92	763	64	503	–	44	28	48
With public assistance income	33	38	12	107	12	53	–	7	–	8
With Social Security income	8	–	15	86	–	39	9	16	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	67	11	49	384	20	272	9	30	10	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	43	–	26	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	127	60	100	809	41	502	9	68	28	33
No telephone in unit	29	28	–	122	–	81	–	–	12	4
1.01 or more persons per room	55	12	18	671	48	499	–	43	10	6
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**35 820**	**29 803**	**21 957**	**25 740**	**18 603**	**25 279**	**37 500**	**21 104**	**25 855**	**20 658**
Owner occupied (dollars)	57 043	52 595	54 873	42 565	36 250	40 682	55 407	36 161	60 595	38 125
Renter occupied (dollars)	30 994	26 828	16 083	23 252	18 088	23 974	34 886	20 333	24 306	18 529
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**162**	**104**	**119**	**681**	**41**	**236**	**27**	**13**	**15**	**21**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	125	80	92	580	41	225	27	13	15	17
Less than $200	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	5	–	–	10	–	3	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	9	8	–	21	15	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	–	4	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
$700 to $799	6	8	–	33	8	12	–	–	–	4
$800 to $899	5	7	12	85	4	32	16	–	–	–
$900 to $999	7	14	9	71	4	48	–	7	–	–
$1,000 to $1,249	16	13	6	112	10	40	–	–	3	5
$1,250 to $1,499	6	–	16	55	–	23	–	6	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	18	16	27	97	–	50	–	–	12	8
$2,000 or more	49	10	22	75	–	17	11	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 625	994	1 556	1 109	734	1 109	889	996	1 688	1 225
Mean (dollars)	2 244	1 220	1 619	1 318	797	1 254	1 395	1 094	1 539	1 363
Not mortgaged	37	24	27	101	–	11	–	–	–	4
Less than $100	–	–	8	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	11	13	7	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	7	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	19	5	12	12	–	7	–	–	–	4
$500 or more	–	6	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	401	296	239	385	–	461	–	–	–	475
Mean (dollars)	347	357	257	429	–	301	–	–	–	459
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 511**	**444**	**3 553**	**57**	**376**	**85**	**280**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	9	11	8	5	5	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	9	20	36	35	–	16	–	4	–	–
$150 to $199	–	–	22	72	–	45	–	–	–	8
$200 to $249	2	–	4	57	–	35	–	14	–	9
$250 to $299	15	–	9	169	28	73	–	10	6	–
$300 to $349	18	8	11	456	52	245	9	16	–	9
$350 to $399	76	32	53	627	20	316	9	34	18	20
$400 to $449	77	32	42	635	27	392	–	29	12	44
$450 to $499	85	74	41	884	97	558	–	51	9	51
$500 to $549	55	53	58	829	60	462	–	66	–	42
$550 to $599	70	41	32	579	27	319	–	33	–	17
$600 to $649	52	28	33	508	30	276	–	25	–	22
$650 to $699	15	88	6	427	11	239	–	8	–	33
$700 to $749	55	21	17	262	25	165	11	16	13	–
$750 to $999	93	45	76	578	31	252	11	29	18	8
$1,000 or more	46	42	15	273	12	101	–	21	9	17
No cash rent	16	25	–	115	19	59	17	20	–	–
Median (dollars)	543	571	505	516	495	507	709	515	493	500
Mean (dollars)	605	617	529	559	527	545	602	565	629	558

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Table 61. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990** —Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia	Panamanian	Salvadoran	South American	Argentinean	Chilean	Colombian	Ecuadorian	Peruvian	Venezuelan	All other Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**284**	**2 716**	**1 812**	**222**	**197**	**387**	**202**	**363**	**89**	**1 562**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER										
Occupied housing units	**–**	**126**	**134**	**19**	**38**	**11**	**41**	**7**	**–**	**186**
Owner occupied	–	7	19	4	–	3	8	4	–	67
1-person households	–	69	41	–	21	3	8	–	–	125
Built 1939 or earlier	–	56	56	4	10	–	26	7	–	80
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	–	15 978	23 484	36 371	14 137	7 922	24 670	30 219	–	23 481
Female householder, no husband present	–	78	66	–	29	11	22	–	–	137
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	82	65	–	21	11	8	7	–	121
No telephone in unit	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-person households	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Owner-occupied housing units	**–**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**25**
Married-couple families	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
With own children under 18 years	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Families with female householder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Householder worked in 1989	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Built 1939 or earlier	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Renter-occupied housing units	**55**	**538**	**162**	**8**	**31**	**59**	**26**	**15**	**7**	**209**
Married-couple families	4	183	17	–	–	13	–	–	–	52
With own children under 18 years	–	155	13	–	–	13	–	–	–	39
Families with female householder	40	130	50	–	7	16	12	15	–	36
With own children under 18 years	24	97	30	–	–	8	12	10	–	27
Householder worked in 1989	34	334	87	–	3	51	14	15	–	109
With public assistance income	18	20	25	–	17	8	–	–	–	17
With Social Security income	–	14	32	–	24	8	–	–	–	15
Built 1939 or earlier	11	191	37	–	–	27	–	10	–	55
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
No vehicle available	55	301	103	8	24	35	14	10	–	163
No telephone in unit	17	48	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	36
1.01 or more persons per room	45	388	53	–	10	21	12	10	–	71
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**26 750**	**25 620**	**28 067**	**29 545**	**27 062**	**28 750**	**26 333**	**30 562**	**34 063**	**26 532**
Owner occupied (dollars)	64 227	39 375	50 340	106 241	32 222	42 750	29 375	51 547	77 197	40 341
Renter occupied (dollars)	25 812	24 910	25 413	27 917	22 750	22 917	23 333	27 625	33 229	21 678
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**123**	**147**	**16**	**22**	**35**	**26**	**26**	**–**	**257**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	37	116	107	16	6	27	18	18	–	207
Less than $200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	11
$700 to $799	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	9
$800 to $899	6	10	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	43
$900 to $999	6	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
$1,000 to $1,249	5	27	40	8	–	5	12	–	–	22
$1,250 to $1,499	6	11	11	–	–	–	–	4	–	21
$1,500 to $1,999	8	22	22	–	6	16	–	–	–	25
$2,000 or more	6	–	14	8	–	–	6	–	–	44
Median (dollars)	1 313	1 019	1 209	1 625	1 750	1 578	1 188	858	–	1 097
Mean (dollars)	1 373	1 148	1 349	1 806	1 941	1 276	1 441	875	–	1 475
Not mortgaged	–	7	40	–	16	8	8	8	–	50
Less than $100	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	14
$200 to $299	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	9
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
$400 to $499	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
$500 or more	–	–	25	–	9	8	8	–	–	12
Median (dollars)	–	100–	500+	–	500+	500+	500+	275	–	320
Mean (dollars)	–	210	609	–	362	1 108	933	278	–	314
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**236**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**179**	**141**	**311**	**138**	**300**	**81**	**1 064**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	12	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	10
$150 to $199	–	29	18	–	–	18	–	–	–	9
$200 to $249	–	12	16	–	8	8	–	–	–	6
$250 to $299	–	57	46	–	5	14	7	14	–	22
$300 to $349	14	197	38	9	5	–	15	4	–	121
$350 to $399	35	200	134	10	5	21	34	36	–	157
$400 to $449	22	278	119	–	22	27	6	35	–	97
$450 to $499	40	407	117	12	–	5	5	36	9	112
$500 to $549	31	323	205	10	27	82	–	26	20	102
$550 to $599	26	243	173	31	–	55	22	9	12	60
$600 to $649	28	201	109	14	–	–	5	42	14	93
$650 to $699	–	198	120	32	29	12	24	14	–	57
$700 to $749	–	125	60	27	6	–	–	10	13	12
$750 to $999	–	186	208	21	18	56	18	54	13	87
$1,000 or more	11	43	67	13	7	13	–	15	–	93
No cash rent	17	5	11	–	–	–	2	5	–	26
Median (dollars)	486	511	555	655	531	538	552	543	598	490
Mean (dollars)	501	542	594	668	553	576	539	597	641	572

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Table 62. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American	Costa Rican	Guatemalan	Honduran	Nicaraguan
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**162**	**104**	**119**	**681**	**41**	**236**	**27**	**13**	**15**	**21**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
All income levels	162	104	119	681	41	236	27	13	15	21
Less than 10 percent	8	11	14	67	–	13	–	–	–	4
10 to 14 percent	22	–	11	123	9	38	–	–	–	5
15 to 19 percent	22	20	9	78	6	26	5	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	24	–	50	88	12	48	11	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	39	29	6	45	–	23	–	6	12	–
30 to 34 percent	16	16	6	73	–	34	11	7	–	–
35 to 49 percent	–	10	12	100	9	24	–	–	3	4
50 percent or more	31	14	11	103	5	26	–	–	–	8
Not computed	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
Median	25.6	28.3	22.5	24.0	22.3	24.1	23.9	30.4	28.1	43.8
Less than $20,000	27	25	26	80	5	13	–	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	7	8	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	7	14	11	70	5	13	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	27.3	50.0+	23.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	4	–	6	112	4	33	11	7	3	4
Less than 20 percent	4	–	–	38	–	3	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	6	18	–	18	11	7	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	56	4	12	–	–	3	4
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.5	–	32.5	35.0	45.0	33.8	32.5	32.5	45.0	45.0
$35,000 to $49,999	36	29	6	142	23	45	–	–	–	8
Less than 20 percent	16	–	–	37	6	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	5	–	–	16	12	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	7	25	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4	4	–	28	–	16	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4	–	–	45	5	25	–	–	–	8
Not computed	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
Median	22.0	27.9	27.5	30.7	22.3	42.6	–	–	–	50.0+
$50,000 or more	95	50	81	347	9	145	16	6	12	9
Less than 20 percent	32	24	26	187	9	74	5	–	–	9
20 to 24 percent	11	–	43	72	–	48	11	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	20	4	–	33	–	23	–	6	12	–
30 to 34 percent	12	12	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	20	10	12	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	26.1	26.3	21.7	18.6	12.5	19.7	21.4	27.5	27.5	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 511**	**444**	**3 553**	**57**	**376**	**85**	**280**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
All income levels	693	520	463	6 511	444	3 553	57	376	85	280
Less than 10 percent	7	28	–	219	10	153	11	4	–	9
10 to 14 percent	138	29	45	812	43	463	–	47	–	56
15 to 19 percent	138	72	82	822	30	402	–	20	10	32
20 to 24 percent	44	51	18	943	49	577	–	36	30	20
25 to 29 percent	64	111	54	691	66	349	–	68	–	15
30 to 34 percent	39	59	22	559	64	284	20	18	–	–
35 to 49 percent	112	31	79	922	68	451	–	32	18	64
50 percent or more	104	104	138	1 270	95	712	9	121	27	79
Not computed	47	35	25	273	19	162	17	30	–	5
Median	24.5	27.8	34.5	27.3	31.1	26.4	32.2	29.9	36.6	35.8
Less than $10,000	141	76	186	1 103	69	651	9	115	18	67
Less than 20 percent	9	–	8	17	5	12	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	21	8	14	–	8	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	92	45	145	898	64	521	9	105	18	62
Not computed	31	10	25	167	–	103	–	10	–	5
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	131	77	69	1 500	179	767	9	65	8	83
Less than 20 percent	7	–	6	29	–	19	–	–	–	8
20 to 24 percent	8	–	–	87	16	34	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	14	–	–	177	19	68	–	17	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	11	4	196	35	116	9	9	–	–
35 percent or more	99	66	59	964	92	517	–	31	8	75
Not computed	3	–	–	47	17	13	–	8	–	–
Median	40.4	50.0+	45.9	39.4	36.7	39.9	32.5	37.1	37.5	39.8
$20,000 to $34,999	125	208	120	2 252	123	1 193	11	107	38	61
Less than 20 percent	43	18	25	582	20	295	–	17	10	36
20 to 24 percent	23	45	18	592	33	364	–	22	9	14
25 to 29 percent	14	64	46	416	34	250	–	42	–	11
30 to 34 percent	29	48	18	340	29	156	11	9	–	–
35 percent or more	16	8	13	305	7	111	–	17	19	–
Not computed	–	25	–	17	–	17	–	–	–	–
Median	24.2	27.2	26.8	24.5	26.3	24.0	32.5	26.7	32.5	18.0
$35,000 or more	296	159	88	1 656	73	942	28	89	21	69
Less than 20 percent	224	111	88	1 225	58	692	11	54	–	53
20 to 24 percent	13	6	–	257	–	172	–	14	21	6
25 to 29 percent	27	26	–	84	13	23	–	9	–	4
30 to 34 percent	10	–	–	23	–	12	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	9	16	–	25	–	14	–	–	–	6
Not computed	13	–	–	42	2	29	17	12	–	–
Median	15.4	17.1	16.2	14.9	14.2	14.3	10.0–	13.7	22.5	14.0

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Table 62. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**
—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia	Panamanian	Salvadoran	South American	Argentinean	Chilean	Colombian	Ecuadorian	Peruvian	Venezuelan	All other Hispanic origin
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**123**	**147**	**16**	**22**	**35**	**26**	**26**	**–**	**257**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
All income levels	37	123	147	16	22	35	26	26	–	257
Less than 10 percent	6	3	25	16	9	–	–	–	–	29
10 to 14 percent	6	27	28	–	7	13	–	8	–	48
15 to 19 percent	–	21	31	–	–	6	–	10	–	15
20 to 24 percent	20	17	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	24
25 to 29 percent	–	5	10	–	6	–	–	4	–	12
30 to 34 percent	–	16	19	–	–	–	12	–	–	20
35 to 49 percent	–	17	24	–	–	10	14	–	–	43
50 percent or more	5	13	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	66
Not computed	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	21.6	22.5	18.3	10.0–	11.4	18.8	35.6	17.5	–	30.1
Less than $20,000	–	13	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	56
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
35 percent or more	–	13	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	46
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	50.0+	–	–	–	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	5	3	23	–	7	–	8	8	–	52
Less than 20 percent	–	3	15	–	7	–	–	8	–	20
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	32
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	17.5	13.8	–	12.5	–	37.5	12.5	–	36.2
$35,000 to $49,999	–	37	30	–	–	10	12	8	–	44
Less than 20 percent	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	27
20 to 24 percent	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
30 to 34 percent	–	16	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	17	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	5
Not computed	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	40.3	32.9	–	–	45.0	32.5	20.0	–	18.3
$50,000 or more	32	70	88	16	15	19	6	10	–	105
Less than 20 percent	12	48	65	16	9	19	–	6	–	39
20 to 24 percent	20	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
25 to 29 percent	–	5	10	–	6	–	–	4	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
35 percent or more	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	26
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	21.0	16.4	16.1	10.0–	10.0–	13.7	45.0	19.2	–	22.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**236**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**179**	**141**	**311**	**138**	**300**	**81**	**1 064**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
All income levels	236	2 504	1 450	179	141	311	138	300	81	1 064
Less than 10 percent	21	108	35	–	5	–	6	15	–	21
10 to 14 percent	28	332	158	23	16	52	13	40	–	148
15 to 19 percent	–	340	223	13	23	43	23	63	31	167
20 to 24 percent	61	430	203	31	–	46	19	73	–	114
25 to 29 percent	22	229	184	44	28	16	–	11	37	92
30 to 34 percent	43	203	129	13	25	26	25	14	6	82
35 to 49 percent	8	329	270	30	23	46	24	39	–	133
50 percent or more	21	455	221	25	17	82	14	40	7	242
Not computed	32	78	27	–	4	–	14	5	–	65
Median	24.3	25.1	27.5	27.6	29.4	29.5	30.2	22.0	26.3	27.7
Less than $10,000	39	395	158	8	21	59	26	21	7	225
Less than 20 percent	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	12	315	133	8	17	59	14	16	7	180
Not computed	15	73	25	–	4	–	12	5	–	39
Median	32.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	48	547	315	49	36	59	14	52	–	239
Less than 20 percent	–	11	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	34	20	–	–	–	–	20	–	17
25 to 29 percent	–	44	51	10	15	6	–	–	–	39
30 to 34 percent	31	67	19	–	5	–	–	4	–	26
35 percent or more	17	386	213	39	16	43	12	28	–	142
Not computed	–	5	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	15
Median	33.9	42.1	41.3	43.8	33.0	50.0+	42.5	37.5	–	38.2
$20,000 to $34,999	101	875	616	83	38	116	72	132	42	320
Less than 20 percent	–	232	104	9	5	26	16	23	5	163
20 to 24 percent	50	269	170	25	–	39	19	53	–	25
25 to 29 percent	22	175	105	28	13	10	–	11	31	27
30 to 34 percent	12	124	99	13	20	15	25	10	6	56
35 percent or more	–	75	138	8	–	26	12	35	–	49
Not computed	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.2	23.8	26.6	26.3	30.2	24.1	30.2	24.1	27.6	19.9
$35,000 or more	48	687	361	39	46	77	26	95	32	280
Less than 20 percent	37	537	302	27	39	59	26	95	26	173
20 to 24 percent	11	120	13	6	–	7	–	–	–	72
25 to 29 percent	–	10	28	6	–	–	–	–	6	20
30 to 34 percent	–	12	11	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	8	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	4
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Median	10.9	14.6	15.9	17.1	15.6	15.1	15.4	15.2	18.1	16.8

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Table 63. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units for Race of Householder by Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia	Occupied housing units	White		Black		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race	
		Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**88 179**	**83 628**	**152 446**	**151 161**	**687**	**603**	**3 963**	**3 836**	**4 359**	**285**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	97 085	40 659	39 585	54 402	54 108	189	174	1 183	1 148	652	145
Renter-occupied housing units	152 549	47 520	44 043	98 044	97 053	498	429	2 780	2 688	3 707	140
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**40 659**	**39 585**	**54 402**	**54 108**	**189**	**174**	**1 183**	**1 148**	**652**	**145**
1989 to March 1990	237	157	157	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	908	624	613	262	262	–	–	12	12	10	–
1980 to 1984	2 091	1 285	1 216	740	723	–	–	46	46	20	–
1970 to 1979	3 539	1 470	1 423	1 951	1 932	4	4	68	68	46	22
1960 to 1969	7 983	4 678	4 562	3 049	3 020	–	–	183	172	73	16
1950 to 1959	12 272	4 041	3 887	7 972	7 916	57	57	167	167	35	11
1940 to 1949	19 857	4 436	4 306	15 075	15 022	60	54	138	135	148	61
1939 or earlier	50 198	23 968	23 421	25 273	25 153	68	59	569	548	320	35
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**47 520**	**44 043**	**98 044**	**97 053**	**498**	**429**	**2 780**	**2 688**	**3 707**	**140**
1989 to March 1990	1 055	424	394	540	528	39	39	35	35	17	–
1985 to 1988	3 201	981	900	1 949	1 943	28	19	119	109	124	14
1980 to 1984	6 031	1 270	1 156	4 435	4 422	7	7	189	189	130	–
1970 to 1979	17 564	3 988	3 561	12 748	12 690	53	34	267	255	508	7
1960 to 1969	28 730	6 718	6 294	21 064	20 920	79	67	404	404	465	6
1950 to 1959	26 730	7 436	6 943	18 229	18 003	69	69	458	434	538	25
1940 to 1949	25 764	7 499	6 721	17 212	17 053	119	109	436	414	498	30
1939 or earlier	43 474	19 204	18 074	21 867	21 494	104	85	872	848	1 427	58
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**40 659**	**39 585**	**54 402**	**54 108**	**189**	**174**	**1 183**	**1 148**	**652**	**145**
None	1 912	1 270	1 171	511	496	–	–	88	88	43	–
1	11 255	7 452	7 199	3 297	3 246	29	29	303	292	174	10
2	19 398	8 449	8 197	10 554	10 475	34	34	239	228	122	41
3	41 667	12 316	12 027	28 737	28 675	99	90	315	315	200	76
4	15 860	7 022	6 880	8 611	8 545	17	17	137	137	73	18
5 or more	6 993	4 150	4 111	2 692	2 671	10	4	101	88	40	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**47 520**	**44 043**	**98 044**	**97 053**	**498**	**429**	**2 780**	**2 688**	**3 707**	**140**
None	25 040	11 368	10 070	10 977	10 578	75	47	1 145	1 086	1 475	47
1	68 334	21 189	19 627	44 215	43 886	255	237	1 106	1 091	1 569	75
2	39 689	8 467	8 083	30 306	30 091	101	78	356	346	459	12
3	13 343	3 888	3 730	9 232	9 184	46	46	88	80	89	6
4	4 309	1 818	1 761	2 365	2 365	–	–	63	63	63	–
5 or more	1 834	790	772	949	949	21	21	22	22	52	–
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	249 367	88 103	83 575	152 260	150 975	687	603	3 963	3 836	4 354	285
Individual drilled well	134	57	34	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	30	11	11	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	103	8	8	90	90	–	–	–	–	5	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	247 873	87 952	83 426	151 005	149 740	675	591	3 959	3 832	4 282	285
Septic tank or cesspool	507	65	65	381	374	6	6	–	–	55	–
Other means	1 254	162	137	1 060	1 047	6	6	4	4	22	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	248 189	87 615	83 136	151 630	150 345	687	603	3 932	3 805	4 325	285
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	1 445	564	492	816	816	–	–	31	31	34	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	158 471	50 071	47 726	103 229	102 535	457	417	2 421	2 349	2 293	191
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 931	1 123	996	3 654	3 561	–	–	45	45	109	–
Electricity	51 221	20 753	19 292	27 613	27 291	157	113	1 212	1 175	1 486	75
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	31 122	15 074	14 604	15 433	15 267	57	57	254	236	304	19
Coal or coke	76	37	30	28	28	–	–	8	8	3	–
Wood	65	21	21	44	44	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	136	27	27	109	109	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	1 550	630	567	843	843	16	16	–	–	61	–
No fuel used	2 062	443	365	1 493	1 483	–	–	23	23	103	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	93 383	24 076	22 182	65 094	64 400	339	276	1 682	1 605	2 192	88
1	103 256	43 313	41 328	56 625	56 251	186	186	1 558	1 542	1 574	149
2	40 995	16 813	16 254	23 048	22 880	119	104	580	569	435	36
3	9 361	3 102	3 001	6 025	6 000	27	27	101	91	106	12
4	2 072	647	635	1 363	1 346	16	10	4	4	42	–
5 or more	567	228	228	291	284	–	–	38	25	10	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**40 659**	**39 585**	**54 402**	**54 108**	**189**	**174**	**1 183**	**1 148**	**652**	**145**
1989 to March 1990	7 955	5 087	4 878	2 524	2 518	–	–	237	213	107	15
1985 to 1988	20 381	13 122	12 807	6 623	6 510	52	52	370	367	214	7
1980 to 1984	12 426	6 557	6 338	5 565	5 518	12	12	229	229	63	6
1970 to 1979	20 352	7 636	7 468	12 330	12 248	62	47	183	175	141	60
1960 to 1969	16 165	4 046	3 952	11 926	11 888	24	24	106	106	63	30
1959 or earlier	19 806	4 211	4 142	15 434	15 426	39	39	58	58	64	27
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**47 520**	**44 043**	**98 044**	**97 053**	**498**	**429**	**2 780**	**2 688**	**3 707**	**140**
1989 to March 1990	43 588	18 317	17 023	22 495	22 215	148	129	1 219	1 171	1 409	66
1985 to 1988	46 566	15 899	14 577	28 330	27 867	161	142	836	806	1 340	30
1980 to 1984	24 521	5 152	4 736	18 351	18 209	86	86	450	436	482	29
1970 to 1979	23 539	4 656	4 311	18 324	18 262	70	51	168	168	321	–
1960 to 1969	9 788	2 281	2 190	7 312	7 268	33	21	85	85	77	8
1959 or earlier	4 547	1 215	1 206	3 232	3 232	–	–	22	22	78	7
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**	**40 659**	**39 585**	**54 402**	**54 108**	**189**	**174**	**1 183**	**1 148**	**652**	**145**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	372	114	109	251	251	–	–	7	7	–	–
1.01 or more	28	5	–	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**	**47 520**	**44 043**	**98 044**	**97 053**	**498**	**429**	**2 780**	**2 688**	**3 707**	**140**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 213	204	113	899	879	8	8	13	13	89	–
1.01 or more	331	81	–	181	168	–	–	7	7	62	–

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Table 64. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units for Race of Householder by Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia	Occupied housing units	White		Black		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race	
		Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**88 179**	**83 628**	**152 446**	**151 161**	**687**	**603**	**3 963**	**3 836**	**4 359**	**285**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	**55 582**	**16 041**	**15 498**	**38 501**	**38 318**	**159**	**149**	**529**	**529**	**352**	**57**
Owner occupied	29 900	9 486	9 316	20 064	20 029	68	68	196	196	86	50
1-person households	29 493	10 213	9 901	18 752	18 680	116	106	220	220	192	26
Built 1939 or earlier	22 325	6 439	6 259	15 559	15 458	31	31	173	173	123	18
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	33 943	58 993	60 033	23 785	23 796	17 002	16 331	30 237	30 237	16 623	23 367
Female householder, no husband present	32 044	9 191	8 884	22 302	22 182	91	81	249	249	211	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	277	14	14	263	263	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	26 596	7 140	6 777	18 843	18 719	90	80	340	340	183	14
No telephone in unit	1 094	191	191	865	854	–	–	13	13	25	–
1-person households	731	156	156	537	537	–	–	13	13	25	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	**5 632**	**1 015**	**985**	**4 454**	**4 442**	**22**	**22**	**88**	**88**	**53**	**17**
Married-couple families	914	72	72	817	805	5	5	–	–	20	6
With own children under 18 years	167	34	34	114	110	5	5	–	–	14	–
Families with female householder	1 201	51	51	1 105	1 105	–	–	23	23	22	–
With own children under 18 years	272	30	30	220	220	–	–	–	–	22	–
Householder worked in 1989	1 164	323	319	800	796	–	–	32	32	9	–
With public assistance income	645	24	17	600	600	–	–	–	–	21	11
With Social Security income	2 634	335	329	2 257	2 249	11	11	7	7	24	12
Built 1939 or earlier	3 012	518	498	2 413	2 405	7	7	27	27	47	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	62	–	–	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	2 428	378	378	1 988	1 976	10	10	42	42	10	6
No telephone in unit	186	24	24	162	162	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	165	–	–	145	141	–	–	6	6	14	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**31 749**	**4 599**	**4 045**	**25 481**	**25 231**	**148**	**148**	**692**	**660**	**829**	**58**
Married-couple families	2 172	192	119	1 540	1 528	5	5	152	139	283	–
With own children under 18 years	1 150	92	40	747	735	–	–	72	59	239	–
Families with female householder	10 766	258	139	10 205	10 135	35	35	28	28	240	–
With own children under 18 years	8 035	150	81	7 692	7 632	35	35	5	5	153	–
Householder worked in 1989	10 547	2 844	2 559	6 820	6 695	12	12	323	291	548	27
With public assistance income	10 436	239	202	9 944	9 884	73	73	71	71	109	16
With Social Security income	7 580	371	335	6 971	6 946	34	34	132	132	72	24
Built 1939 or earlier	7 186	1 647	1 471	5 069	4 982	13	13	205	192	252	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	512	46	22	447	440	–	–	7	7	12	–
No vehicle available	24 130	2 349	2 037	20 620	20 431	110	110	438	416	613	40
No telephone in unit	3 986	191	168	3 625	3 557	36	36	44	31	90	15
1.01 or more persons per room	5 003	417	205	3 918	3 877	–	–	179	157	489	8
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**30 419**	**45 657**	**46 741**	**24 297**	**24 335**	**24 554**	**21 467**	**29 527**	**29 659**	**24 962**	**24 228**
Owner occupied (dollars)	49 436	69 237	69 768	39 021	39 063	41 458	36 944	50 553	50 943	37 051	34 583
Renter occupied (dollars)	22 967	32 408	33 325	19 564	19 564	17 917	15 759	21 878	21 792	22 629	21 304
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**	**24 161**	**23 600**	**48 350**	**48 134**	**142**	**127**	**605**	**602**	**400**	**129**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	46 967	17 541	17 120	28 644	28 440	77	62	404	401	301	67
Less than $200	272	15	15	252	246	5	5	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	1 121	48	48	1 055	1 055	–	–	12	12	6	6
$300 to $399	2 878	100	100	2 765	2 758	–	–	8	5	5	–
$400 to $499	3 431	216	216	3 168	3 168	8	8	29	29	10	6
$500 to $599	3 554	386	380	3 132	3 109	9	–	–	–	27	27
$600 to $699	3 476	464	456	2 997	2 986	6	6	9	9	–	–
$700 to $799	3 612	705	678	2 835	2 827	13	13	34	34	25	13
$800 to $899	3 534	742	711	2 697	2 655	13	7	41	41	41	11
$900 to $999	3 206	825	780	2 332	2 314	–	–	11	11	38	–
$1,000 to $1,249	5 961	2 051	1 989	3 792	3 768	8	8	49	49	61	–
$1,250 to $1,499	3 998	2 187	2 160	1 726	1 702	9	9	50	50	26	–
$1,500 to $1,999	5 109	3 821	3 726	1 188	1 163	6	6	56	56	38	–
$2,000 or more	6 815	5 981	5 861	705	689	–	–	105	105	24	4
Median (dollars)	946	1 635	1 638	733	732	769	788	1 295	1 302	998	549
Mean (dollars)	1 240	1 929	1 932	818	816	880	932	1 471	1 480	1 141	781
Not mortgaged	26 691	6 620	6 480	19 706	19 694	65	65	201	201	99	62
Less than $100	1 050	101	101	930	930	–	–	7	7	12	–
$100 to $199	7 216	772	751	6 327	6 327	26	26	40	40	51	51
$200 to $299	9 009	1 379	1 354	7 542	7 530	15	15	56	56	17	6
$300 to $399	4 719	1 437	1 420	3 226	3 226	19	19	37	37	–	–
$400 to $499	1 952	996	954	916	916	–	–	29	29	11	5
$500 or more	2 745	1 935	1 900	765	765	5	5	32	32	8	–
Median (dollars)	250	372	371	229	229	241	241	289	289	160	146
Mean (dollars)	298	448	450	248	248	276	276	341	341	266	186
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**	**47 472**	**44 004**	**97 612**	**96 621**	**498**	**429**	**2 780**	**2 688**	**3 707**	**140**
GROSS RENT											
Less than $100	4 253	74	66	4 099	4 074	27	27	37	37	16	16
$100 to $149	6 479	155	126	6 146	6 132	26	26	95	95	57	–
$150 to $199	3 955	163	146	3 677	3 661	10	10	37	37	68	7
$200 to $249	4 271	396	378	3 777	3 777	13	13	40	40	45	–
$250 to $299	6 777	709	627	5 929	5 899	27	27	31	31	81	–
$300 to $349	10 606	1 224	1 087	8 971	8 868	40	31	118	118	253	9
$350 to $399	14 913	2 258	1 986	12 130	11 984	57	57	86	80	382	18
$400 to $449	15 109	2 667	2 394	11 835	11 712	42	36	190	173	375	8
$450 to $499	14 418	3 156	2 759	10 419	10 290	37	24	269	261	537	–
$500 to $549	12 338	3 685	3 311	7 901	7 753	43	21	280	252	429	6
$550 to $599	9 351	3 624	3 321	5 095	5 015	22	22	261	261	349	10
$600 to $649	8 738	3 537	3 251	4 613	4 571	17	17	264	256	307	22
$650 to $699	6 429	3 650	3 335	2 327	2 309	13	13	228	228	211	8
$700 to $749	5 149	2 798	2 621	2 023	2 000	72	53	121	106	135	14
$750 to $999	15 649	9 916	9 455	5 050	4 997	16	16	383	373	284	16
$1,000 or more	10 977	8 280	8 021	2 269	2 255	26	26	293	293	109	6
No cash rent	2 657	1 180	1 120	1 351	1 324	10	10	47	47	69	–
Median (dollars)	479	671	680	414	413	452	429	585	588	501	580
Mean (dollars)	538	752	762	433	432	504	499	640	642	535	546

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Table 65. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units for Race of Householder by Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia	Occupied housing units	White		Black		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race	
		Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin	Total	Not of Hispanic origin
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**	**24 161**	**23 600**	**48 350**	**48 134**	**142**	**127**	**605**	**602**	**400**	**129**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	73 658	24 161	23 600	48 350	48 134	142	127	605	602	400	129
Less than 10 percent	19 012	5 521	5 449	13 218	13 206	27	27	187	187	59	43
10 to 14 percent	12 862	3 777	3 704	8 885	8 854	41	32	105	105	54	11
15 to 19 percent	11 134	3 821	3 763	7 177	7 164	4	4	48	45	84	29
20 to 24 percent	8 770	3 435	3 362	5 221	5 165	–	–	67	67	47	14
25 to 29 percent	6 211	2 408	2 347	3 651	3 644	37	31	60	60	55	10
30 to 34 percent	4 095	1 560	1 502	2 461	2 440	8	8	34	34	32	–
35 to 49 percent	5 306	1 894	1 814	3 311	3 295	7	7	57	57	37	11
50 percent or more	5 477	1 592	1 510	3 808	3 748	13	13	36	36	28	11
Not computed	791	153	149	618	618	5	5	11	11	4	–
Median	17.0	18.5	18.4	16.2	16.2	15.6	17.5	15.5	15.4	20.1	16.8
Less than $20,000	12 543	1 628	1 555	10 801	10 741	32	32	25	25	57	32
Less than 20 percent	3 060	322	309	2 723	2 723	–	–	–	–	15	7
20 to 24 percent	1 316	165	158	1 137	1 129	–	–	–	–	14	14
25 to 29 percent	1 054	96	84	952	952	6	6	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	918	77	77	833	829	8	8	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5 533	840	803	4 638	4 590	13	13	14	14	28	11
Not computed	662	128	124	518	518	5	5	11	11	–	–
Median	32.8	40.0	40.2	32.0	31.9	34.7	34.7	50.0+	50.0+	24.8	23.2
$20,000 to $34,999	12 126	1 737	1 677	10 205	10 169	37	37	86	83	61	38
Less than 20 percent	6 700	896	876	5 704	5 697	28	28	39	36	33	21
20 to 24 percent	1 238	146	146	1 092	1 092	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	997	130	130	852	852	9	9	–	–	6	6
30 to 34 percent	843	66	55	763	757	–	–	7	7	7	–
35 percent or more	2 289	499	470	1 735	1 712	–	–	40	40	15	11
Not computed	59	–	–	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.1	19.4	19.2	17.9	17.9	12.4	12.4	32.9	33.9	16.9	10.0–
$35,000 to $49,999	11 823	2 478	2 395	9 096	9 060	33	18	95	95	121	42
Less than 20 percent	7 214	1 106	1 074	5 999	5 987	20	11	47	47	42	42
20 to 24 percent	1 428	264	264	1 143	1 135	–	–	8	8	13	–
25 to 29 percent	1 211	234	217	942	935	6	–	9	9	20	–
30 to 34 percent	765	267	255	471	467	–	–	7	7	20	–
35 percent or more	1 183	604	582	526	521	7	7	24	24	22	–
Not computed	22	3	3	15	15	–	–	–	–	4	–
Median	15.7	22.5	22.3	14.5	14.5	15.6	17.5	20.3	20.3	25.9	15.2
$50,000 or more	37 166	18 318	17 973	18 248	18 164	40	40	399	399	161	17
Less than 20 percent	26 034	10 795	10 657	14 854	14 817	24	24	254	254	107	13
20 to 24 percent	4 788	2 860	2 794	1 849	1 809	–	–	59	59	20	–
25 to 29 percent	2 949	1 948	1 916	905	905	16	16	51	51	29	4
30 to 34 percent	1 569	1 150	1 115	394	387	–	–	20	20	5	–
35 percent or more	1 778	1 543	1 469	220	220	–	–	15	15	–	–
Not computed	48	22	22	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.3	17.4	17.4	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	13.6	13.6	17.7	16.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**	**47 472**	**44 004**	**97 612**	**96 621**	**498**	**429**	**2 780**	**2 688**	**3 707**	**140**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	152 069	47 472	44 004	97 612	96 621	498	429	2 780	2 688	3 707	140
Less than 10 percent	9 016	2 584	2 484	6 184	6 143	48	48	91	87	109	–
10 to 14 percent	18 422	5 489	5 047	12 181	12 118	56	37	200	191	496	5
15 to 19 percent	21 989	7 398	6 975	13 555	13 408	32	23	462	448	542	21
20 to 24 percent	21 872	7 565	7 146	13 406	13 302	57	47	327	311	517	10
25 to 29 percent	18 650	5 732	5 301	12 269	12 154	52	43	241	226	356	6
30 to 34 percent	12 163	3 837	3 504	7 806	7 710	51	41	207	207	262	22
35 to 49 percent	17 458	5 637	5 071	10 881	10 721	64	52	435	435	441	35
50 percent or more	25 959	7 323	6 717	17 092	16 887	113	113	628	594	803	32
Not computed	6 540	1 907	1 759	4 238	4 178	25	25	189	189	181	9
Median	25.4	24.8	24.6	25.6	25.5	29.2	30.5	29.5	29.7	26.4	35.5
Less than $10,000	34 223	4 923	4 437	27 701	27 442	163	163	651	617	785	58
Less than 20 percent	1 803	15	7	1 748	1 734	–	–	19	19	21	9
20 to 24 percent	1 398	14	14	1 364	1 364	–	–	13	13	7	–
25 to 29 percent	2 944	79	73	2 780	2 761	11	11	47	47	27	–
30 to 34 percent	1 651	18	18	1 599	1 599	17	17	17	17	–	–
35 percent or more	22 066	3 970	3 590	16 957	16 764	120	120	406	372	613	40
Not computed	4 361	827	735	3 253	3 220	15	15	149	149	117	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	30 379	6 826	6 073	22 079	21 837	101	89	603	603	770	–
Less than 20 percent	2 707	180	179	2 426	2 419	22	22	45	45	34	–
20 to 24 percent	3 250	352	314	2 793	2 782	8	8	51	51	46	–
25 to 29 percent	4 507	529	433	3 848	3 832	10	10	41	41	79	–
30 to 34 percent	4 730	819	754	3 726	3 678	24	24	63	63	98	–
35 percent or more	14 497	4 657	4 122	8 924	8 774	37	25	388	388	491	–
Not computed	688	289	271	362	352	–	–	15	15	22	–
Median	34.6	44.7	45.1	32.4	32.3	32.2	30.9	40.1	40.1	39.2	–
$20,000 to $34,999	42 969	13 669	12 447	27 264	26 991	121	77	704	675	1 211	74
Less than 20 percent	13 810	2 335	2 107	10 922	10 857	35	20	155	149	363	9
20 to 24 percent	10 799	3 008	2 739	7 317	7 253	40	30	97	89	337	10
25 to 29 percent	7 846	2 778	2 523	4 749	4 669	16	7	116	101	187	6
30 to 34 percent	4 244	1 875	1 634	2 097	2 049	10	–	104	104	158	22
35 percent or more	5 642	3 393	3 172	1 881	1 865	20	20	216	216	132	27
Not computed	628	280	272	298	298	–	–	16	16	34	–
Median	23.4	27.4	27.5	21.8	21.7	23.2	23.1	29.0	29.5	23.3	32.7
$35,000 or more	44 498	22 054	21 047	20 568	20 351	113	100	822	793	941	8
Less than 20 percent	31 107	12 941	12 213	16 824	16 659	79	66	534	513	729	8
20 to 24 percent	6 425	4 191	4 079	1 932	1 903	9	9	166	158	127	–
25 to 29 percent	3 353	2 346	2 272	892	892	15	15	37	37	63	–
30 to 34 percent	1 538	1 125	1 098	384	384	–	–	23	23	6	–
35 percent or more	1 212	940	904	211	205	–	–	53	53	8	–
Not computed	863	511	481	325	308	10	10	9	9	8	–
Median	15.7	18.1	18.2	13.7	13.7	13.2	13.6	17.6	17.6	14.9	14.0

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Table 66. **Structural Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS	
All housing units	**278 489**
Owner occupied	97 085
Renter occupied	152 549
Vacant for sale only	2 930
Vacant for rent	13 218
Vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 879
All other vacants	10 828
Condominium housing units	**28 628**
Owner occupied	15 993
Renter occupied	9 933
Vacant	2 702
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
All housing units	**278 489**
1989 to March 1990	1 649
1985 to 1988	4 731
1980 to 1984	9 048
1970 to 1979	23 279
1960 to 1969	41 412
1950 to 1959	43 176
1940 to 1949	50 328
1939 or earlier	104 866
Median	1947
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**
1989 to March 1990	237
1985 to 1988	908
1980 to 1984	2 091
1970 to 1979	3 539
1960 to 1969	7 983
1950 to 1959	12 272
1940 to 1949	19 857
1939 or earlier	50 198
Median	1940–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**
1989 to March 1990	1 055
1985 to 1988	3 201
1980 to 1984	6 031
1970 to 1979	17 564
1960 to 1969	28 730
1950 to 1959	26 730
1940 to 1949	25 764
1939 or earlier	43 474
Median	1953
BEDROOMS	
All housing units	**278 489**
None	30 231
1	90 138
2	67 144
3	59 648
4	21 689
5 or more	9 639
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
None	26 952
1	79 589
2	59 087
3	55 010
4	20 169
5 or more	8 827
All housing units	**278 489**
PLUMBING FACILITIES	
Complete plumbing facilities	276 239
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 250
SOURCE OF WATER	
Public system or private company	278 190
Individual drilled well	151
Individual dug well	30
Some other source	118
SEWAGE DISPOSAL	
Public sewer	276 481
Septic tank or cesspool	575
Other means	1 433
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2 229
Median rooms	4.1
SECOND MORTGAGE OR HOME EQUITY LOAN	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**
With second mortgage or home equity loan	10 642
No second mortgage or home equity loan	63 016
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	**15 993**
Median selected monthly owner costs:	
With a mortgage (dollars)	990
Not mortgaged (dollars)	449
Median value (dollars)	112 300
MOBILE HOMES	
Owner-occupied mobile homes	**26**
Median selected monthly owner costs:	
With a mortgage (dollars)	750+
Not mortgaged (dollars)	364

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Table 67. **Fuel, Occupancy, and Social Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	158 471
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 931
Electricity	51 221
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	31 122
Coal or coke	76
Wood	65
Solar energy	136
Other fuel	1 550
No fuel used	2 062
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	93 383
1	103 256
2	40 995
3	9 361
4	2 072
5 or more	567
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**
1989 to March 1990	7 955
1985 to 1988	20 381
1980 to 1984	12 426
1970 to 1979	20 352
1960 to 1969	16 165
1959 or earlier	19 806
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**
1989 to March 1990	43 588
1985 to 1988	46 566
1980 to 1984	24 521
1970 to 1979	23 539
1960 to 1969	9 788
1959 or earlier	4 547
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM	
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	372
1.00 or less	344
1.01 or more	28
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 213
1.00 or less	882
1.01 or more	331
TELEPHONE IN UNIT	
Telephone in unit	239 105
No telephone in unit	10 529
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	
Occupied housing units	**55 582**
Owner occupied	29 900
1-person households	29 493
Built 1939 or earlier	22 325
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	33 943
Female householder, no husband present	32 044
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	277
No vehicle available	26 596
No telephone in unit	1 094
1-person households	731
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	
Owner-occupied housing units	**5 632**
Married-couple families	914
With own children under 18 years	167
Families with female householder	1 201
With own children under 18 years	272
Householder 65 years and over	3 037
Householder worked in 1989	1 164
With public assistance income	645
With Social Security income	2 634
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 147
Built 1939 or earlier	3 012
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	62
No vehicle available	2 428
No telephone in unit	186
1.01 or more persons per room	165
Renter-occupied housing units	**31 749**
Married-couple families	2 172
With own children under 18 years	1 150
Families with female householder	10 766
With own children under 18 years	8 035
Householder 65 years and over	7 958
Householder worked in 1989	10 547
With public assistance income	10 436
With Social Security income	7 580
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 555
Built 1939 or earlier	7 186
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	512
No vehicle available	24 130
No telephone in unit	3 986
1.01 or more persons per room	5 003

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Table 68. **Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
Median income (dollars)	30 419
Owner occupied	97 085
Median income (dollars)	49 436
Renter occupied	152 549
Median income (dollars)	22 967
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	46 967
Less than $200	272
$200 to $299	1 121
$300 to $399	2 878
$400 to $499	3 431
$500 to $599	3 554
$600 to $699	3 476
$700 to $799	3 612
$800 to $899	3 534
$900 to $999	3 206
$1,000 to $1,249	5 961
$1,250 to $1,499	3 998
$1,500 to $1,999	5 109
$2,000 or more	6 815
Median (dollars)	946
Mean (dollars)	1 240
Not mortgaged	26 691
Less than $100	1 050
$100 to $199	7 216
$200 to $299	9 009
$300 to $399	4 719
$400 to $499	1 952
$500 or more	2 745
Median (dollars)	250
Mean (dollars)	298
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
With a mortgage	46 967
Less than 10 percent	5 782
10 to 14 percent	8 107
15 to 19 percent	8 782
20 to 24 percent	7 220
25 to 29 percent	5 258
30 to 34 percent	3 411
35 percent or more	8 185
Not computed	222
Median	20.5
Not mortgaged	26 691
Less than 10 percent	13 230
10 to 14 percent	4 755
15 to 19 percent	2 352
20 to 24 percent	1 550
25 to 29 percent	953
30 to 34 percent	684
35 percent or more	2 598
Not computed	569
Median	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**
GROSS RENT	
Less than $100	4 253
$100 to $149	6 479
$150 to $199	3 955
$200 to $249	4 271
$250 to $299	6 777
$300 to $349	10 606
$350 to $399	14 913
$400 to $449	15 109
$450 to $499	14 418
$500 to $549	12 338
$550 to $599	9 351
$600 to $649	8 738
$650 to $699	6 429
$700 to $749	5 149
$750 to $999	15 649
$1,000 or more	10 977
No cash rent	2 657
Median (dollars)	479
Mean (dollars)	538

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Table 69. **Household Income Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
All income levels	73 658
Less than 10 percent	19 012
10 to 14 percent	12 862
15 to 19 percent	11 134
20 to 24 percent	8 770
25 to 29 percent	6 211
30 to 34 percent	4 095
35 to 49 percent	5 306
50 percent or more	5 477
Not computed	791
Median	17.0
Less than $20,000	12 543
Less than 20 percent	3 060
20 to 24 percent	1 316
25 to 29 percent	1 054
30 to 34 percent	918
35 percent or more	5 533
Not computed	662
Median	32.8
$20,000 to $34,999	12 126
Less than 20 percent	6 700
20 to 24 percent	1 238
25 to 29 percent	997
30 to 34 percent	843
35 percent or more	2 289
Not computed	59
Median	18.1
$35,000 to $49,999	11 823
Less than 20 percent	7 214
20 to 24 percent	1 428
25 to 29 percent	1 211
30 to 34 percent	765
35 percent or more	1 183
Not computed	22
Median	15.7
$50,000 or more	37 166
Less than 20 percent	26 034
20 to 24 percent	4 788
25 to 29 percent	2 949
30 to 34 percent	1 569
35 percent or more	1 778
Not computed	48
Median	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
All income levels	152 069
Less than 10 percent	9 016
10 to 14 percent	18 422
15 to 19 percent	21 989
20 to 24 percent	21 872
25 to 29 percent	18 650
30 to 34 percent	12 163
35 to 49 percent	17 458
50 percent or more	25 959
Not computed	6 540
Median	25.4
Less than $10,000	34 223
Less than 20 percent	1 803
20 to 24 percent	1 398
25 to 29 percent	2 944
30 to 34 percent	1 651
35 percent or more	22 066
Not computed	4 361
Median	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	30 379
Less than 20 percent	2 707
20 to 24 percent	3 250
25 to 29 percent	4 507
30 to 34 percent	4 730
35 percent or more	14 497
Not computed	688
Median	34.6
$20,000 to $34,999	42 969
Less than 20 percent	13 810
20 to 24 percent	10 799
25 to 29 percent	7 846
30 to 34 percent	4 244
35 percent or more	5 642
Not computed	628
Median	23.4
$35,000 or more	44 498
Less than 20 percent	31 107
20 to 24 percent	6 425
25 to 29 percent	3 353
30 to 34 percent	1 538
35 percent or more	1 212
Not computed	863
Median	15.7

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Table 70. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**88 179**	**152 446**	**687**	**3 963**	**10 121**	**83 628**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	40 659	54 402	189	1 183	1 925	39 585
Renter-occupied housing units	47 520	98 044	498	2 780	8 196	44 043
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**54 402**	**189**	**1 183**	**1 925**	**39 585**
1989 to March 1990	157	80	–	–	–	157
1985 to 1988	624	262	–	12	21	613
1980 to 1984	1 285	740	–	46	106	1 216
1970 to 1979	1 470	1 951	4	68	90	1 423
1960 to 1969	4 678	3 049	–	183	213	4 562
1950 to 1959	4 041	7 972	57	167	234	3 887
1940 to 1949	4 436	15 075	60	138	279	4 306
1939 or earlier	23 968	25 273	68	569	982	23 421
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**98 044**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 196**	**44 043**
1989 to March 1990	424	540	39	35	59	394
1985 to 1988	981	1 949	28	119	216	900
1980 to 1984	1 270	4 435	7	189	257	1 156
1970 to 1979	3 988	12 748	53	267	1 017	3 561
1960 to 1969	6 718	21 064	79	404	1 039	6 294
1950 to 1959	7 436	18 229	69	458	1 256	6 943
1940 to 1949	7 499	17 212	119	436	1 437	6 721
1939 or earlier	19 204	21 867	104	872	2 915	18 074
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**54 402**	**189**	**1 183**	**1 925**	**39 585**
None	1 270	511	–	88	157	1 171
1	7 452	3 297	29	303	479	7 199
2	8 449	10 554	34	239	423	8 197
3	12 316	28 737	99	315	484	12 027
4	7 022	8 611	17	137	263	6 880
5 or more	4 150	2 692	10	101	119	4 111
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**98 044**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 196**	**44 043**
None	11 368	10 977	75	1 145	3 212	10 070
1	21 189	44 215	255	1 106	3 418	19 627
2	8 467	30 306	101	356	1 079	8 083
3	3 888	9 232	46	88	297	3 730
4	1 818	2 365	–	63	120	1 761
5 or more	790	949	21	22	70	772
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	88 103	152 260	687	3 963	10 093	83 575
Individual drilled well	57	77	–	–	23	34
Individual dug well	11	19	–	–	–	11
Some other source	8	90	–	–	5	8
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	87 952	151 005	675	3 959	9 999	83 426
Septic tank or cesspool	65	381	6	–	62	65
Other means	162	1 060	6	4	60	137
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	87 615	151 630	687	3 932	10 015	83 136
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	564	816	–	31	106	492
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	50 071	103 229	457	2 421	5 253	47 726
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 123	3 654	–	45	329	996
Electricity	20 753	27 613	157	1 212	3 275	19 292
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 074	15 433	57	254	939	14 604
Coal or coke	37	28	–	8	10	30
Wood	21	44	–	–	–	21
Solar energy	27	109	–	–	–	27
Other fuel	630	843	16	–	124	567
No fuel used	443	1 493	–	23	191	365
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	24 076	65 094	339	1 682	4 832	22 182
1	43 313	56 625	186	1 558	3 800	41 328
2	16 813	23 048	119	580	1 152	16 254
3	3 102	6 025	27	101	230	3 001
4	647	1 363	16	4	77	635
5 or more	228	291	–	38	30	228
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**54 402**	**189**	**1 183**	**1 925**	**39 585**
1989 to March 1990	5 087	2 524	–	237	331	4 878
1985 to 1988	13 122	6 623	52	370	638	12 807
1980 to 1984	6 557	5 565	12	229	323	6 338
1970 to 1979	7 636	12 330	62	183	354	7 468
1960 to 1969	4 046	11 926	24	106	165	3 952
1959 or earlier	4 211	15 434	39	58	114	4 142
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**98 044**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 196**	**44 043**
1989 to March 1990	18 317	22 495	148	1 219	2 984	17 023
1985 to 1988	15 899	28 330	161	836	3 144	14 577
1980 to 1984	5 152	18 351	86	450	1 025	4 736
1970 to 1979	4 656	18 324	70	168	747	4 311
1960 to 1969	2 281	7 312	33	85	216	2 190
1959 or earlier	1 215	3 232	–	22	80	1 206
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**54 402**	**189**	**1 183**	**1 925**	**39 585**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	114	251	–	7	5	109
1.01 or more	5	23	–	–	5	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**98 044**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 196**	**44 043**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	204	899	8	13	200	113
1.01 or more	81	181	–	7	156	–

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Table 71. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**88 179**	**152 446**	**687**	**3 963**	**10 121**	**83 628**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**16 041**	**38 501**	**159**	**529**	**1 031**	**15 498**
Owner occupied	9 486	20 064	68	196	241	9 316
1-person households	10 213	18 752	116	220	560	9 901
Built 1939 or earlier	6 439	15 559	31	173	386	6 259
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	58 993	23 785	17 002	30 237	23 863	60 033
Female householder, no husband present	9 191	22 302	91	249	617	8 884
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	263	–	–	–	14
No vehicle available	7 140	18 843	90	340	666	6 777
No telephone in unit	191	865	–	13	36	191
1-person households	156	537	–	13	25	156
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 015**	**4 454**	**22**	**88**	**78**	**985**
Married-couple families	72	817	5	–	26	72
With own children under 18 years	34	114	5	–	18	34
Families with female householder	51	1 105	–	23	22	51
With own children under 18 years	30	220	–	–	22	30
Householder worked in 1989	323	800	–	32	17	319
With public assistance income	24	600	–	–	17	17
With Social Security income	335	2 257	11	7	26	329
Built 1939 or earlier	518	2 413	7	27	64	498
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	62	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	378	1 988	10	42	16	378
No telephone in unit	24	162	–	–	–	24
1.01 or more persons per room	–	145	–	6	18	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**4 599**	**25 481**	**148**	**692**	**1 607**	**4 045**
Married-couple families	192	1 540	5	152	381	119
With own children under 18 years	92	747	–	72	316	40
Families with female householder	258	10 205	35	28	429	139
With own children under 18 years	150	7 692	35	5	282	81
Householder worked in 1989	2 844	6 820	12	323	963	2 559
With public assistance income	239	9 944	73	71	190	202
With Social Security income	371	6 971	34	132	109	335
Built 1939 or earlier	1 647	5 069	13	205	511	1 471
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	46	447	–	7	43	22
No vehicle available	2 349	20 620	110	438	1 096	2 037
No telephone in unit	191	3 625	36	44	179	168
1.01 or more persons per room	417	3 918	–	179	756	205
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**45 657**	**24 297**	**24 554**	**29 527**	**26 388**	**46 741**
Owner occupied (dollars)	69 237	39 021	41 458	50 553	45 950	69 768
Renter occupied (dollars)	32 408	19 564	17 917	21 878	23 500	33 325
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**24 161**	**48 350**	**142**	**605**	**1 066**	**23 600**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	17 541	28 644	77	404	877	17 120
Less than $200	15	252	5	–	6	15
$200 to $299	48	1 055	–	12	–	48
$300 to $399	100	2 765	–	8	15	100
$400 to $499	216	3 168	8	29	4	216
$500 to $599	386	3 132	9	–	38	380
$600 to $699	464	2 997	6	9	19	456
$700 to $799	705	2 835	13	34	47	678
$800 to $899	742	2 697	13	41	109	711
$900 to $999	825	2 332	–	11	101	780
$1,000 to $1,249	2 051	3 792	8	49	147	1 989
$1,250 to $1,499	2 187	1 726	9	50	77	2 160
$1,500 to $1,999	3 821	1 188	6	56	158	3 726
$2,000 or more	5 981	705	–	105	156	5 861
Median (dollars)	1 635	733	769	1 295	1 169	1 638
Mean (dollars)	1 929	818	880	1 471	1 473	1 932
Not mortgaged	6 620	19 706	65	201	189	6 480
Less than $100	101	930	–	7	12	101
$100 to $199	772	6 327	26	40	21	751
$200 to $299	1 379	7 542	15	56	48	1 354
$300 to $399	1 437	3 226	19	37	17	1 420
$400 to $499	996	916	–	29	48	954
$500 or more	1 935	765	5	32	43	1 900
Median (dollars)	372	229	241	289	385	371
Mean (dollars)	448	248	276	341	379	450
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**47 472**	**97 612**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 187**	**44 004**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	74	4 099	27	37	33	66
$100 to $149	155	6 146	26	95	100	126
$150 to $199	163	3 677	10	37	94	146
$200 to $249	396	3 777	13	40	63	378
$250 to $299	709	5 929	27	31	193	627
$300 to $349	1 224	8 971	40	118	493	1 087
$350 to $399	2 258	12 130	57	86	788	1 986
$400 to $449	2 667	11 835	42	190	786	2 394
$450 to $499	3 156	10 419	37	269	1 084	2 759
$500 to $549	3 685	7 901	43	280	995	3 311
$550 to $599	3 624	5 095	22	261	722	3 321
$600 to $649	3 537	4 613	17	264	621	3 251
$650 to $699	3 650	2 327	13	228	536	3 335
$700 to $749	2 798	2 023	72	121	355	2 621
$750 to $999	9 916	5 050	16	383	792	9 455
$1,000 or more	8 280	2 269	26	293	376	8 021
No cash rent	1 180	1 351	10	47	156	1 120
Median (dollars)	671	414	452	585	519	680
Mean (dollars)	752	433	504	640	565	762

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Table 72. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**24 161**	**48 350**	**142**	**605**	**1 066**	**23 600**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	24 161	48 350	142	605	1 066	23 600
Less than 10 percent	5 521	13 218	27	187	100	5 449
10 to 14 percent	3 777	8 885	41	105	156	3 704
15 to 19 percent	3 821	7 177	4	48	129	3 763
20 to 24 percent	3 435	5 221	–	67	162	3 362
25 to 29 percent	2 408	3 651	37	60	119	2 347
30 to 34 percent	1 560	2 461	8	34	111	1 502
35 to 49 percent	1 894	3 311	7	57	122	1 814
50 percent or more	1 592	3 808	13	36	159	1 510
Not computed	153	618	5	11	8	149
Median	18.5	16.2	15.6	15.5	24.4	18.4
Less than $20,000	1 628	10 801	32	25	158	1 555
Less than 20 percent	322	2 723	–	–	21	309
20 to 24 percent	165	1 137	–	–	15	158
25 to 29 percent	96	952	6	–	12	84
30 to 34 percent	77	833	8	–	4	77
35 percent or more	840	4 638	13	14	102	803
Not computed	128	518	5	11	4	124
Median	40.0	32.0	34.7	50.0+	50.0+	40.2
$20,000 to $34,999	1 737	10 205	37	86	122	1 677
Less than 20 percent	896	5 704	28	39	42	876
20 to 24 percent	146	1 092	–	–	–	146
25 to 29 percent	130	852	9	–	–	130
30 to 34 percent	66	763	–	7	24	55
35 percent or more	499	1 735	–	40	56	470
Not computed	–	59	–	–	–	–
Median	19.4	17.9	12.4	32.9	34.0	19.2
$35,000 to $49,999	2 478	9 096	33	95	213	2 395
Less than 20 percent	1 106	5 999	20	47	53	1 074
20 to 24 percent	264	1 143	–	8	21	264
25 to 29 percent	234	942	6	9	50	217
30 to 34 percent	267	471	–	7	36	255
35 percent or more	604	526	7	24	49	582
Not computed	3	15	–	–	4	3
Median	22.5	14.5	15.6	20.3	28.0	22.3
$50,000 or more	18 318	18 248	40	399	573	17 973
Less than 20 percent	10 795	14 854	24	254	269	10 657
20 to 24 percent	2 860	1 849	–	59	126	2 794
25 to 29 percent	1 948	905	16	51	57	1 916
30 to 34 percent	1 150	394	–	20	47	1 115
35 percent or more	1 543	220	–	15	74	1 469
Not computed	22	26	–	–	–	22
Median	17.4	11.8	12.1	13.6	20.7	17.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**47 472**	**97 612**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 187**	**44 004**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	47 472	97 612	498	2 780	8 187	44 004
Less than 10 percent	2 584	6 184	48	91	254	2 484
10 to 14 percent	5 489	12 181	56	200	1 024	5 047
15 to 19 percent	7 398	13 555	32	462	1 114	6 975
20 to 24 percent	7 565	13 406	57	327	1 056	7 146
25 to 29 percent	5 732	12 269	52	241	920	5 301
30 to 34 percent	3 837	7 806	51	207	679	3 504
35 to 49 percent	5 637	10 881	64	435	1 144	5 071
50 percent or more	7 323	17 092	113	628	1 616	6 717
Not computed	1 907	4 238	25	189	380	1 759
Median	24.8	25.6	29.2	29.5	27.5	24.6
Less than $10,000	4 923	27 701	163	651	1 506	4 437
Less than 20 percent	15	1 748	–	19	34	7
20 to 24 percent	14	1 364	–	13	7	14
25 to 29 percent	79	2 780	11	47	52	73
30 to 34 percent	18	1 599	17	17	–	18
35 percent or more	3 970	16 957	120	406	1 180	3 590
Not computed	827	3 253	15	149	233	735
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	6 826	22 079	101	603	1 777	6 073
Less than 20 percent	180	2 426	22	45	42	179
20 to 24 percent	352	2 793	8	51	95	314
25 to 29 percent	529	3 848	10	41	191	433
30 to 34 percent	819	3 726	24	63	211	754
35 percent or more	4 657	8 924	37	388	1 188	4 122
Not computed	289	362	–	15	50	271
Median	44.7	32.4	32.2	40.1	40.3	45.1
$20,000 to $34,999	13 669	27 264	121	704	2 705	12 447
Less than 20 percent	2 335	10 922	35	155	668	2 107
20 to 24 percent	3 008	7 317	40	97	678	2 739
25 to 29 percent	2 778	4 749	16	116	540	2 523
30 to 34 percent	1 875	2 097	10	104	435	1 634
35 percent or more	3 393	1 881	20	216	342	3 172
Not computed	280	298	–	16	42	272
Median	27.4	21.8	23.2	29.0	24.9	27.5
$35,000 or more	22 054	20 568	113	822	2 199	21 047
Less than 20 percent	12 941	16 824	79	534	1 648	12 213
20 to 24 percent	4 191	1 932	9	166	276	4 079
25 to 29 percent	2 346	892	15	37	137	2 272
30 to 34 percent	1 125	384	–	23	33	1 098
35 percent or more	940	211	–	53	50	904
Not computed	511	325	10	9	55	481
Median	18.1	13.7	13.2	17.6	15.3	18.2

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Table 73. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia					
	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Occupied housing units	**669**	**3 934**	**1 217**	**646**	**458**	**653**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	189	1 178	402	155	174	229
Renter-occupied housing units	480	2 756	815	491	284	424
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	12	–	–	–	12
1980 to 1984	–	46	17	6	–	12
1970 to 1979	4	68	21	21	–	–
1960 to 1969	–	183	35	42	18	54
1950 to 1959	57	167	56	11	47	43
1940 to 1949	60	138	47	16	15	40
1939 or earlier	68	564	226	59	94	68
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
1989 to March 1990	39	35	–	18	–	–
1985 to 1988	28	119	41	15	6	9
1980 to 1984	7	189	159	–	8	–
1970 to 1979	53	260	99	45	21	36
1960 to 1969	68	404	123	64	66	44
1950 to 1959	69	448	108	56	57	116
1940 to 1949	112	436	79	126	34	85
1939 or earlier	104	865	206	167	92	134
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
None	–	88	46	24	12	–
1	29	303	99	47	7	60
2	34	234	50	35	44	51
3	99	315	128	25	70	73
4	17	137	50	17	36	17
5 or more	10	101	29	7	5	28
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
None	70	1 145	340	229	124	132
1	249	1 082	359	135	108	226
2	94	356	88	49	17	62
3	46	88	20	41	17	–
4	–	63	–	37	8	–
5 or more	21	22	8	–	10	4
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	669	3 934	1 217	646	458	653
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	657	3 930	1 217	646	458	649
Septic tank or cesspool	6	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	6	4	–	–	–	4
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	669	3 903	1 213	640	458	653
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	31	4	6	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	446	2 399	637	399	325	421
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	45	9	17	–	19
Electricity	157	1 205	466	197	81	162
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	50	254	97	25	45	43
Coal or coke	–	8	8	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	16	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	–	23	–	8	7	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	339	1 665	569	315	148	263
1	175	1 553	521	195	189	283
2	112	573	105	84	108	98
3	27	101	16	52	13	9
4	16	4	–	–	–	–
5 or more	–	38	6	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
1989 to March 1990	–	232	42	42	43	43
1985 to 1988	52	370	141	37	36	87
1980 to 1984	12	229	65	46	28	49
1970 to 1979	62	183	73	22	25	43
1960 to 1969	24	106	45	8	26	7
1959 or earlier	39	58	36	–	16	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
1989 to March 1990	136	1 195	309	191	80	220
1985 to 1988	155	836	199	190	95	91
1980 to 1984	86	450	234	68	39	71
1970 to 1979	70	168	66	32	20	39
1960 to 1969	33	85	7	10	28	3
1959 or earlier	–	22	–	–	22	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	7	–	–	7	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	13	–	6	–	–
1.01 or more	–	7	–	–	–	–

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Table 74. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia					
	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Occupied housing units	**669**	**3 934**	**1 217**	**646**	**458**	**653**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**154**	**529**	**291**	**37**	**111**	**70**
Owner occupied	68	196	76	26	54	23
1-person households	111	220	117	12	67	18
Built 1939 or earlier	31	173	61	11	46	38
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 343	30 237	24 007	48 579	31 174	34 277
Female householder, no husband present	91	249	100	19	94	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	90	340	222	12	65	38
No telephone in unit	–	13	13	–	–	–
1-person households	–	13	13	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**22**	**88**	**23**	**31**	**–**	**25**
Married-couple families	5	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	5	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	–	23	10	13	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	32	–	18	–	14
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	11	7	7	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7	27	–	18	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	10	42	10	18	–	14
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	6	6	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**142**	**685**	**297**	**58**	**70**	**75**
Married-couple families	5	152	110	8	–	16
With own children under 18 years	–	72	40	8	–	6
Families with female householder	35	28	–	5	–	18
With own children under 18 years	35	5	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	6	323	117	53	28	24
With public assistance income	73	71	30	12	–	18
With Social Security income	34	132	99	5	21	7
Built 1939 or earlier	13	198	36	15	28	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	7	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	110	438	217	32	36	60
No telephone in unit	36	44	13	12	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	179	104	8	–	11
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**24 911**	**29 571**	**24 882**	**29 773**	**36 389**	**32 554**
Owner occupied (dollars)	41 458	50 375	50 675	32 019	61 998	50 332
Renter occupied (dollars)	18 194	21 948	16 773	28 580	30 769	26 196
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**600**	**235**	**69**	**120**	**94**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	77	399	126	63	86	76
Less than $200	5	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	12	12	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	8	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	8	29	10	–	19	–
$500 to $599	9	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	6	9	–	–	9	–
$700 to $799	13	34	22	12	–	–
$800 to $899	13	41	18	9	–	9
$900 to $999	–	11	–	7	4	–
$1,000 to $1,249	8	44	12	16	7	4
$1,250 to $1,499	9	50	10	11	14	15
$1,500 to $1,999	6	56	22	–	3	13
$2,000 or more	–	105	20	8	30	35
Median (dollars)	769	1 307	1 021	1 055	1 321	1 885
Mean (dollars)	880	1 475	1 319	1 140	1 568	1 829
Not mortgaged	65	201	109	6	34	18
Less than $100	–	7	7	–	–	–
$100 to $199	26	40	34	–	–	–
$200 to $299	15	56	–	–	25	11
$300 to $399	19	37	28	6	–	–
$400 to $499	–	29	24	–	–	–
$500 or more	5	32	16	–	9	7
Median (dollars)	241	289	365	375	234	241
Mean (dollars)	276	341	346	358	340	420
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	27	37	26	5	–	–
$100 to $149	19	95	95	–	–	–
$150 to $199	5	37	37	–	–	–
$200 to $249	13	40	36	–	–	–
$250 to $299	27	31	7	3	–	3
$300 to $349	40	118	44	22	23	5
$350 to $399	57	86	13	27	11	14
$400 to $449	42	190	39	41	15	34
$450 to $499	37	269	64	72	12	45
$500 to $549	37	270	65	32	39	12
$550 to $599	22	261	80	59	21	40
$600 to $649	17	264	53	70	5	44
$650 to $699	13	228	54	26	51	47
$700 to $749	72	121	39	15	16	28
$750 to $999	16	376	90	59	58	85
$1,000 or more	26	286	61	44	33	48
No cash rent	10	47	12	16	–	19
Median (dollars)	456	585	531	580	666	656
Mean (dollars)	513	638	542	648	713	708

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Table 75. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia					
	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**600**	**235**	**69**	**120**	**94**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	142	600	235	69	120	94
Less than 10 percent	27	187	100	6	39	–
10 to 14 percent	41	105	46	32	23	–
15 to 19 percent	4	48	6	–	16	16
20 to 24 percent	–	67	12	10	18	6
25 to 29 percent	37	55	17	–	10	28
30 to 34 percent	8	34	–	7	14	13
35 to 49 percent	7	57	26	6	–	20
50 percent or more	13	36	28	8	–	–
Not computed	5	11	–	–	–	11
Median	15.6	15.3	11.9	14.5	14.6	28.5
Less than $20,000	32	25	14	–	–	11
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	8	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	13	14	14	–	–	–
Not computed	5	11	–	–	–	11
Median	34.7	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	37	86	37	15	16	4
Less than 20 percent	28	39	9	–	16	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	7	–	–
35 percent or more	–	40	28	8	–	4
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.4	32.9	38.7	50.0+	10.0–	45.0
$35,000 to $49,999	33	95	39	6	30	15
Less than 20 percent	20	47	24	–	23	–
20 to 24 percent	–	8	8	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	9	–	–	–	9
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	–	7	–
35 percent or more	7	24	7	6	–	6
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.6	20.3	13.9	37.5	15.6	29.2
$50,000 or more	40	394	145	48	74	64
Less than 20 percent	24	254	119	38	39	16
20 to 24 percent	–	59	4	10	18	6
25 to 29 percent	16	46	17	–	10	19
30 to 34 percent	–	20	–	–	7	13
35 percent or more	–	15	5	–	–	10
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.1	13.4	10.0–	12.8	18.6	27.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	480	2 756	815	491	284	424
Less than 10 percent	41	91	9	18	15	18
10 to 14 percent	56	200	18	67	74	22
15 to 19 percent	32	462	150	117	23	41
20 to 24 percent	57	327	101	76	6	82
25 to 29 percent	52	241	99	21	15	26
30 to 34 percent	46	197	59	74	–	17
35 to 49 percent	64	435	94	40	51	93
50 percent or more	107	614	230	62	75	97
Not computed	25	189	55	16	25	28
Median	29.0	29.2	30.3	22.3	28.8	32.6
Less than $10,000	152	644	277	50	74	58
Less than 20 percent	–	19	13	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	13	13	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	11	47	42	5	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12	17	17	–	–	–
35 percent or more	114	399	149	45	49	42
Not computed	15	149	43	–	25	16
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	101	593	190	86	40	103
Less than 20 percent	22	45	24	–	–	3
20 to 24 percent	8	51	34	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	10	41	16	–	8	–
30 to 34 percent	24	53	14	34	–	–
35 percent or more	37	388	102	44	32	93
Not computed	–	15	–	8	–	7
Median	32.2	40.5	38.5	36.8	38.2	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	114	697	203	139	59	133
Less than 20 percent	28	155	58	49	14	9
20 to 24 percent	40	97	19	21	–	34
25 to 29 percent	16	116	23	16	–	14
30 to 34 percent	10	104	28	40	–	17
35 percent or more	20	209	63	13	45	55
Not computed	–	16	12	–	–	4
Median	23.6	28.8	29.0	24.9	43.7	32.2
$35,000 or more	113	822	145	216	111	130
Less than 20 percent	79	534	82	153	98	69
20 to 24 percent	9	166	35	55	6	48
25 to 29 percent	15	37	18	–	7	12
30 to 34 percent	–	23	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	53	10	–	–	–
Not computed	10	9	–	8	–	1
Median	13.2	17.6	19.2	16.9	13.1	19.2

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Table 76. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia					
	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American
Occupied housing units	**936**	**706**	**644**	**7 835**	**532**	**3 929**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	243	186	181	1 315	88	376
Renter-occupied housing units	693	520	463	6 520	444	3 553
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	6	5	10	–	–
1980 to 1984	13	–	–	93	–	14
1970 to 1979	8	32	–	50	8	5
1960 to 1969	36	21	18	138	4	12
1950 to 1959	4	5	38	187	17	37
1940 to 1949	30	20	13	216	11	88
1939 or earlier	152	102	107	621	48	220
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	59	–	59
1985 to 1988	8	–	16	192	12	131
1980 to 1984	38	12	14	193	13	73
1970 to 1979	45	133	67	772	22	515
1960 to 1969	69	48	78	844	100	325
1950 to 1959	89	82	67	1 018	119	594
1940 to 1949	168	99	76	1 094	39	494
1939 or earlier	276	146	145	2 348	139	1 362
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**
None	13	12	25	107	–	32
1	59	53	5	362	38	92
2	32	50	68	273	–	95
3	79	41	47	317	17	102
4	52	18	30	163	25	37
5 or more	8	12	6	93	8	18
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**
None	204	174	195	2 639	187	1 521
1	303	194	206	2 715	181	1 382
2	122	131	54	772	60	419
3	43	21	8	225	14	137
4	21	–	–	99	2	61
5 or more	–	–	–	70	–	33
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	936	706	644	7 807	532	3 901
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	23	–	23
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	5	–	5
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	936	706	644	7 713	512	3 855
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–	–	62	8	34
Other means	–	–	–	60	12	40
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	933	706	644	7 732	532	3 837
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	3	–	–	103	–	92
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	452	360	292	4 149	347	2 075
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	7	30	275	19	132
Electricity	339	259	229	2 448	104	1 307
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	92	80	55	712	43	263
Coal or coke	–	–	5	5	–	5
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	12	–	15	97	12	51
No fuel used	24	–	18	149	7	96
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	371	315	311	3 835	323	2 068
1	358	297	254	2 891	189	1 370
2	184	86	65	817	15	384
3	18	8	–	204	5	74
4	5	–	14	58	–	33
5 or more	–	–	–	30	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**
1989 to March 1990	64	17	20	230	6	76
1985 to 1988	30	50	58	500	40	173
1980 to 1984	65	30	15	213	–	57
1970 to 1979	33	45	33	243	37	29
1960 to 1969	23	18	40	84	–	25
1959 or earlier	28	26	15	45	5	16
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**
1989 to March 1990	266	247	120	2 351	188	1 274
1985 to 1988	287	208	216	2 433	137	1 484
1980 to 1984	67	49	45	864	41	483
1970 to 1979	52	16	43	636	30	252
1960 to 1969	7	–	26	183	48	7
1959 or earlier	14	–	13	53	–	53
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	5	–	5
1.01 or more	–	–	–	5	–	5
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	13	187	–	150
1.01 or more	–	–	13	143	–	133

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Table 76. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia—Con.					
	Guatemalan	Nicaraguan	Salvadoran	South American	Peruvian	All other Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**413**	**310**	**2 716**	**1 812**	**363**	**1 562**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	37	30	212	362	63	489
Renter-occupied housing units	376	280	2 504	1 450	300	1 073
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**30**	**212**	**362**	**63**	**489**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–	–	10	10	–
1980 to 1984	–	–	14	26	–	53
1970 to 1979	–	–	5	30	8	7
1960 to 1969	–	–	12	35	15	87
1950 to 1959	9	–	10	70	–	63
1940 to 1949	18	9	45	62	12	55
1939 or earlier	10	21	126	129	18	224
Renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 073**
1989 to March 1990	–	17	30	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	11	111	32	19	17
1980 to 1984	16	20	31	83	–	24
1970 to 1979	19	54	353	127	34	108
1960 to 1969	63	30	154	268	22	151
1950 to 1959	39	44	471	123	40	182
1940 to 1949	89	36	321	339	58	222
1939 or earlier	150	68	1 033	478	127	369
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**30**	**212**	**362**	**63**	**489**
None	–	9	23	34	–	41
1	21	4	43	128	27	104
2	10	4	60	48	20	130
3	6	5	56	91	8	107
4	–	–	20	53	8	48
5 or more	–	8	10	8	–	59
Renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 073**
None	125	130	1 114	514	99	417
1	189	70	1 001	757	154	395
2	22	61	274	132	24	161
3	7	–	98	15	3	59
4	11	8	17	25	15	11
5 or more	22	11	–	7	5	30
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	413	310	2 688	1 812	363	1 562
Individual drilled well	–	–	23	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	5	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	413	310	2 642	1 804	363	1 542
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–	34	–	–	20
Other means	–	–	40	8	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	413	310	2 624	1 812	363	1 551
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	–	92	–	–	11
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	221	150	1 411	899	177	828
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	16	92	58	22	66
Electricity	142	91	919	608	109	429
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	25	23	185	173	28	233
Coal or coke	3	–	2	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	10	14	27	28	13	6
No fuel used	–	16	80	46	14	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	197	198	1 455	714	160	730
1	175	85	934	843	177	489
2	19	14	255	199	9	219
3	12	13	49	46	17	79
4	10	–	23	–	–	25
5 or more	–	–	–	10	–	20
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**30**	**212**	**362**	**63**	**489**
1989 to March 1990	–	5	52	51	21	97
1985 to 1988	32	13	84	127	16	160
1980 to 1984	5	–	41	101	–	55
1970 to 1979	–	8	11	63	26	114
1960 to 1969	–	–	12	12	–	47
1959 or earlier	–	4	12	8	–	16
Renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 073**
1989 to March 1990	172	138	860	487	93	402
1985 to 1988	78	100	1 115	450	124	362
1980 to 1984	70	16	345	233	24	107
1970 to 1979	56	26	134	206	47	148
1960 to 1969	–	–	7	74	12	54
1959 or earlier	–	–	43	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**30**	**212**	**362**	**63**	**489**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	5	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	5	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 073**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	17	133	10	–	27
1.01 or more	–	–	133	10	–	–

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Table 77. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia					
	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American
Occupied housing units	**936**	**706**	**644**	**7 835**	**532**	**3 929**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**82**	**133**	**211**	**605**	**88**	**197**
Owner occupied	33	61	37	110	8	16
1-person households	39	85	113	323	53	104
Built 1939 or earlier	39	37	86	224	8	80
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 827	34 950	19 099	23 905	36 202	19 100
Female householder, no husband present	56	91	99	371	52	116
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	34	94	149	389	80	123
No telephone in unit	–	10	11	15	–	15
1-person households	–	10	–	15	–	15
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**11**	**18**	**–**	**49**	**20**	**4**
Married-couple families	–	8	–	18	10	4
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	18	10	4
Families with female householder	–	–	–	22	10	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	22	10	–
Householder worked in 1989	4	–	–	13	5	4
With public assistance income	7	–	–	10	10	–
With Social Security income	–	14	–	12	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7	12	–	45	20	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	8	–	8	–	4
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	18	10	4
Renter-occupied housing units	**151**	**71**	**165**	**1 220**	**64**	**785**
Married-couple families	13	17	13	338	24	245
With own children under 18 years	13	17	13	273	24	197
Families with female householder	27	11	24	367	35	246
With own children under 18 years	18	11	–	253	27	169
Householder worked in 1989	79	29	92	763	64	503
With public assistance income	33	38	12	107	12	53
With Social Security income	8	–	15	86	–	39
Built 1939 or earlier	67	11	49	384	20	272
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	43	–	26
No vehicle available	127	60	100	809	41	502
No telephone in unit	29	28	–	122	–	81
1.01 or more persons per room	55	12	18	671	48	499
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**35 820**	**29 803**	**21 957**	**25 740**	**18 603**	**25 279**
Owner occupied (dollars)	57 043	52 595	54 873	42 565	36 250	40 682
Renter occupied (dollars)	30 994	26 828	16 083	23 252	18 088	23 974
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**162**	**104**	**119**	**681**	**41**	**236**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	125	80	92	580	41	225
Less than $200	–	–	–	6	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	5	–	–	10	–	3
$400 to $499	4	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	9	8	–	21	15	–
$600 to $699	–	4	–	15	–	–
$700 to $799	6	8	–	33	8	12
$800 to $899	5	7	12	85	4	32
$900 to $999	7	14	9	71	4	48
$1,000 to $1,249	16	13	6	112	10	40
$1,250 to $1,499	6	–	16	55	–	23
$1,500 to $1,999	18	16	27	97	–	50
$2,000 or more	49	10	22	75	–	17
Median (dollars)	1 625	994	1 556	1 109	734	1 109
Mean (dollars)	2 244	1 220	1 619	1 318	797	1 254
Not mortgaged	37	24	27	101	–	11
Less than $100	–	–	8	4	–	4
$100 to $199	–	–	–	21	–	–
$200 to $299	11	13	7	17	–	–
$300 to $399	7	–	–	10	–	–
$400 to $499	19	5	12	12	–	7
$500 or more	–	6	–	37	–	–
Median (dollars)	401	296	239	385	–	461
Mean (dollars)	347	357	257	429	–	301
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 511**	**444**	**3 553**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	9	11	8	5	5	–
$100 to $149	9	20	36	35	–	16
$150 to $199	–	–	22	72	–	45
$200 to $249	2	–	4	57	–	35
$250 to $299	15	–	9	169	28	73
$300 to $349	18	8	11	456	52	245
$350 to $399	76	32	53	627	20	316
$400 to $449	77	32	42	635	27	392
$450 to $499	85	74	41	884	97	558
$500 to $549	55	53	58	829	60	462
$550 to $599	70	41	32	579	27	319
$600 to $649	52	28	33	508	30	276
$650 to $699	15	88	6	427	11	239
$700 to $749	55	21	17	262	25	165
$750 to $999	93	45	76	578	31	252
$1,000 or more	46	42	15	273	12	101
No cash rent	16	25	–	115	19	59
Median (dollars)	543	571	505	516	495	507
Mean (dollars)	605	617	529	559	527	545

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Table 77. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990** —Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia—Con.					
	Guatemalan	Nicaraguan	Salvadoran	South American	Peruvian	All other Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**413**	**310**	**2 716**	**1 812**	**363**	**1 562**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**46**	**16**	**126**	**134**	**7**	**186**
Owner occupied	5	4	7	19	4	67
1-person households	26	–	69	41	–	125
Built 1939 or earlier	11	4	56	56	7	80
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 818	55 289	15 978	23 484	30 219	23 481
Female householder, no husband present	29	–	78	66	–	137
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	32	–	82	65	7	121
No telephone in unit	3	–	12	–	–	–
1-person households	3	–	12	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**–**	**–**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**25**
Married-couple families	–	–	4	–	–	4
With own children under 18 years	–	–	4	–	–	4
Families with female householder	–	–	–	–	–	12
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	12
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	4	–	–	4
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	–	–	–	–	–	12
Built 1939 or earlier	–	–	4	–	–	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–	4	–	–	4
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	4	–	–	4
Renter-occupied housing units	**83**	**57**	**538**	**162**	**15**	**209**
Married-couple families	33	–	183	17	–	52
With own children under 18 years	25	–	155	13	–	39
Families with female householder	32	44	130	50	15	36
With own children under 18 years	12	36	97	30	10	27
Householder worked in 1989	44	48	334	87	15	109
With public assistance income	7	8	20	25	–	17
With Social Security income	16	–	14	32	–	15
Built 1939 or earlier	30	14	191	37	10	55
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	26	–	–	17
No vehicle available	68	33	301	103	10	163
No telephone in unit	–	4	48	5	–	36
1.01 or more persons per room	43	6	388	53	10	71
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**21 104**	**20 658**	**25 620**	**28 067**	**30 562**	**26 532**
Owner occupied (dollars)	36 161	38 125	39 375	50 340	51 547	40 341
Renter occupied (dollars)	20 333	18 529	24 910	25 413	27 625	21 678
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**13**	**21**	**123**	**147**	**26**	**257**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	13	17	116	107	18	207
Less than $200	–	–	–	–	–	6
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	3	–	–	7
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–	–	6	–	–
$600 to $699	–	–	–	4	4	11
$700 to $799	–	4	8	4	4	9
$800 to $899	–	–	10	6	6	43
$900 to $999	7	–	35	–	–	19
$1,000 to $1,249	–	5	27	40	–	22
$1,250 to $1,499	6	–	11	11	4	21
$1,500 to $1,999	–	8	22	22	–	25
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	14	–	44
Median (dollars)	996	1 225	1 019	1 209	858	1 097
Mean (dollars)	1 094	1 363	1 148	1 349	875	1 475
Not mortgaged	–	4	7	40	8	50
Less than $100	–	–	4	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–	7	–	14
$200 to $299	–	–	–	8	8	9
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	10
$400 to $499	–	4	3	–	–	5
$500 or more	–	–	–	25	–	12
Median (dollars)	–	475	100–	500+	275	320
Mean (dollars)	–	459	210	609	278	314
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 064**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	4	–	–	9	–	10
$150 to $199	–	8	29	18	–	9
$200 to $249	14	9	12	16	–	6
$250 to $299	10	–	57	46	14	22
$300 to $349	16	9	197	38	4	121
$350 to $399	34	20	200	134	36	157
$400 to $449	29	44	278	119	35	97
$450 to $499	51	51	407	117	36	112
$500 to $549	66	42	323	205	26	102
$550 to $599	33	17	243	173	9	60
$600 to $649	25	22	201	109	42	93
$650 to $699	8	33	198	120	14	57
$700 to $749	16	–	125	60	10	12
$750 to $999	29	8	186	208	54	87
$1,000 or more	21	17	43	67	15	93
No cash rent	20	–	5	11	5	26
Median (dollars)	515	500	511	555	543	490
Mean (dollars)	565	558	542	594	597	572

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Table 78. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia					
	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**162**	**104**	**119**	**681**	**41**	**236**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	162	104	119	681	41	236
Less than 10 percent	8	11	14	67	–	13
10 to 14 percent	22	–	11	123	9	38
15 to 19 percent	22	20	9	78	6	26
20 to 24 percent	24	–	50	88	12	48
25 to 29 percent	39	29	6	45	–	23
30 to 34 percent	16	16	6	73	–	34
35 to 49 percent	–	10	12	100	9	24
50 percent or more	31	14	11	103	5	26
Not computed	–	4	–	4	–	4
Median	25.6	28.3	22.5	24.0	22.3	24.1
Less than $20,000	27	25	26	80	5	13
Less than 20 percent	–	7	8	6	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8	–	7	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	12	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	4	–	–
35 percent or more	7	14	11	70	5	13
Not computed	–	4	–	–	–	–
Median	27.3	50.0+	23.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	4	–	6	112	4	33
Less than 20 percent	4	–	–	38	–	3
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	6	18	–	18
35 percent or more	–	–	–	56	4	12
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.5	–	32.5	35.0	45.0	33.8
$35,000 to $49,999	36	29	6	142	23	45
Less than 20 percent	16	–	–	37	6	–
20 to 24 percent	5	–	–	16	12	–
25 to 29 percent	7	25	6	12	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4	4	–	28	–	16
35 percent or more	4	–	–	45	5	25
Not computed	–	–	–	4	–	4
Median	22.0	27.9	27.5	30.7	22.3	42.6
$50,000 or more	95	50	81	347	9	145
Less than 20 percent	32	24	26	187	9	74
20 to 24 percent	11	–	43	72	–	48
25 to 29 percent	20	4	–	33	–	23
30 to 34 percent	12	12	–	23	–	–
35 percent or more	20	10	12	32	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	26.1	26.3	21.7	18.6	12.5	19.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 511**	**444**	**3 553**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	693	520	463	6 511	444	3 553
Less than 10 percent	7	28	–	219	10	153
10 to 14 percent	138	29	45	812	43	463
15 to 19 percent	138	72	82	822	30	402
20 to 24 percent	44	51	18	943	49	577
25 to 29 percent	64	111	54	691	66	349
30 to 34 percent	39	59	22	559	64	284
35 to 49 percent	112	31	79	922	68	451
50 percent or more	104	104	138	1 270	95	712
Not computed	47	35	25	273	19	162
Median	24.5	27.8	34.5	27.3	31.1	26.4
Less than $10,000	141	76	186	1 103	69	651
Less than 20 percent	9	–	8	17	5	12
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	7	–	7
25 to 29 percent	9	21	8	14	–	8
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	92	45	145	898	64	521
Not computed	31	10	25	167	–	103
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	131	77	69	1 500	179	767
Less than 20 percent	7	–	6	29	–	19
20 to 24 percent	8	–	–	87	16	34
25 to 29 percent	14	–	–	177	19	68
30 to 34 percent	–	11	4	196	35	116
35 percent or more	99	66	59	964	92	517
Not computed	3	–	–	47	17	13
Median	40.4	50.0+	45.9	39.4	36.7	39.9
$20,000 to $34,999	125	208	120	2 252	123	1 193
Less than 20 percent	43	18	25	582	20	295
20 to 24 percent	23	45	18	592	33	364
25 to 29 percent	14	64	46	416	34	250
30 to 34 percent	29	48	18	340	29	156
35 percent or more	16	8	13	305	7	111
Not computed	–	25	–	17	–	17
Median	24.2	27.2	26.8	24.5	26.3	24.0
$35,000 or more	296	159	88	1 656	73	942
Less than 20 percent	224	111	88	1 225	58	692
20 to 24 percent	13	6	–	257	–	172
25 to 29 percent	27	26	–	84	13	23
30 to 34 percent	10	–	–	23	–	12
35 percent or more	9	16	–	25	–	14
Not computed	13	–	–	42	2	29
Median	15.4	17.1	16.2	14.9	14.2	14.3

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Table 78. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**
—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	District of Columbia—Con.					
	Guatemalan	Nicaraguan	Salvadoran	South American	Peruvian	All other Hispanic origin
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**13**	**21**	**123**	**147**	**26**	**257**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	13	21	123	147	26	257
Less than 10 percent	–	4	3	25	–	29
10 to 14 percent	–	5	27	28	8	48
15 to 19 percent	–	–	21	31	10	15
20 to 24 percent	–	–	17	4	4	24
25 to 29 percent	6	–	5	10	4	12
30 to 34 percent	7	–	16	19	–	20
35 to 49 percent	–	4	17	24	–	43
50 percent or more	–	8	13	6	–	66
Not computed	–	–	4	–	–	–
Median	30.4	43.8	22.5	18.3	17.5	30.1
Less than $20,000	–	–	13	6	–	56
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	6
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	4
35 percent or more	–	–	13	6	–	46
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	50.0+	50.0+	–	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	7	4	3	23	8	52
Less than 20 percent	–	–	3	15	8	20
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	4	–	8	–	32
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.5	45.0	17.5	13.8	12.5	36.2
$35,000 to $49,999	–	8	37	30	8	44
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	4	4	27
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	4	4	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	12
30 to 34 percent	–	–	16	12	–	–
35 percent or more	–	8	17	10	–	5
Not computed	–	–	4	–	–	–
Median	–	50.0+	40.3	32.9	20.0	18.3
$50,000 or more	6	9	70	88	10	105
Less than 20 percent	–	9	48	65	6	39
20 to 24 percent	–	–	17	–	–	24
25 to 29 percent	6	–	5	10	4	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	7	–	16
35 percent or more	–	–	–	6	–	26
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	27.5	10.5	16.4	16.1	19.2	22.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 064**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	376	280	2 504	1 450	300	1 064
Less than 10 percent	4	9	108	35	15	21
10 to 14 percent	47	56	332	158	40	148
15 to 19 percent	20	32	340	223	63	167
20 to 24 percent	36	20	430	203	73	114
25 to 29 percent	68	15	229	184	11	92
30 to 34 percent	18	–	203	129	14	82
35 to 49 percent	32	64	329	270	39	133
50 percent or more	121	79	455	221	40	242
Not computed	30	5	78	27	5	65
Median	29.9	35.8	25.1	27.5	22.0	27.7
Less than $10,000	115	67	395	158	21	225
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	7	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	6
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	105	62	315	133	16	180
Not computed	10	5	73	25	5	39
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	65	83	547	315	52	239
Less than 20 percent	–	8	11	10	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	34	20	20	17
25 to 29 percent	17	–	44	51	–	39
30 to 34 percent	9	–	67	19	4	26
35 percent or more	31	75	386	213	28	142
Not computed	8	–	5	2	–	15
Median	37.1	39.8	42.1	41.3	37.5	38.2
$20,000 to $34,999	107	61	875	616	132	320
Less than 20 percent	17	36	232	104	23	163
20 to 24 percent	22	14	269	170	53	25
25 to 29 percent	42	11	175	105	11	27
30 to 34 percent	9	–	124	99	10	56
35 percent or more	17	–	75	138	35	49
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	26.7	18.0	23.8	26.6	24.1	19.9
$35,000 or more	89	69	687	361	95	280
Less than 20 percent	54	53	537	302	95	173
20 to 24 percent	14	6	120	13	–	72
25 to 29 percent	9	4	10	28	–	20
30 to 34 percent	–	–	12	11	–	–
35 percent or more	–	6	8	7	–	4
Not computed	12	–	–	–	–	11
Median	13.7	14.0	14.6	15.9	15.2	16.8

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Table 79. **Structural Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS	
All housing units	**278 489**
Owner occupied	97 085
Renter occupied	152 549
Vacant for sale only	2 930
Vacant for rent	13 218
Vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 879
All other vacants	10 828
Condominium housing units	**28 628**
Owner occupied	15 993
Renter occupied	9 933
Vacant	2 702
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
All housing units	**278 489**
1989 to March 1990	1 649
1985 to 1988	4 731
1980 to 1984	9 048
1970 to 1979	23 279
1960 to 1969	41 412
1950 to 1959	43 176
1940 to 1949	50 328
1939 or earlier	104 866
Median	1947
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**
1989 to March 1990	237
1985 to 1988	908
1980 to 1984	2 091
1970 to 1979	3 539
1960 to 1969	7 983
1950 to 1959	12 272
1940 to 1949	19 857
1939 or earlier	50 198
Median	1940–
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**
1989 to March 1990	1 055
1985 to 1988	3 201
1980 to 1984	6 031
1970 to 1979	17 564
1960 to 1969	28 730
1950 to 1959	26 730
1940 to 1949	25 764
1939 or earlier	43 474
Median	1953
BEDROOMS	
All housing units	**278 489**
None	30 231
1	90 138
2	67 144
3	59 648
4	21 689
5 or more	9 639
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
None	26 952
1	79 589
2	59 087
3	55 010
4	20 169
5 or more	8 827
All housing units	**278 489**
PLUMBING FACILITIES	
Complete plumbing facilities	276 239
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 250
SOURCE OF WATER	
Public system or private company	278 190
Individual drilled well	151
Individual dug well	30
Some other source	118
SEWAGE DISPOSAL	
Public sewer	276 481
Septic tank or cesspool	575
Other means	1 433
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2 229
Median rooms	4.1
SECOND MORTGAGE OR HOME EQUITY LOAN	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**
With second mortgage or home equity loan	10 642
No second mortgage or home equity loan	63 016
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	**15 993**
Median selected monthly owner costs:	
With a mortgage (dollars)	990
Not mortgaged (dollars)	449
Median value (dollars)	112 300
MOBILE HOMES	
Owner-occupied mobile homes	**26**
Median selected monthly owner costs:	
With a mortgage (dollars)	750+
Not mortgaged (dollars)	364

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Table 80. **Fuel, Occupancy, and Social Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	158 471
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 931
Electricity	51 221
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	31 122
Coal or coke	76
Wood	65
Solar energy	136
Other fuel	1 550
No fuel used	2 062
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	93 383
1	103 256
2	40 995
3	9 361
4	2 072
5 or more	567
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**
1989 to March 1990	7 955
1985 to 1988	20 381
1980 to 1984	12 426
1970 to 1979	20 352
1960 to 1969	16 165
1959 or earlier	19 806
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**
1989 to March 1990	43 588
1985 to 1988	46 566
1980 to 1984	24 521
1970 to 1979	23 539
1960 to 1969	9 788
1959 or earlier	4 547
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM	
Owner-occupied housing units	**97 085**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	372
1.00 or less	344
1.01 or more	28
Renter-occupied housing units	**152 549**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 213
1.00 or less	882
1.01 or more	331
TELEPHONE IN UNIT	
Telephone in unit	239 105
No telephone in unit	10 529
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	
Occupied housing units	**55 582**
Owner occupied	29 900
1-person households	29 493
Built 1939 or earlier	22 325
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	33 943
Female householder, no husband present	32 044
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	277
No vehicle available	26 596
No telephone in unit	1 094
1-person households	731
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	
Owner-occupied housing units	**5 632**
Married-couple families	914
With own children under 18 years	167
Families with female householder	1 201
With own children under 18 years	272
Householder 65 years and over	3 037
Householder worked in 1989	1 164
With public assistance income	645
With Social Security income	2 634
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 147
Built 1939 or earlier	3 012
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	62
No vehicle available	2 428
No telephone in unit	186
1.01 or more persons per room	165
Renter-occupied housing units	**31 749**
Married-couple families	2 172
With own children under 18 years	1 150
Families with female householder	10 766
With own children under 18 years	8 035
Householder 65 years and over	7 958
Householder worked in 1989	10 547
With public assistance income	10 436
With Social Security income	7 580
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 555
Built 1939 or earlier	7 186
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	512
No vehicle available	24 130
No telephone in unit	3 986
1.01 or more persons per room	5 003

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Table 81. **Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Occupied housing units	**249 634**
Median income (dollars)	30 419
Owner occupied	97 085
Median income (dollars)	49 436
Renter occupied	152 549
Median income (dollars)	22 967
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	46 967
Less than $200	272
$200 to $299	1 121
$300 to $399	2 878
$400 to $499	3 431
$500 to $599	3 554
$600 to $699	3 476
$700 to $799	3 612
$800 to $899	3 534
$900 to $999	3 206
$1,000 to $1,249	5 961
$1,250 to $1,499	3 998
$1,500 to $1,999	5 109
$2,000 or more	6 815
Median (dollars)	946
Mean (dollars)	1 240
Not mortgaged	26 691
Less than $100	1 050
$100 to $199	7 216
$200 to $299	9 009
$300 to $399	4 719
$400 to $499	1 952
$500 or more	2 745
Median (dollars)	250
Mean (dollars)	298
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
With a mortgage	46 967
Less than 10 percent	5 782
10 to 14 percent	8 107
15 to 19 percent	8 782
20 to 24 percent	7 220
25 to 29 percent	5 258
30 to 34 percent	3 411
35 percent or more	8 185
Not computed	222
Median	20.5
Not mortgaged	26 691
Less than 10 percent	13 230
10 to 14 percent	4 755
15 to 19 percent	2 352
20 to 24 percent	1 550
25 to 29 percent	953
30 to 34 percent	684
35 percent or more	2 598
Not computed	569
Median	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**
GROSS RENT	
Less than $100	4 253
$100 to $149	6 479
$150 to $199	3 955
$200 to $249	4 271
$250 to $299	6 777
$300 to $349	10 606
$350 to $399	14 913
$400 to $449	15 109
$450 to $499	14 418
$500 to $549	12 338
$550 to $599	9 351
$600 to $649	8 738
$650 to $699	6 429
$700 to $749	5 149
$750 to $999	15 649
$1,000 or more	10 977
No cash rent	2 657
Median (dollars)	479
Mean (dollars)	538

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Table 82. **Household Income Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**73 658**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
All income levels	73 658
Less than 10 percent	19 012
10 to 14 percent	12 862
15 to 19 percent	11 134
20 to 24 percent	8 770
25 to 29 percent	6 211
30 to 34 percent	4 095
35 to 49 percent	5 306
50 percent or more	5 477
Not computed	791
Median	17.0
Less than $20,000	12 543
Less than 20 percent	3 060
20 to 24 percent	1 316
25 to 29 percent	1 054
30 to 34 percent	918
35 percent or more	5 533
Not computed	662
Median	32.8
$20,000 to $34,999	12 126
Less than 20 percent	6 700
20 to 24 percent	1 238
25 to 29 percent	997
30 to 34 percent	843
35 percent or more	2 289
Not computed	59
Median	18.1
$35,000 to $49,999	11 823
Less than 20 percent	7 214
20 to 24 percent	1 428
25 to 29 percent	1 211
30 to 34 percent	765
35 percent or more	1 183
Not computed	22
Median	15.7
$50,000 or more	37 166
Less than 20 percent	26 034
20 to 24 percent	4 788
25 to 29 percent	2 949
30 to 34 percent	1 569
35 percent or more	1 778
Not computed	48
Median	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**152 069**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
All income levels	152 069
Less than 10 percent	9 016
10 to 14 percent	18 422
15 to 19 percent	21 989
20 to 24 percent	21 872
25 to 29 percent	18 650
30 to 34 percent	12 163
35 to 49 percent	17 458
50 percent or more	25 959
Not computed	6 540
Median	25.4
Less than $10,000	34 223
Less than 20 percent	1 803
20 to 24 percent	1 398
25 to 29 percent	2 944
30 to 34 percent	1 651
35 percent or more	22 066
Not computed	4 361
Median	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	30 379
Less than 20 percent	2 707
20 to 24 percent	3 250
25 to 29 percent	4 507
30 to 34 percent	4 730
35 percent or more	14 497
Not computed	688
Median	34.6
$20,000 to $34,999	42 969
Less than 20 percent	13 810
20 to 24 percent	10 799
25 to 29 percent	7 846
30 to 34 percent	4 244
35 percent or more	5 642
Not computed	628
Median	23.4
$35,000 or more	44 498
Less than 20 percent	31 107
20 to 24 percent	6 425
25 to 29 percent	3 353
30 to 34 percent	1 538
35 percent or more	1 212
Not computed	863
Median	15.7

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Table 83. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**88 179**	**152 446**	**687**	**3 963**	**10 121**	**83 628**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	40 659	54 402	189	1 183	1 925	39 585
Renter-occupied housing units	47 520	98 044	498	2 780	8 196	44 043
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**54 402**	**189**	**1 183**	**1 925**	**39 585**
1989 to March 1990	157	80	–	–	–	157
1985 to 1988	624	262	–	12	21	613
1980 to 1984	1 285	740	–	46	106	1 216
1970 to 1979	1 470	1 951	4	68	90	1 423
1960 to 1969	4 678	3 049	–	183	213	4 562
1950 to 1959	4 041	7 972	57	167	234	3 887
1940 to 1949	4 436	15 075	60	138	279	4 306
1939 or earlier	23 968	25 273	68	569	982	23 421
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**98 044**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 196**	**44 043**
1989 to March 1990	424	540	39	35	59	394
1985 to 1988	981	1 949	28	119	216	900
1980 to 1984	1 270	4 435	7	189	257	1 156
1970 to 1979	3 988	12 748	53	267	1 017	3 561
1960 to 1969	6 718	21 064	79	404	1 039	6 294
1950 to 1959	7 436	18 229	69	458	1 256	6 943
1940 to 1949	7 499	17 212	119	436	1 437	6 721
1939 or earlier	19 204	21 867	104	872	2 915	18 074
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**54 402**	**189**	**1 183**	**1 925**	**39 585**
None	1 270	511	–	88	157	1 171
1	7 452	3 297	29	303	479	7 199
2	8 449	10 554	34	239	423	8 197
3	12 316	28 737	99	315	484	12 027
4	7 022	8 611	17	137	263	6 880
5 or more	4 150	2 692	10	101	119	4 111
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**98 044**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 196**	**44 043**
None	11 368	10 977	75	1 145	3 212	10 070
1	21 189	44 215	255	1 106	3 418	19 627
2	8 467	30 306	101	356	1 079	8 083
3	3 888	9 232	46	88	297	3 730
4	1 818	2 365	–	63	120	1 761
5 or more	790	949	21	22	70	772
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	88 103	152 260	687	3 963	10 093	83 575
Individual drilled well	57	77	–	–	23	34
Individual dug well	11	19	–	–	–	11
Some other source	8	90	–	–	5	8
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	87 952	151 005	675	3 959	9 999	83 426
Septic tank or cesspool	65	381	6	–	62	65
Other means	162	1 060	6	4	60	137
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	87 615	151 630	687	3 932	10 015	83 136
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	564	816	–	31	106	492
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	50 071	103 229	457	2 421	5 253	47 726
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 123	3 654	–	45	329	996
Electricity	20 753	27 613	157	1 212	3 275	19 292
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 074	15 433	57	254	939	14 604
Coal or coke	37	28	–	8	10	30
Wood	21	44	–	–	–	21
Solar energy	27	109	–	–	–	27
Other fuel	630	843	16	–	124	567
No fuel used	443	1 493	–	23	191	365
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	24 076	65 094	339	1 682	4 832	22 182
1	43 313	56 625	186	1 558	3 800	41 328
2	16 813	23 048	119	580	1 152	16 254
3	3 102	6 025	27	101	230	3 001
4	647	1 363	16	4	77	635
5 or more	228	291	–	38	30	228
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**54 402**	**189**	**1 183**	**1 925**	**39 585**
1989 to March 1990	5 087	2 524	–	237	331	4 878
1985 to 1988	13 122	6 623	52	370	638	12 807
1980 to 1984	6 557	5 565	12	229	323	6 338
1970 to 1979	7 636	12 330	62	183	354	7 468
1960 to 1969	4 046	11 926	24	106	165	3 952
1959 or earlier	4 211	15 434	39	58	114	4 142
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**98 044**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 196**	**44 043**
1989 to March 1990	18 317	22 495	148	1 219	2 984	17 023
1985 to 1988	15 899	28 330	161	836	3 144	14 577
1980 to 1984	5 152	18 351	86	450	1 025	4 736
1970 to 1979	4 656	18 324	70	168	747	4 311
1960 to 1969	2 281	7 312	33	85	216	2 190
1959 or earlier	1 215	3 232	–	22	80	1 206
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 659**	**54 402**	**189**	**1 183**	**1 925**	**39 585**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	114	251	–	7	5	109
1.01 or more	5	23	–	–	5	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 520**	**98 044**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 196**	**44 043**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	204	899	8	13	200	113
1.01 or more	81	181	–	7	156	–

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Table 84. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	**88 179**	**152 446**	**687**	**3 963**	**10 121**	**83 628**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**16 041**	**38 501**	**159**	**529**	**1 031**	**15 498**
Owner occupied	9 486	20 064	68	196	241	9 316
1-person households	10 213	18 752	116	220	560	9 901
Built 1939 or earlier	6 439	15 559	31	173	386	6 259
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	58 993	23 785	17 002	30 237	23 863	60 033
Female householder, no husband present	9 191	22 302	91	249	617	8 884
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	263	–	–	–	14
No vehicle available	7 140	18 843	90	340	666	6 777
No telephone in unit	191	865	–	13	36	191
1-person households	156	537	–	13	25	156
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 015**	**4 454**	**22**	**88**	**78**	**985**
Married-couple families	72	817	5	–	26	72
With own children under 18 years	34	114	5	–	18	34
Families with female householder	51	1 105	–	23	22	51
With own children under 18 years	30	220	–	–	22	30
Householder worked in 1989	323	800	–	32	17	319
With public assistance income	24	600	–	–	17	17
With Social Security income	335	2 257	11	7	26	329
Built 1939 or earlier	518	2 413	7	27	64	498
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	62	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	378	1 988	10	42	16	378
No telephone in unit	24	162	–	–	–	24
1.01 or more persons per room	–	145	–	6	18	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**4 599**	**25 481**	**148**	**692**	**1 607**	**4 045**
Married-couple families	192	1 540	5	152	381	119
With own children under 18 years	92	747	–	72	316	40
Families with female householder	258	10 205	35	28	429	139
With own children under 18 years	150	7 692	35	5	282	81
Householder worked in 1989	2 844	6 820	12	323	963	2 559
With public assistance income	239	9 944	73	71	190	202
With Social Security income	371	6 971	34	132	109	335
Built 1939 or earlier	1 647	5 069	13	205	511	1 471
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	46	447	–	7	43	22
No vehicle available	2 349	20 620	110	438	1 096	2 037
No telephone in unit	191	3 625	36	44	179	168
1.01 or more persons per room	417	3 918	–	179	756	205
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**45 657**	**24 297**	**24 554**	**29 527**	**26 388**	**46 741**
Owner occupied (dollars)	69 237	39 021	41 458	50 553	45 950	69 768
Renter occupied (dollars)	32 408	19 564	17 917	21 878	23 500	33 325
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**24 161**	**48 350**	**142**	**605**	**1 066**	**23 600**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	17 541	28 644	77	404	877	17 120
Less than $200	15	252	5	–	6	15
$200 to $299	48	1 055	–	12	–	48
$300 to $399	100	2 765	–	8	15	100
$400 to $499	216	3 168	8	29	4	216
$500 to $599	386	3 132	9	–	38	380
$600 to $699	464	2 997	6	9	19	456
$700 to $799	705	2 835	13	34	47	678
$800 to $899	742	2 697	13	41	109	711
$900 to $999	825	2 332	–	11	101	780
$1,000 to $1,249	2 051	3 792	8	49	147	1 989
$1,250 to $1,499	2 187	1 726	9	50	77	2 160
$1,500 to $1,999	3 821	1 188	6	56	158	3 726
$2,000 or more	5 981	705	–	105	156	5 861
Median (dollars)	1 635	733	769	1 295	1 169	1 638
Mean (dollars)	1 929	818	880	1 471	1 473	1 932
Not mortgaged	6 620	19 706	65	201	189	6 480
Less than $100	101	930	–	7	12	101
$100 to $199	772	6 327	26	40	21	751
$200 to $299	1 379	7 542	15	56	48	1 354
$300 to $399	1 437	3 226	19	37	17	1 420
$400 to $499	996	916	–	29	48	954
$500 or more	1 935	765	5	32	43	1 900
Median (dollars)	372	229	241	289	385	371
Mean (dollars)	448	248	276	341	379	450
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**47 472**	**97 612**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 187**	**44 004**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	74	4 099	27	37	33	66
$100 to $149	155	6 146	26	95	100	126
$150 to $199	163	3 677	10	37	94	146
$200 to $249	396	3 777	13	40	63	378
$250 to $299	709	5 929	27	31	193	627
$300 to $349	1 224	8 971	40	118	493	1 087
$350 to $399	2 258	12 130	57	86	788	1 986
$400 to $449	2 667	11 835	42	190	786	2 394
$450 to $499	3 156	10 419	37	269	1 084	2 759
$500 to $549	3 685	7 901	43	280	995	3 311
$550 to $599	3 624	5 095	22	261	722	3 321
$600 to $649	3 537	4 613	17	264	621	3 251
$650 to $699	3 650	2 327	13	228	536	3 335
$700 to $749	2 798	2 023	72	121	355	2 621
$750 to $999	9 916	5 050	16	383	792	9 455
$1,000 or more	8 280	2 269	26	293	376	8 021
No cash rent	1 180	1 351	10	47	156	1 120
Median (dollars)	671	414	452	585	519	680
Mean (dollars)	752	433	504	640	565	762

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Table 85. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**24 161**	**48 350**	**142**	**605**	**1 066**	**23 600**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	24 161	48 350	142	605	1 066	23 600
Less than 10 percent	5 521	13 218	27	187	100	5 449
10 to 14 percent	3 777	8 885	41	105	156	3 704
15 to 19 percent	3 821	7 177	4	48	129	3 763
20 to 24 percent	3 435	5 221	–	67	162	3 362
25 to 29 percent	2 408	3 651	37	60	119	2 347
30 to 34 percent	1 560	2 461	8	34	111	1 502
35 to 49 percent	1 894	3 311	7	57	122	1 814
50 percent or more	1 592	3 808	13	36	159	1 510
Not computed	153	618	5	11	8	149
Median	18.5	16.2	15.6	15.5	24.4	18.4
Less than $20,000	1 628	10 801	32	25	158	1 555
Less than 20 percent	322	2 723	–	–	21	309
20 to 24 percent	165	1 137	–	–	15	158
25 to 29 percent	96	952	6	–	12	84
30 to 34 percent	77	833	8	–	4	77
35 percent or more	840	4 638	13	14	102	803
Not computed	128	518	5	11	4	124
Median	40.0	32.0	34.7	50.0+	50.0+	40.2
$20,000 to $34,999	1 737	10 205	37	86	122	1 677
Less than 20 percent	896	5 704	28	39	42	876
20 to 24 percent	146	1 092	–	–	–	146
25 to 29 percent	130	852	9	–	–	130
30 to 34 percent	66	763	–	7	24	55
35 percent or more	499	1 735	–	40	56	470
Not computed	–	59	–	–	–	–
Median	19.4	17.9	12.4	32.9	34.0	19.2
$35,000 to $49,999	2 478	9 096	33	95	213	2 395
Less than 20 percent	1 106	5 999	20	47	53	1 074
20 to 24 percent	264	1 143	–	8	21	264
25 to 29 percent	234	942	6	9	50	217
30 to 34 percent	267	471	–	7	36	255
35 percent or more	604	526	7	24	49	582
Not computed	3	15	–	–	4	3
Median	22.5	14.5	15.6	20.3	28.0	22.3
$50,000 or more	18 318	18 248	40	399	573	17 973
Less than 20 percent	10 795	14 854	24	254	269	10 657
20 to 24 percent	2 860	1 849	–	59	126	2 794
25 to 29 percent	1 948	905	16	51	57	1 916
30 to 34 percent	1 150	394	–	20	47	1 115
35 percent or more	1 543	220	–	15	74	1 469
Not computed	22	26	–	–	–	22
Median	17.4	11.8	12.1	13.6	20.7	17.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**47 472**	**97 612**	**498**	**2 780**	**8 187**	**44 004**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	47 472	97 612	498	2 780	8 187	44 004
Less than 10 percent	2 584	6 184	48	91	254	2 484
10 to 14 percent	5 489	12 181	56	200	1 024	5 047
15 to 19 percent	7 398	13 555	32	462	1 114	6 975
20 to 24 percent	7 565	13 406	57	327	1 056	7 146
25 to 29 percent	5 732	12 269	52	241	920	5 301
30 to 34 percent	3 837	7 806	51	207	679	3 504
35 to 49 percent	5 637	10 881	64	435	1 144	5 071
50 percent or more	7 323	17 092	113	628	1 616	6 717
Not computed	1 907	4 238	25	189	380	1 759
Median	24.8	25.6	29.2	29.5	27.5	24.6
Less than $10,000	4 923	27 701	163	651	1 506	4 437
Less than 20 percent	15	1 748	–	19	34	7
20 to 24 percent	14	1 364	–	13	7	14
25 to 29 percent	79	2 780	11	47	52	73
30 to 34 percent	18	1 599	17	17	–	18
35 percent or more	3 970	16 957	120	406	1 180	3 590
Not computed	827	3 253	15	149	233	735
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	6 826	22 079	101	603	1 777	6 073
Less than 20 percent	180	2 426	22	45	42	179
20 to 24 percent	352	2 793	8	51	95	314
25 to 29 percent	529	3 848	10	41	191	433
30 to 34 percent	819	3 726	24	63	211	754
35 percent or more	4 657	8 924	37	388	1 188	4 122
Not computed	289	362	–	15	50	271
Median	44.7	32.4	32.2	40.1	40.3	45.1
$20,000 to $34,999	13 669	27 264	121	704	2 705	12 447
Less than 20 percent	2 335	10 922	35	155	668	2 107
20 to 24 percent	3 008	7 317	40	97	678	2 739
25 to 29 percent	2 778	4 749	16	116	540	2 523
30 to 34 percent	1 875	2 097	10	104	435	1 634
35 percent or more	3 393	1 881	20	216	342	3 172
Not computed	280	298	–	16	42	272
Median	27.4	21.8	23.2	29.0	24.9	27.5
$35,000 or more	22 054	20 568	113	822	2 199	21 047
Less than 20 percent	12 941	16 824	79	534	1 648	12 213
20 to 24 percent	4 191	1 932	9	166	276	4 079
25 to 29 percent	2 346	892	15	37	137	2 272
30 to 34 percent	1 125	384	–	23	33	1 098
35 percent or more	940	211	–	53	50	904
Not computed	511	325	10	9	55	481
Median	18.1	13.7	13.2	17.6	15.3	18.2

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Table 86. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city					
	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Occupied housing units	**669**	**3 934**	**1 217**	**646**	**458**	**653**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	189	1 178	402	155	174	229
Renter-occupied housing units	480	2 756	815	491	284	424
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	12	–	–	–	12
1980 to 1984	–	46	17	6	–	12
1970 to 1979	4	68	21	21	–	–
1960 to 1969	–	183	35	42	18	54
1950 to 1959	57	167	56	11	47	43
1940 to 1949	60	138	47	16	15	40
1939 or earlier	68	564	226	59	94	68
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
1989 to March 1990	39	35	–	18	–	–
1985 to 1988	28	119	41	15	6	9
1980 to 1984	7	189	159	–	8	–
1970 to 1979	53	260	99	45	21	36
1960 to 1969	68	404	123	64	66	44
1950 to 1959	69	448	108	56	57	116
1940 to 1949	112	436	79	126	34	85
1939 or earlier	104	865	206	167	92	134
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
None	–	88	46	24	12	–
1	29	303	99	47	7	60
2	34	234	50	35	44	51
3	99	315	128	25	70	73
4	17	137	50	17	36	17
5 or more	10	101	29	7	5	28
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
None	70	1 145	340	229	124	132
1	249	1 082	359	135	108	226
2	94	356	88	49	17	62
3	46	88	20	41	17	–
4	–	63	–	37	8	–
5 or more	21	22	8	–	10	4
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	669	3 934	1 217	646	458	653
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	657	3 930	1 217	646	458	649
Septic tank or cesspool	6	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	6	4	–	–	–	4
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	669	3 903	1 213	640	458	653
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	31	4	6	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	446	2 399	637	399	325	421
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	45	9	17	–	19
Electricity	157	1 205	466	197	81	162
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	50	254	97	25	45	43
Coal or coke	–	8	8	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	16	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	–	23	–	8	7	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	339	1 665	569	315	148	263
1	175	1 553	521	195	189	283
2	112	573	105	84	108	98
3	27	101	16	52	13	9
4	16	4	–	–	–	–
5 or more	–	38	6	–	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
1989 to March 1990	–	232	42	42	43	43
1985 to 1988	52	370	141	37	36	87
1980 to 1984	12	229	65	46	28	49
1970 to 1979	62	183	73	22	25	43
1960 to 1969	24	106	45	8	26	7
1959 or earlier	39	58	36	–	16	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
1989 to March 1990	136	1 195	309	191	80	220
1985 to 1988	155	836	199	190	95	91
1980 to 1984	86	450	234	68	39	71
1970 to 1979	70	168	66	32	20	39
1960 to 1969	33	85	7	10	28	3
1959 or earlier	–	22	–	–	22	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**189**	**1 178**	**402**	**155**	**174**	**229**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	7	–	–	7	–
1.01 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	13	–	6	–	–
1.01 or more	–	7	–	–	–	–

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Table 87. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city					
	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Occupied housing units	**669**	**3 934**	**1 217**	**646**	**458**	**653**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**154**	**529**	**291**	**37**	**111**	**70**
Owner occupied	68	196	76	26	54	23
1-person households	111	220	117	12	67	18
Built 1939 or earlier	31	173	61	11	46	38
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 343	30 237	24 007	48 579	31 174	34 277
Female householder, no husband present	91	249	100	19	94	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	90	340	222	12	65	38
No telephone in unit	–	13	13	–	–	–
1-person households	–	13	13	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**22**	**88**	**23**	**31**	**–**	**25**
Married-couple families	5	–	–	–	–	–
With own children under 18 years	5	–	–	–	–	–
Families with female householder	–	23	10	13	–	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	32	–	18	–	14
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	11	7	7	–	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7	27	–	18	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	10	42	10	18	–	14
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	6	6	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**142**	**685**	**297**	**58**	**70**	**75**
Married-couple families	5	152	110	8	–	16
With own children under 18 years	–	72	40	8	–	6
Families with female householder	35	28	–	5	–	18
With own children under 18 years	35	5	–	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	6	323	117	53	28	24
With public assistance income	73	71	30	12	–	18
With Social Security income	34	132	99	5	21	7
Built 1939 or earlier	13	198	36	15	28	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	7	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	110	438	217	32	36	60
No telephone in unit	36	44	13	12	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	179	104	8	–	11
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**24 911**	**29 571**	**24 882**	**29 773**	**36 389**	**32 554**
Owner occupied (dollars)	41 458	50 375	50 675	32 019	61 998	50 332
Renter occupied (dollars)	18 194	21 948	16 773	28 580	30 769	26 196
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**600**	**235**	**69**	**120**	**94**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	77	399	126	63	86	76
Less than $200	5	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	12	12	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	8	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	8	29	10	–	19	–
$500 to $599	9	–	–	–	–	–
$600 to $699	6	9	–	–	9	–
$700 to $799	13	34	22	12	–	–
$800 to $899	13	41	18	9	–	9
$900 to $999	–	11	–	7	4	–
$1,000 to $1,249	8	44	12	16	7	4
$1,250 to $1,499	9	50	10	11	14	15
$1,500 to $1,999	6	56	22	–	3	13
$2,000 or more	–	105	20	8	30	35
Median (dollars)	769	1 307	1 021	1 055	1 321	1 885
Mean (dollars)	880	1 475	1 319	1 140	1 568	1 829
Not mortgaged	65	201	109	6	34	18
Less than $100	–	7	7	–	–	–
$100 to $199	26	40	34	–	–	–
$200 to $299	15	56	–	–	25	11
$300 to $399	19	37	28	6	–	–
$400 to $499	–	29	24	–	–	–
$500 or more	5	32	16	–	9	7
Median (dollars)	241	289	365	375	234	241
Mean (dollars)	276	341	346	358	340	420
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	27	37	26	5	–	–
$100 to $149	19	95	95	–	–	–
$150 to $199	5	37	37	–	–	–
$200 to $249	13	40	36	–	–	–
$250 to $299	27	31	7	3	–	3
$300 to $349	40	118	44	22	23	5
$350 to $399	57	86	13	27	11	14
$400 to $449	42	190	39	41	15	34
$450 to $499	37	269	64	72	12	45
$500 to $549	37	270	65	32	39	12
$550 to $599	22	261	80	59	21	40
$600 to $649	17	264	53	70	5	44
$650 to $699	13	228	54	26	51	47
$700 to $749	72	121	39	15	16	28
$750 to $999	16	376	90	59	58	85
$1,000 or more	26	286	61	44	33	48
No cash rent	10	47	12	16	–	19
Median (dollars)	456	585	531	580	666	656
Mean (dollars)	513	638	542	648	713	708

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Table 88. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city					
	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**142**	**600**	**235**	**69**	**120**	**94**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	142	600	235	69	120	94
Less than 10 percent	27	187	100	6	39	–
10 to 14 percent	41	105	46	32	23	–
15 to 19 percent	4	48	6	–	16	16
20 to 24 percent	–	67	12	10	18	6
25 to 29 percent	37	55	17	–	10	28
30 to 34 percent	8	34	–	7	14	13
35 to 49 percent	7	57	26	6	–	20
50 percent or more	13	36	28	8	–	–
Not computed	5	11	–	–	–	11
Median	15.6	15.3	11.9	14.5	14.6	28.5
Less than $20,000	32	25	14	–	–	11
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	8	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	13	14	14	–	–	–
Not computed	5	11	–	–	–	11
Median	34.7	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	37	86	37	15	16	4
Less than 20 percent	28	39	9	–	16	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	7	–	–
35 percent or more	–	40	28	8	–	4
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.4	32.9	38.7	50.0+	10.0–	45.0
$35,000 to $49,999	33	95	39	6	30	15
Less than 20 percent	20	47	24	–	23	–
20 to 24 percent	–	8	8	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	9	–	–	–	9
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	–	7	–
35 percent or more	7	24	7	6	–	6
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.6	20.3	13.9	37.5	15.6	29.2
$50,000 or more	40	394	145	48	74	64
Less than 20 percent	24	254	119	38	39	16
20 to 24 percent	–	59	4	10	18	6
25 to 29 percent	16	46	17	–	10	19
30 to 34 percent	–	20	–	–	7	13
35 percent or more	–	15	5	–	–	10
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.1	13.4	10.0–	12.8	18.6	27.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**480**	**2 756**	**815**	**491**	**284**	**424**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	480	2 756	815	491	284	424
Less than 10 percent	41	91	9	18	15	18
10 to 14 percent	56	200	18	67	74	22
15 to 19 percent	32	462	150	117	23	41
20 to 24 percent	57	327	101	76	6	82
25 to 29 percent	52	241	99	21	15	26
30 to 34 percent	46	197	59	74	–	17
35 to 49 percent	64	435	94	40	51	93
50 percent or more	107	614	230	62	75	97
Not computed	25	189	55	16	25	28
Median	29.0	29.2	30.3	22.3	28.8	32.6
Less than $10,000	152	644	277	50	74	58
Less than 20 percent	–	19	13	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	13	13	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	11	47	42	5	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12	17	17	–	–	–
35 percent or more	114	399	149	45	49	42
Not computed	15	149	43	–	25	16
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	101	593	190	86	40	103
Less than 20 percent	22	45	24	–	–	3
20 to 24 percent	8	51	34	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	10	41	16	–	8	–
30 to 34 percent	24	53	14	34	–	–
35 percent or more	37	388	102	44	32	93
Not computed	–	15	–	8	–	7
Median	32.2	40.5	38.5	36.8	38.2	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	114	697	203	139	59	133
Less than 20 percent	28	155	58	49	14	9
20 to 24 percent	40	97	19	21	–	34
25 to 29 percent	16	116	23	16	–	14
30 to 34 percent	10	104	28	40	–	17
35 percent or more	20	209	63	13	45	55
Not computed	–	16	12	–	–	4
Median	23.6	28.8	29.0	24.9	43.7	32.2
$35,000 or more	113	822	145	216	111	130
Less than 20 percent	79	534	82	153	98	69
20 to 24 percent	9	166	35	55	6	48
25 to 29 percent	15	37	18	–	7	12
30 to 34 percent	–	23	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	53	10	–	–	–
Not computed	10	9	–	8	–	1
Median	13.2	17.6	19.2	16.9	13.1	19.2

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Table 89. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city					
	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American
Occupied housing units	**936**	**706**	**644**	**7 835**	**532**	**3 929**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	243	186	181	1 315	88	376
Renter-occupied housing units	693	520	463	6 520	444	3 553
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	6	5	10	–	–
1980 to 1984	13	–	–	93	–	14
1970 to 1979	8	32	–	50	8	5
1960 to 1969	36	21	18	138	4	12
1950 to 1959	4	5	38	187	17	37
1940 to 1949	30	20	13	216	11	88
1939 or earlier	152	102	107	621	48	220
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	59	–	59
1985 to 1988	8	–	16	192	12	131
1980 to 1984	38	12	14	193	13	73
1970 to 1979	45	133	67	772	22	515
1960 to 1969	69	48	78	844	100	325
1950 to 1959	89	82	67	1 018	119	594
1940 to 1949	168	99	76	1 094	39	494
1939 or earlier	276	146	145	2 348	139	1 362
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**
None	13	12	25	107	–	32
1	59	53	5	362	38	92
2	32	50	68	273	–	95
3	79	41	47	317	17	102
4	52	18	30	163	25	37
5 or more	8	12	6	93	8	18
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**
None	204	174	195	2 639	187	1 521
1	303	194	206	2 715	181	1 382
2	122	131	54	772	60	419
3	43	21	8	225	14	137
4	21	–	–	99	2	61
5 or more	–	–	–	70	–	33
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	936	706	644	7 807	532	3 901
Individual drilled well	–	–	–	23	–	23
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	–	5	–	5
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	936	706	644	7 713	512	3 855
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–	–	62	8	34
Other means	–	–	–	60	12	40
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	933	706	644	7 732	532	3 837
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	3	–	–	103	–	92
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	452	360	292	4 149	347	2 075
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	7	30	275	19	132
Electricity	339	259	229	2 448	104	1 307
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	92	80	55	712	43	263
Coal or coke	–	–	5	5	–	5
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	12	–	15	97	12	51
No fuel used	24	–	18	149	7	96
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	371	315	311	3 835	323	2 068
1	358	297	254	2 891	189	1 370
2	184	86	65	817	15	384
3	18	8	–	204	5	74
4	5	–	14	58	–	33
5 or more	–	–	–	30	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**
1989 to March 1990	64	17	20	230	6	76
1985 to 1988	30	50	58	500	40	173
1980 to 1984	65	30	15	213	–	57
1970 to 1979	33	45	33	243	37	29
1960 to 1969	23	18	40	84	–	25
1959 or earlier	28	26	15	45	5	16
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**
1989 to March 1990	266	247	120	2 351	188	1 274
1985 to 1988	287	208	216	2 433	137	1 484
1980 to 1984	67	49	45	864	41	483
1970 to 1979	52	16	43	636	30	252
1960 to 1969	7	–	26	183	48	7
1959 or earlier	14	–	13	53	–	53
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**243**	**186**	**181**	**1 315**	**88**	**376**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	5	–	5
1.01 or more	–	–	–	5	–	5
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 520**	**444**	**3 553**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	13	187	–	150
1.01 or more	–	–	13	143	–	133

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Table 89. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city—Con.					
	Guatemalan	Nicaraguan	Salvadoran	South American	Peruvian	All other Hispanic Origin
Occupied housing units	**413**	**310**	**2 716**	**1 812**	**363**	**1 562**
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	37	30	212	362	63	489
Renter-occupied housing units	376	280	2 504	1 450	300	1 073
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**30**	**212**	**362**	**63**	**489**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–	–	10	10	–
1980 to 1984	–	–	14	26	–	53
1970 to 1979	–	–	5	30	8	7
1960 to 1969	–	–	12	35	15	87
1950 to 1959	9	–	10	70	–	63
1940 to 1949	18	9	45	62	12	55
1939 or earlier	10	21	126	129	18	224
Renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 073**
1989 to March 1990	–	17	30	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	11	111	32	19	17
1980 to 1984	16	20	31	83	–	24
1970 to 1979	19	54	353	127	34	108
1960 to 1969	63	30	154	268	22	151
1950 to 1959	39	44	471	123	40	182
1940 to 1949	89	36	321	339	58	222
1939 or earlier	150	68	1 033	478	127	369
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**30**	**212**	**362**	**63**	**489**
None	–	9	23	34	–	41
1	21	4	43	128	27	104
2	10	4	60	48	20	130
3	6	5	56	91	8	107
4	–	–	20	53	8	48
5 or more	–	8	10	8	–	59
Renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 073**
None	125	130	1 114	514	99	417
1	189	70	1 001	757	154	395
2	22	61	274	132	24	161
3	7	–	98	15	3	59
4	11	8	17	25	15	11
5 or more	22	11	–	7	5	30
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	413	310	2 688	1 812	363	1 562
Individual drilled well	–	–	23	–	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–	–	–	–	–
Some other source	–	–	5	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	413	310	2 642	1 804	363	1 542
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–	34	–	–	20
Other means	–	–	40	8	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	413	310	2 624	1 812	363	1 551
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	–	92	–	–	11
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	221	150	1 411	899	177	828
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	16	92	58	22	66
Electricity	142	91	919	608	109	429
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	25	23	185	173	28	233
Coal or coke	3	–	2	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other fuel	10	14	27	28	13	6
No fuel used	–	16	80	46	14	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	197	198	1 455	714	160	730
1	175	85	934	843	177	489
2	19	14	255	199	9	219
3	12	13	49	46	17	79
4	10	–	23	–	–	25
5 or more	–	–	–	10	–	20
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**30**	**212**	**362**	**63**	**489**
1989 to March 1990	–	5	52	51	21	97
1985 to 1988	32	13	84	127	16	160
1980 to 1984	5	–	41	101	–	55
1970 to 1979	–	8	11	63	26	114
1960 to 1969	–	–	12	12	–	47
1959 or earlier	–	4	12	8	–	16
Renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 073**
1989 to March 1990	172	138	860	487	93	402
1985 to 1988	78	100	1 115	450	124	362
1980 to 1984	70	16	345	233	24	107
1970 to 1979	56	26	134	206	47	148
1960 to 1969	–	–	7	74	12	54
1959 or earlier	–	–	43	–	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	**37**	**30**	**212**	**362**	**63**	**489**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	5	–	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–	5	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 073**
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	17	133	10	–	27
1.01 or more	–	–	133	10	–	–

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Table 90. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city					
	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American
Occupied housing units	**936**	**706**	**644**	**7 835**	**532**	**3 929**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**82**	**133**	**211**	**605**	**88**	**197**
Owner occupied	33	61	37	110	8	16
1-person households	39	85	113	323	53	104
Built 1939 or earlier	39	37	86	224	8	80
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 827	34 950	19 099	23 905	36 202	19 100
Female householder, no husband present	56	91	99	371	52	116
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	34	94	149	389	80	123
No telephone in unit	–	10	11	15	–	15
1-person households	–	10	–	15	–	15
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**11**	**18**	**–**	**49**	**20**	**4**
Married-couple families	–	8	–	18	10	4
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	18	10	4
Families with female householder	–	–	–	22	10	–
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	22	10	–
Householder worked in 1989	4	–	–	13	5	4
With public assistance income	7	–	–	10	10	–
With Social Security income	–	14	–	12	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	7	12	–	45	20	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	8	–	8	–	4
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	18	10	4
Renter-occupied housing units	**151**	**71**	**165**	**1 220**	**64**	**785**
Married-couple families	13	17	13	338	24	245
With own children under 18 years	13	17	13	273	24	197
Families with female householder	27	11	24	367	35	246
With own children under 18 years	18	11	–	253	27	169
Householder worked in 1989	79	29	92	763	64	503
With public assistance income	33	38	12	107	12	53
With Social Security income	8	–	15	86	–	39
Built 1939 or earlier	67	11	49	384	20	272
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	43	–	26
No vehicle available	127	60	100	809	41	502
No telephone in unit	29	28	–	122	–	81
1.01 or more persons per room	55	12	18	671	48	499
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**35 820**	**29 803**	**21 957**	**25 740**	**18 603**	**25 279**
Owner occupied (dollars)	57 043	52 595	54 873	42 565	36 250	40 682
Renter occupied (dollars)	30 994	26 828	16 083	23 252	18 088	23 974
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**162**	**104**	**119**	**681**	**41**	**236**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	125	80	92	580	41	225
Less than $200	–	–	–	6	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	5	–	–	10	–	3
$400 to $499	4	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	9	8	–	21	15	–
$600 to $699	–	4	–	15	–	–
$700 to $799	6	8	–	33	8	12
$800 to $899	5	7	12	85	4	32
$900 to $999	7	14	9	71	4	48
$1,000 to $1,249	16	13	6	112	10	40
$1,250 to $1,499	6	–	16	55	–	23
$1,500 to $1,999	18	16	27	97	–	50
$2,000 or more	49	10	22	75	–	17
Median (dollars)	1 625	994	1 556	1 109	734	1 109
Mean (dollars)	2 244	1 220	1 619	1 318	797	1 254
Not mortgaged	37	24	27	101	–	11
Less than $100	–	–	8	4	–	4
$100 to $199	–	–	–	21	–	–
$200 to $299	11	13	7	17	–	–
$300 to $399	7	–	–	10	–	–
$400 to $499	19	5	12	12	–	7
$500 or more	–	6	–	37	–	–
Median (dollars)	401	296	239	385	–	461
Mean (dollars)	347	357	257	429	–	301
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 511**	**444**	**3 553**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	9	11	8	5	5	–
$100 to $149	9	20	36	35	–	16
$150 to $199	–	–	22	72	–	45
$200 to $249	2	–	4	57	–	35
$250 to $299	15	–	9	169	28	73
$300 to $349	18	8	11	456	52	245
$350 to $399	76	32	53	627	20	316
$400 to $449	77	32	42	635	27	392
$450 to $499	85	74	41	884	97	558
$500 to $549	55	53	58	829	60	462
$550 to $599	70	41	32	579	27	319
$600 to $649	52	28	33	508	30	276
$650 to $699	15	88	6	427	11	239
$700 to $749	55	21	17	262	25	165
$750 to $999	93	45	76	578	31	252
$1,000 or more	46	42	15	273	12	101
No cash rent	16	25	–	115	19	59
Median (dollars)	543	571	505	516	495	507
Mean (dollars)	605	617	529	559	527	545

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Table 90. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990** —Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city—Con.					
	Guatemalan	Nicaraguan	Salvadoran	South American	Peruvian	All other Hispanic Origin
Occupied housing units	**413**	**310**	**2 716**	**1 812**	**363**	**1 562**
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	**46**	**16**	**126**	**134**	**7**	**186**
Owner occupied	5	4	7	19	4	67
1-person households	26	–	69	41	–	125
Built 1939 or earlier	11	4	56	56	7	80
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 818	55 289	15 978	23 484	30 219	23 481
Female householder, no husband present	29	–	78	66	–	137
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	32	–	82	65	7	121
No telephone in unit	3	–	12	–	–	–
1-person households	3	–	12	–	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	**–**	**–**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**25**
Married-couple families	–	–	4	–	–	4
With own children under 18 years	–	–	4	–	–	4
Families with female householder	–	–	–	–	–	12
With own children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	12
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	4	–	–	4
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	–	–
With Social Security income	–	–	–	–	–	12
Built 1939 or earlier	–	–	4	–	–	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–	4	–	–	4
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	4	–	–	4
Renter-occupied housing units	**83**	**57**	**538**	**162**	**15**	**209**
Married-couple families	33	–	183	17	–	52
With own children under 18 years	25	–	155	13	–	39
Families with female householder	32	44	130	50	15	36
With own children under 18 years	12	36	97	30	10	27
Householder worked in 1989	44	48	334	87	15	109
With public assistance income	7	8	20	25	–	17
With Social Security income	16	–	14	32	–	15
Built 1939 or earlier	30	14	191	37	10	55
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	26	–	–	17
No vehicle available	68	33	301	103	10	163
No telephone in unit	–	4	48	5	–	36
1.01 or more persons per room	43	6	388	53	10	71
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	**21 104**	**20 658**	**25 620**	**28 067**	**30 562**	**26 532**
Owner occupied (dollars)	36 161	38 125	39 375	50 340	51 547	40 341
Renter occupied (dollars)	20 333	18 529	24 910	25 413	27 625	21 678
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**13**	**21**	**123**	**147**	**26**	**257**
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	13	17	116	107	18	207
Less than $200	–	–	–	–	–	6
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	3	–	–	7
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–	–	6	–	–
$600 to $699	–	–	–	4	4	11
$700 to $799	–	4	8	4	4	9
$800 to $899	–	–	10	6	6	43
$900 to $999	7	–	35	–	–	19
$1,000 to $1,249	–	5	27	40	–	22
$1,250 to $1,499	6	–	11	11	4	21
$1,500 to $1,999	–	8	22	22	–	25
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	14	–	44
Median (dollars)	996	1 225	1 019	1 209	858	1 097
Mean (dollars)	1 094	1 363	1 148	1 349	875	1 475
Not mortgaged	–	4	7	40	8	50
Less than $100	–	–	4	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–	7	–	14
$200 to $299	–	–	–	8	8	9
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	10
$400 to $499	–	4	3	–	–	5
$500 or more	–	–	–	25	–	12
Median (dollars)	–	475	100–	500+	275	320
Mean (dollars)	–	459	210	609	278	314
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 064**
GROSS RENT						
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $149	4	–	–	9	–	10
$150 to $199	–	8	29	18	–	9
$200 to $249	14	9	12	16	–	6
$250 to $299	10	–	57	46	14	22
$300 to $349	16	9	197	38	4	121
$350 to $399	34	20	200	134	36	157
$400 to $449	29	44	278	119	35	97
$450 to $499	51	51	407	117	36	112
$500 to $549	66	42	323	205	26	102
$550 to $599	33	17	243	173	9	60
$600 to $649	25	22	201	109	42	93
$650 to $699	8	33	198	120	14	57
$700 to $749	16	–	125	60	10	12
$750 to $999	29	8	186	208	54	87
$1,000 or more	21	17	43	67	15	93
No cash rent	20	–	5	11	5	26
Median (dollars)	515	500	511	555	543	490
Mean (dollars)	565	558	542	594	597	572

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Table 91. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city					
	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**162**	**104**	**119**	**681**	**41**	**236**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	162	104	119	681	41	236
Less than 10 percent	8	11	14	67	–	13
10 to 14 percent	22	–	11	123	9	38
15 to 19 percent	22	20	9	78	6	26
20 to 24 percent	24	–	50	88	12	48
25 to 29 percent	39	29	6	45	–	23
30 to 34 percent	16	16	6	73	–	34
35 to 49 percent	–	10	12	100	9	24
50 percent or more	31	14	11	103	5	26
Not computed	–	4	–	4	–	4
Median	25.6	28.3	22.5	24.0	22.3	24.1
Less than $20,000	27	25	26	80	5	13
Less than 20 percent	–	7	8	6	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8	–	7	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	12	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	4	–	–
35 percent or more	7	14	11	70	5	13
Not computed	–	4	–	–	–	–
Median	27.3	50.0+	23.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	4	–	6	112	4	33
Less than 20 percent	4	–	–	38	–	3
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	6	18	–	18
35 percent or more	–	–	–	56	4	12
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.5	–	32.5	35.0	45.0	33.8
$35,000 to $49,999	36	29	6	142	23	45
Less than 20 percent	16	–	–	37	6	–
20 to 24 percent	5	–	–	16	12	–
25 to 29 percent	7	25	6	12	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4	4	–	28	–	16
35 percent or more	4	–	–	45	5	25
Not computed	–	–	–	4	–	4
Median	22.0	27.9	27.5	30.7	22.3	42.6
$50,000 or more	95	50	81	347	9	145
Less than 20 percent	32	24	26	187	9	74
20 to 24 percent	11	–	43	72	–	48
25 to 29 percent	20	4	–	33	–	23
30 to 34 percent	12	12	–	23	–	–
35 percent or more	20	10	12	32	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	26.1	26.3	21.7	18.6	12.5	19.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**520**	**463**	**6 511**	**444**	**3 553**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	693	520	463	6 511	444	3 553
Less than 10 percent	7	28	–	219	10	153
10 to 14 percent	138	29	45	812	43	463
15 to 19 percent	138	72	82	822	30	402
20 to 24 percent	44	51	18	943	49	577
25 to 29 percent	64	111	54	691	66	349
30 to 34 percent	39	59	22	559	64	284
35 to 49 percent	112	31	79	922	68	451
50 percent or more	104	104	138	1 270	95	712
Not computed	47	35	25	273	19	162
Median	24.5	27.8	34.5	27.3	31.1	26.4
Less than $10,000	141	76	186	1 103	69	651
Less than 20 percent	9	–	8	17	5	12
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	7	–	7
25 to 29 percent	9	21	8	14	–	8
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	92	45	145	898	64	521
Not computed	31	10	25	167	–	103
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	131	77	69	1 500	179	767
Less than 20 percent	7	–	6	29	–	19
20 to 24 percent	8	–	–	87	16	34
25 to 29 percent	14	–	–	177	19	68
30 to 34 percent	–	11	4	196	35	116
35 percent or more	99	66	59	964	92	517
Not computed	3	–	–	47	17	13
Median	40.4	50.0+	45.9	39.4	36.7	39.9
$20,000 to $34,999	125	208	120	2 252	123	1 193
Less than 20 percent	43	18	25	582	20	295
20 to 24 percent	23	45	18	592	33	364
25 to 29 percent	14	64	46	416	34	250
30 to 34 percent	29	48	18	340	29	156
35 percent or more	16	8	13	305	7	111
Not computed	–	25	–	17	–	17
Median	24.2	27.2	26.8	24.5	26.3	24.0
$35,000 or more	296	159	88	1 656	73	942
Less than 20 percent	224	111	88	1 225	58	692
20 to 24 percent	13	6	–	257	–	172
25 to 29 percent	27	26	–	84	13	23
30 to 34 percent	10	–	–	23	–	12
35 percent or more	9	16	–	25	–	14
Not computed	13	–	–	42	2	29
Median	15.4	17.1	16.2	14.9	14.2	14.3

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Table 91. **Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**
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[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Washington city—Con.					
	Guatemalan	Nicaraguan	Salvadoran	South American	Peruvian	All other Hispanic Origin
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**13**	**21**	**123**	**147**	**26**	**257**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	13	21	123	147	26	257
Less than 10 percent	–	4	3	25	–	29
10 to 14 percent	–	5	27	28	8	48
15 to 19 percent	–	–	21	31	10	15
20 to 24 percent	–	–	17	4	4	24
25 to 29 percent	6	–	5	10	4	12
30 to 34 percent	7	–	16	19	–	20
35 to 49 percent	–	4	17	24	–	43
50 percent or more	–	8	13	6	–	66
Not computed	–	–	4	–	–	–
Median	30.4	43.8	22.5	18.3	17.5	30.1
Less than $20,000	–	–	13	6	–	56
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	6
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	4
35 percent or more	–	–	13	6	–	46
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	50.0+	50.0+	–	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	7	4	3	23	8	52
Less than 20 percent	–	–	3	15	8	20
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	4	–	8	–	32
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.5	45.0	17.5	13.8	12.5	36.2
$35,000 to $49,999	–	8	37	30	8	44
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	4	4	27
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	4	4	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	12
30 to 34 percent	–	–	16	12	–	–
35 percent or more	–	8	17	10	–	5
Not computed	–	–	4	–	–	–
Median	–	50.0+	40.3	32.9	20.0	18.3
$50,000 or more	6	9	70	88	10	105
Less than 20 percent	–	9	48	65	6	39
20 to 24 percent	–	–	17	–	–	24
25 to 29 percent	6	–	5	10	4	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	7	–	16
35 percent or more	–	–	–	6	–	26
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	27.5	10.5	16.4	16.1	19.2	22.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**280**	**2 504**	**1 450**	**300**	**1 064**
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	376	280	2 504	1 450	300	1 064
Less than 10 percent	4	9	108	35	15	21
10 to 14 percent	47	56	332	158	40	148
15 to 19 percent	20	32	340	223	63	167
20 to 24 percent	36	20	430	203	73	114
25 to 29 percent	68	15	229	184	11	92
30 to 34 percent	18	–	203	129	14	82
35 to 49 percent	32	64	329	270	39	133
50 percent or more	121	79	455	221	40	242
Not computed	30	5	78	27	5	65
Median	29.9	35.8	25.1	27.5	22.0	27.7
Less than $10,000	115	67	395	158	21	225
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	7	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	6
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	105	62	315	133	16	180
Not computed	10	5	73	25	5	39
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	65	83	547	315	52	239
Less than 20 percent	–	8	11	10	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	34	20	20	17
25 to 29 percent	17	–	44	51	–	39
30 to 34 percent	9	–	67	19	4	26
35 percent or more	31	75	386	213	28	142
Not computed	8	–	5	2	–	15
Median	37.1	39.8	42.1	41.3	37.5	38.2
$20,000 to $34,999	107	61	875	616	132	320
Less than 20 percent	17	36	232	104	23	163
20 to 24 percent	22	14	269	170	53	25
25 to 29 percent	42	11	175	105	11	27
30 to 34 percent	9	–	124	99	10	56
35 percent or more	17	–	75	138	35	49
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	26.7	18.0	23.8	26.6	24.1	19.9
$35,000 or more	89	69	687	361	95	280
Less than 20 percent	54	53	537	302	95	173
20 to 24 percent	14	6	120	13	–	72
25 to 29 percent	9	4	10	28	–	20
30 to 34 percent	–	–	12	11	–	–
35 percent or more	–	6	8	7	–	4
Not computed	12	–	–	–	–	11
Median	13.7	14.0	14.6	15.9	15.2	16.8

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Table 92. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 93. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 94. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 95. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Table 96. **Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia County	The State	District of Columbia
All housing units	–	–
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	–	–
1, attached	–	–
2	–	–
3 or 4	–	–
5 or more	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	–	–
Other	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	–	–
1980 to 1988	–	–
1960 to 1979	–	–
1940 to 1959	–	–
1939 or earlier	–	–
ROOMS		
1 room	–	–
2 rooms	–	–
3 rooms	–	–
4 rooms	–	–
5 rooms	–	–
6 rooms	–	–
7 rooms	–	–
8 rooms	–	–
9 or more rooms	–	–
Median, all housing units	–	–
Median, occupied housing units	–	–
Median, owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Median, renter-occupied housing units	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES		
Complete plumbing facilities	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES		
Complete kitchen facilities	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER		
Public system or private company	–	–
Individual drilled well	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–
Some other source	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL		
Public sewer	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–
Other means	–	–
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–
PERSONS IN UNIT		
Occupied housing units	–	–
1 person	–	–
2 persons	–	–
3 persons	–	–
4 persons	–	–
5 persons	–	–
6 persons	–	–
7 or more persons	–	–
Median, occupied housing units	–	–
Median, owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Median, renter-occupied housing units	–	–
VACANCY STATUS		
Vacant housing units	–	–
For sale only	–	–
For rent	–	–
Rented or sold, not occupied	–	–
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	–	–
For migrant workers	–	–
Other vacant	–	–
Boarded up	–	–
DURATION OF VACANCY		
Vacant-for-sale-only housing units	–	–
Less than 2 months	–	–
2 up to 6 months	–	–
6 or more months	–	–
Vacant-for-rent housing units	–	–
Less than 2 months	–	–
2 up to 6 months	–	–
6 or more months	–	–

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Table 97. Structural and Utilization Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia County	The State	District of Columbia
Occupied housing units	–	–
POPULATION		
All persons	–	–
Persons in occupied housing units	–	–
Per occupied housing unit	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Per owner-occupied housing unit	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–
Per renter-occupied housing unit	–	–
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER		
Under 25 years	–	–
25 to 34 years	–	–
35 to 44 years	–	–
45 to 54 years	–	–
55 to 64 years	–	–
65 to 74 years	–	–
75 years and over	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–
Electricity	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–
All other fuels	–	–
No fuel used	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	–	–
1	–	–
2	–	–
3 or more	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
1989 to March 1990	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–
1980 to 1984	–	–
1979 or earlier	–	–
PERSONS PER ROOM		
0.50 or less	–	–
0.51 to 0.75	–	–
0.76 to 1.00	–	–
1.01 to 1.50	–	–
1.51 or more	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM		
Complete plumbing facilities	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER		
Occupied housing units	–	–
Owner occupied	–	–
1-person households	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	–	–
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–
1-person households	–	–
Units in structure:		
1, detached or attached	–	–
2 or more	–	–
Mobile home, trailer, or other	–	–
Specified owner	–	–
Mean value (dollars)	–	–
Specified renter	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–
With meals included in rent	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–
No meals included in rent	–	–
No cash rent	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
Occupied housing units	–	–
Renter occupied	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–

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Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia County	The State	District of Columbia
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Less than $20,000	–	–
$20,000 to $39,999	–	–
$40,000 to $59,999	–	–
$60,000 to $79,999	–	–
$80,000 to $99,999	–	–
$100,000 to $149,999	–	–
$150,000 to $199,999	–	–
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–
$300,000 to $399,999	–	–
$400,000 to $499,999	–	–
$500,000 or more	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	–
Mean (dollars)	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	–	–
With a mortgage	–	–
Less than $200	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–
$600 to $699	–	–
$700 to $999	–	–
$1,000 to $1,999	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	–
Not mortgaged	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	–
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	–	–
With a mortgage	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	–	–
Not mortgaged	–	–
Median	–	–
GROSS RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	–	–
Less than $100	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–
$600 to $749	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–
$1,000 to $1,999	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–
No cash rent	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	–
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	–	–
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	–	–
With meals included in rent	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–
No meals included in rent	–	–
No cash rent	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Occupied housing units (dollars)	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	–	–

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Table 99. Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia County	The State	District of Columbia
Occupied housing units	–	–
POPULATION		
All persons	–	–
Persons in occupied housing units	–	–
Per occupied housing unit	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Per owner-occupied housing unit	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–
Per renter-occupied housing unit	–	–
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER		
Under 25 years	–	–
25 to 34 years	–	–
35 to 44 years	–	–
45 to 54 years	–	–
55 to 64 years	–	–
65 to 74 years	–	–
75 years and over	–	–
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	–	–
1980 to 1988	–	–
1960 to 1979	–	–
1940 to 1959	–	–
1939 or earlier	–	–
KITCHEN FACILITIES		
Complete kitchen facilities	–	–
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	–	–
SOURCE OF WATER		
Public system or private company	–	–
Individual drilled well	–	–
Individual dug well	–	–
Some other source	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL		
Public sewer	–	–
Septic tank or cesspool	–	–
Other means	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	–	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–
Electricity	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–
All other fuels	–	–
No fuel used	–	–
BEDROOMS		
None	–	–
1	–	–
2	–	–
3	–	–
4	–	–
5 or more	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	–	–
1	–	–
2	–	–
3 or more	–	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
1989 to March 1990	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–
1980 to 1984	–	–
1979 or earlier	–	–
PERSONS PER ROOM		
0.50 or less	–	–
0.51 to 0.75	–	–
0.76 to 1.00	–	–
1.01 to 1.50	–	–
1.51 or more	–	–
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM		
Complete plumbing facilities	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
1.01 or more	–	–
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
Occupied housing units	–	–
Renter occupied	–	–
Built 1939 or earlier	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Occupied housing units (dollars)	–	–
Owner occupied (dollars)	–	–
Renter occupied (dollars)	–	–

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Table 100. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Table 101. Allocation of Housing Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia	All housing units			Percent distribution		
	Total	Not allocated	Allocated	Total	Not allocated	Allocated
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
All housing units	**278 489**	**156 119**	**122 370**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1989 to March 1990	1 649	975	674	.6	.6	.6
1985 to 1988	4 731	2 726	2 005	1.7	1.7	1.6
1980 to 1984	9 048	5 074	3 974	3.2	3.3	3.2
1970 to 1979	23 279	11 948	11 331	8.4	7.7	9.3
1960 to 1969	41 412	21 396	20 016	14.9	13.7	16.4
1950 to 1959	43 176	23 468	19 708	15.5	15.0	16.1
1940 to 1949	50 328	28 023	22 305	18.1	17.9	18.2
1939 or earlier	104 866	62 509	42 357	37.7	40.0	34.6
BEDROOMS						
All housing units	**278 489**	**224 356**	**54 133**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
None	30 231	17 465	12 766	10.9	7.8	23.6
1	90 138	71 840	18 298	32.4	32.0	33.8
2	67 144	54 775	12 369	24.1	24.4	22.8
3	59 648	52 478	7 170	21.4	23.4	13.2
4	21 689	19 291	2 398	7.8	8.6	4.4
5 or more	9 639	8 507	1 132	3.5	3.8	2.1
PLUMBING FACILITIES						
All housing units	**278 489**	**254 848**	**23 641**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Complete plumbing facilities	276 239	253 065	23 174	99.2	99.3	98.0
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 250	1 783	467	.8	.7	2.0
SOURCE OF WATER						
All housing units	278 489	253 873	24 616	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public system or private company	278 190	253 582	24 608	99.9	99.9	100.0
Individual drilled well	151	151	–	.1	.1	–
Individual dug well	30	30	–	–	–	–
Some other source	118	110	8	–	–	–
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
All housing units	**278 489**	**249 634**	**28 855**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Public sewer	276 481	247 874	28 607	99.3	99.3	99.1
Septic tank or cesspool	575	525	50	.2	.2	.2
Other means	1 433	1 235	198	.5	.5	.7
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
All housing units	**278 489**	**255 061**	**23 428**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Complete kitchen facilities	276 260	253 228	23 032	99.2	99.3	98.3
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2 229	1 833	396	.8	.7	1.7
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS						
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**241 272**	**8 362**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Condominium	25 926	25 584	342	10.4	10.6	4.1
Not condominium	223 708	215 688	8 020	89.6	89.4	95.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Occupied housing units	**249 634**	**242 134**	**7 500**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1989 to March 1990	51 543	49 982	1 561	20.6	20.6	20.8
1985 to 1988	66 947	64 868	2 079	26.8	26.8	27.7
1980 to 1984	36 947	35 769	1 178	14.8	14.8	15.7
1970 to 1979	43 891	42 510	1 381	17.6	17.6	18.4
1960 to 1969	25 953	25 332	621	10.4	10.5	8.3
1959 or earlier	24 353	23 673	680	9.8	9.8	9.1
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	152 069	142 268	9 801	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	4 253	3 977	276	2.8	2.8	2.8
$100 to $199	10 434	9 559	875	6.9	6.7	8.9
$200 to $299	11 048	10 116	932	7.3	7.1	9.5
$300 to $399	25 519	23 732	1 787	16.8	16.7	18.2
$400 to $499	29 527	27 709	1 818	19.4	19.5	18.5
$500 to $599	21 689	20 392	1 297	14.3	14.3	13.2
$600 to $749	20 316	19 237	1 079	13.4	13.5	11.0
$750 to $999	15 649	14 783	866	10.3	10.4	8.8
$1,000 or more	10 977	10 312	665	7.2	7.2	6.8
No cash rent	2 657	2 451	206	1.7	1.7	2.1

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Table 102. **Percent of Housing Units Allocated: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	Occupied housing units	Percent allocated												
		Year structure built	Bedrooms	Plumbing facilities	Source of water	Sewage disposal	Kitchen facilities	Telephone in unit	House heating fuel	Vehicles avaiable	Year house-holder moved into unit	Specified owner, selected monthly owner costs: With a mortgage	Specified owner, selected monthly owner costs: Not mortgaged	Specified renter, gross rent
The State	**249 634**	**39.0**	**12.8**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**3.4**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**3.4**	**2.1**	**3.0**	**11.8**	**17.5**	**6.4**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	249 634	39.0	12.8	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.1	3.0	11.8	17.5	6.4
Inside urbanized area	249 634	39.0	12.8	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.1	3.0	11.8	17.5	6.4
Central place	249 634	39.0	12.8	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.1	3.0	11.8	17.5	6.4
Urban fringe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural farm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Inside metropolitan area	249 634	39.0	12.8	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.1	3.0	11.8	17.5	6.4
In central city	249 634	39.0	12.8	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.1	3.0	11.8	17.5	6.4
Not in central city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY														
District of Columbia	249 634	39.0	12.8	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.1	3.0	11.8	17.5	6.4
PLACE														
Washington city	249 634	39.0	12.8	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.1	3.0	11.8	17.5	6.4

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Table 103. **Percent of Housing Units Allocated: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Table 104. **Percent of Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

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

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	**278 489**	**12.2**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE		
Urban	278 489	12.2
Inside urbanized area	278 489	12.2
Central place	278 489	12.2
Urban fringe	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–
Rural	–	–
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	–	–
Place of less than 1,000	–	–
Other rural	–	–
Rural farm	–	–
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA		
Inside metropolitan area	278 489	12.2

District of Columbia Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place [2,500 or More Persons]	Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA—Con.		
In central city	278 489	12.2
Not in central city	–	–
Urban	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–
Rural	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	–	–
Urban	–	–
Inside urbanized area	–	–
Outside urbanized area	–	–
Place of 10,000 or more	–	–
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	–	–
Rural	–	–
COUNTY		
District of Columbia	278 489	12.2
PLACE		
Washington city	278 489	12.2

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Table 105. **Percent of Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

TIPSII [UPF] GH211 CENSUS90 71580800 07/29/93 10:14 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA11. 07/28/93 09:34:31 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 114
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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 interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

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

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as ''metropolitan.'' The metropolitan category is subdivided into ''inside central city'' and ''outside central city.'' The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as ''nonmetropolitan.'' The

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

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

Central City

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

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively 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.
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SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion under ''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 nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, (a total of ten 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. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

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

ACREAGE

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

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this item is to eliminate one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on land of less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under ''Farm Residence.'')

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

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

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger.

For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

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

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

AGRICULTURAL SALES

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

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

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger.

For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

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

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as ''imputation.'' The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.) basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous ''use'' definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

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

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

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

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

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

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

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee is normally charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property, (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc). The costs for utilities and fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/ or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes nor fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

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

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

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

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

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

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

CONTRACT RENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DURATION OF VACANCY

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

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

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

FARM POPULATION

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

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

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least $1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata samples (PUMS).

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as ''noninstitutional group quarters''). Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

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

Institutions include schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere; hospital wards for drug/ alcohol abuse; rooms for long-term care patients in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; juvenile institutions, including homes, schools, hospitals, orphanages, or residential-care facilities for neglected, abused, and dependent children; and correctional institutions, including halfway houses operated for correctional purposes. ''Staff residents''; that is, staff personnel who live at the institution are classified with the ''Noninstitutional group quarters'' population.

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

- Rooming Houses
- Group Homes
- Religious Group Quarters
- College Quarters Off Campus

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

- College Dormitories
- Military Quarters
- Agriculture Workers' Dormitories
- Other Workers' Dormitories
- Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)
- Visible in Street Locations
- Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals
- Crews of Maritime Vessels
- Staff Residents of Institutions
- Other Nonhousehold Living Situations
- Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of ''care'' only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: ''halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)'' and ''wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,'' which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

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

In 1990 census data products, the phrase ''inmates of institutions'' was changed to ''institutionalized persons.'' Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as ''other persons in group quarters,'' and the phrase ''staff residents'' was used for staff living in institutions. (For more information on ''Group Quarters,'' see 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics.)*

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as ''No cash rent'' in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category ''Not computed.'' This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/ Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—There may be differences between the data on Hispanic origin of the householder based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/ Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin of the householder are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word ''descent'' was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term ''Mexican-Amer.'' used in 1980 was shortened further to ''Mexican-Am.'' to reduce misreporting (of ''American'') in this category detected in the 1980 census. Also, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as ''other Spanish/ Hispanic'' to write in their specific Hispanic origin group. Misreporting in the ''Mexican-Amer.'' category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/ Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. (For more information on ''Hispanic Origin,'' see 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics.*)

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, ''Solar energy'' is new for 1990.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is

occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category.

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. ''Total income'' is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income.

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

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

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

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

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

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

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of

the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

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

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

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

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

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

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. (For more detailed information on ''Income in 1989,'' see 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics.)*

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data for fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs'' and ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989.''

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It was also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the

structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units.

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under ''Contract Rent.'')

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure ''congregate'' housing which is generally considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs'' and ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989'' for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, or flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs.''

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family

houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under ''Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.'')

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. ''Mortgage'' refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage, or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs'' and ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989'' are usually shown separately for units ''with a mortgage'' and for units ''not mortgaged.'' The category ''not mortgaged'' is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on ''persons in unit'' show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase ''persons in unit'' is used for housing tabulations, ''persons in households'' for population items. Figures for ''persons in unit'' match those for ''persons in household'' for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under ''Derived Measures.'')

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. ''Persons per occupied housing unit'' is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

''Persons per room'' is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate underutilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under ''Derived Measures.'')

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of

the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data. This item was asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria; size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. (For more information, on ''Poverty Status in 1989'' and ''Income in 1989,'' see 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics.)*

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 1 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

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

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as ''Chinese'' or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as ''Taiwanese'' or ''Formosan'' are included here with Chinese.

In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 1 for other groups comprising ''Other Asian.''

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

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

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

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

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 1 for other groups comprising ''Other Pacific Islander.''

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

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

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

Limitation of the Data—In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the ''Other race'' circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for ''Other race'' and ''Other API'' responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the ''Other race'' category during the coding and editing process. Since sample processing included additional editing, there may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

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

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

Another difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as ''Other race'' or ''Other.'' These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the ''Other race'' or ''Other'' category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the ''White'' category. (For more information on ''Race,'' see 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

Figure 1. **Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

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

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include state, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs'' and ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989.'' A separate

question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It was also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category ''3 rooms'' is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under ''Derived Measures.'')

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of ''10'' is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, ''9 or more.'' (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under ''Derived Measures.'')

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

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second and junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs'' and ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989'' for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as ''junior'' mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage which gives the lender a claim against the property which is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first monthly mortgage payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made ''No'' in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data are usually shown separately for units ''with a mortgage'' and for units ''not mortgaged.''

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

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

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units ''with a mortgage'' and for units ''not mortgaged.'' Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the ''not computed'' category. (For more information, see the discussion under ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs.'')

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989'' for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, ''Other means'' includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units.

SEX

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

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

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a ''Public system or private company.'' The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an ''Individual drilled well'' or an ''Individual dug well.'' Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-l/ 2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/ 2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, ''Some other source'' includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

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

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A

telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is ''Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan'' if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is ''Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)'' if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information is collected from the long-form questionnaire and is shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under '' Mortgage Status.'')

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. ''No cash rent'' units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the ''No cash rent'' category. ''Rented for cash rent'' includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as ''type of structure'') were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores or office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, ''Boat, tent, van, etc.'' was replaced in 1990 by the category ''Other.'' In some areas, the proportion of units classified as ''Other'' is far larger than the number of units that were classified as ''Boat, tent, van, etc.'' in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a ''Usual home elsewhere'' and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as ''vacant—usual home elsewhere'' when they should have marked ''vacant—regular.''

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of ''Gross Rent,'' ''Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989,'' ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs,'' and ''Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989.''

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered ''for rent,'' and vacant units offered either ''for rent'' or ''for sale.''

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered ''for sale only,'' including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered ''for sale only.''

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as ''rented or sold, not occupied.''

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as ''other vacant.'' For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, ''seasonal/ recreational/ occasional use'' combined vacant units classified in 1980 as ''seasonal or migratory'' and ''held for occasional use.'' Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as ''price asked'' for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for ''specified'' units exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under ''Derived Measures.'')

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category ''Less than $10,000'' is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category ''$500,000 or more'' is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under ''Derived Measures.'')

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on less than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included

if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes are also excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question was also asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the household head moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction which met the housing unit definition; that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place, the category ''1989 or March 1990'' was used. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods and are still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items since respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates of persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older year structure built categories, especially ''Built in 1939 or earlier.'' The introduction of the ''Don't know'' category (see below the discussion on ''Comparability'') may result in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, ''Don't Know'' was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

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

Interpolation

Interpolation is frequently used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. ''Pareto interpolation'' is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the logarithm of the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of

items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of an open-ended distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+), or if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products 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.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data C–1
Editing of Unacceptable Data C–9
Errors in the Data C–2
Estimation Procedure C–5
Sample Design C–1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

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

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

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

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

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

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.

2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit ''percent-in-sample'' figure for this area. Use the person ''percent-in-sample'' figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit ''percent-in-sample'' figure for housing unit characteristics.

3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation

areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the ''2 or 98'' row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled ''Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors.''

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}$$

$$SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = SE_{\hat{X} - \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}$$

   This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

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

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for ''Totals and Percentages.''

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{\hat{X}/\hat{Y}} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{SE_{\hat{X}}^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

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

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

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for ''Employment status.''

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE\$9{,}948\$ = \sqrt{5\$9{,}948\$\ \$1\$9{,}948\$21{,}220\$}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\$9{,}948\ \$\ 1.645\$179\$\$ \text{ to } \$9{,}948\ \$\ 1.645\$179\$\$$$

or

9,654 to 10,242

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for ''Employment Status.'' Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

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

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

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE\$6.7\$ = \sqrt{\$SE\$62.6\$\$^2\$\$SE\$55.9\$\$^2} = \sqrt{\$0.94\$^2\$\$0.95\$^2}$$

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

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

$$\$6.70 \ \$ \ 1.645\$1.34\$\$ \text{ to } \$6.70 \ \$ \ 1.645\$1.34\$\$$$

or

4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE\ \$1.07\$ = \$\frac{9948}{9314}\$\ \$\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{\$9948\$^2}\ \$\ \frac{188^2}{\$9314\$^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\$1.07\$1.645\$.029\$\$ \text{ to } \$1.07\$1.645\$.029\$\$$$

or

1.02 to 1.12

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined ''weighting areas.'' Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/ nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/ NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/ SEX/ RACE/ HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	
	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/ Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/ 4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/ 4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/ rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	
	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than $20,000
2	$20,000 to $39,999
3	$40,000 to $59,999
4	$60,000 to $79,999
5	$80,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000 to $249,999
8	$250,000 to $299,999
9	$300,000 or more
10	Other[1]
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Renter
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Rent
101	Less than $100
102	$100 to $199
103	$200 to $299
104	$300 to $399
105	$400 to $499
106	$500 to $599
107	$600 to $749
108	$750 to $999
109	$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

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

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

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

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/ probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

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

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—District of Columbia**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Gross rent	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
Telephone in housing unit	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures ---------- D–2
Enumeration and Residence Rules ---------- D–1
Processing Procedures ---------- D–4

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 predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically ''read'' these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

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

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

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

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

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	**2**
Example	**2**
Your answers are confidential	**2**
Instructions for the census questions	**3–11**
What the census is about	**12**
Why the census asks certain questions	**12**

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

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.

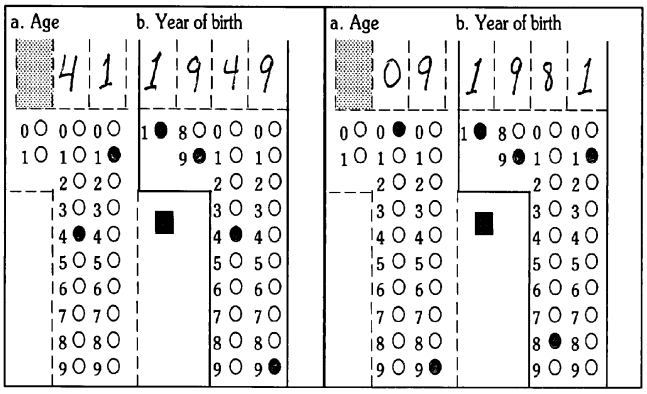
There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

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



Your Answers Are Confidential

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

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

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

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **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**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more 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 a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	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.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

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

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21.The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example,West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

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

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. *Count as work — Mark **Yes:***

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

*Do not count as work — Mark **No:***

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

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work *location*. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.,* print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work* (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination,* fill the circle for **Drove alone.**

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work.* DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon,* fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight,* fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About –
Some Questions and Answers

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

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

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

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

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

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

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

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

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

Complete plumbing?
This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?
This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?
Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?
Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

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

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

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

How to get started–and get help.

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

Please answer and return your form promptly.

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

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

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, 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-2

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

Page 1

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

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

Include	Do NOT include
• Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees	• Persons who usually live somewhere else
• Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital	• Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
• College students who stay here while attending college	• College students who live somewhere else while attending college
• Persons in the Armed Forces who live here	• Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
• 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 who stay somewhere else most of the week while working
• Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1	

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 ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	**PERSON 1**	**PERSON 2**
	Last name First name — Middle initial	Last name 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: ○ Husband/wife ○ Brother/sister ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ○ Father/mother ○ Grandchild ○ Other relative → ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ○ Unmarried partner ○ Housemate, roommate ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ 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. →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → ○ Other race (Print race) →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → ○ 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 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ / 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ / 2 ○ 2 ○ / 3 ○ 3 ○ / 4 ○ 4 ○ / 5 ○ 5 ○ / 6 ○ 6 ○ / 7 ○ 7 ○ / 8 ○ 8 ○ / 9 ○ 9 ○ b. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ / 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ / 2 ○ 2 ○ / 3 ○ 3 ○ / 4 ○ 4 ○ / 5 ○ 5 ○ / 6 ○ 6 ○ / 7 ○ 7 ○ / 8 ○ 8 ○ / 9 ○ 9 ○	a. Age: 0 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ / 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ / 2 ○ 2 ○ / 3 ○ 3 ○ / 4 ○ 4 ○ / 5 ○ 5 ○ / 6 ○ 6 ○ / 7 ○ 7 ○ / 8 ○ 8 ○ / 9 ○ 9 ○ b. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ / 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ / 2 ○ 2 ○ / 3 ○ 3 ○ / 4 ○ 4 ○ / 5 ○ 5 ○ / 6 ○ 6 ○ / 7 ○ 7 ○ / 8 ○ 8 ○ / 9 ○ 9 ○
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic**, print one group. →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →
FOR CENSUS USE →	○ ○	○ ○

PERSON 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- ○ Husband/wife
- ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
- ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter
- ○ Brother/sister
- ○ Father/mother
- ○ Grandchild
- ○ Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child
- ○ Housemate, roommate
- ○ Unmarried partner
- ○ Other nonrelative

- ○ Male
- ○ Female

- ○ White
- ○ Black or Negro
- ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
- ○ Eskimo
- ○ Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Korean
- ○ Vietnamese
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Asian Indian
- ○ Samoan
- ○ Guamanian
- ○ Other API
- ○ Other race (Print race)

a. Age — b. Year of birth

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS 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
- ○ 2 rooms
- ○ 3 rooms
- ○ 4 rooms
- ○ 5 rooms
- ○ 6 rooms
- ○ 7 rooms
- ○ 8 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
- ○ $10,000 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $29,999
- ○ $30,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $39,999
- ○ $40,000 to $44,999
- ○ $45,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 to $54,999
- ○ $55,000 to $59,999
- ○ $60,000 to $64,999
- ○ $65,000 to $69,999
- ○ $70,000 to $74,999
- ○ $75,000 to $79,999
- ○ $80,000 to $89,999
- ○ $90,000 to $99,999
- ○ $100,000 to $124,999
- ○ $125,000 to $149,999
- ○ $150,000 to $174,999
- ○ $175,000 to $199,999
- ○ $200,000 to $249,999
- ○ $250,000 to $299,999
- ○ $300,000 to $399,999
- ○ $400,000 to $499,999
- ○ $500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ○ Less than $80
- ○ $80 to $99
- ○ $100 to $124
- ○ $125 to $149
- ○ $150 to $174
- ○ $175 to $199
- ○ $200 to $224
- ○ $225 to $249
- ○ $250 to $274
- ○ $275 to $299
- ○ $300 to $324
- ○ $325 to $349
- ○ $350 to $374
- ○ $375 to $399
- ○ $400 to $424
- ○ $425 to $449
- ○ $450 to $474
- ○ $475 to $499
- ○ $500 to $524
- ○ $525 to $549
- ○ $550 to $599
- ○ $600 to $649
- ○ $650 to $699
- ○ $700 to $749
- ○ $750 to $999
- ○ $1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

○ Yes ○ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons

B. Type of unit

Occupied: ○ First form ○ Cont'n

Vacant: ○ Regular ○ Usual home elsewhere

C1. Vacancy status

- ○ For rent
- ○ For sale only
- ○ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ○ For seas/ rec/occ
- ○ For migrant workers
- ○ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

○ Yes ○ No

D. Months vacant

- ○ Less than 1
- ○ 1 up to 2
- ○ 2 up to 6
- ○ 6 up to 12
- ○ 12 up to 24
- ○ 24 or more

E. Complete after

JIC 1: ○ LR ○ TC ○ QA ○ P/F ○ RE ○ I/T ○ MV ○ ED ○ EN

JIC 2: ○ P0 ○ P3 ○ P6 ○ P1 ○ P4 ○ IA ○ P2 ○ P5 ○ SM

F. Cov.

○ 1b ○ 1a ○ 7 ○ H1

G. DO ID

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- ○ 1989 or 1990
- ○ 1985 to 1988
- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1970 to 1979
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- ○ Yes, have all three facilities
- ○ No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Solar energy
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- ○ 1989 or 1990
- ○ 1985 to 1988
- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1970 to 1979
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier
- ○ Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- ○ Yes — *Skip to H20*
- ○ No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- ○ None
- ○ $1 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 to $4,999
- ○ $5,000 to $9,999
- ○ $10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment?
If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or gas not used

c. Water

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
○ Yes, contract to purchase
} *Go to H23b*
○ No — *Skip to H24a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required — *Skip to H24a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment
○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment
○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

○ Yes
○ No — *Skip to H25*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6.

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1

Last name First name Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ○ Yes, born in the United States — *Skip to 11*
- ○ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ○ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ○ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ○ No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- ○ 1987 to 1990
- ○ 1985 or 1986
- ○ 1982 to 1984
- ○ 1980 or 1981
- ○ 1975 to 1979
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- ○ No, has not attended since February 1
- ○ Yes, public school, public college
- ○ Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- ○ No school completed
- ○ Nursery school
- ○ Kindergarten
- ○ 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- ○ 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- ○ 9th grade
- ○ 10th grade
- ○ 11th grade
- ○ 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
- ○ **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE** - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- ○ Some college but no degree
- ○ Associate degree in college - Occupational program
- ○ Associate degree in college - Academic program
- ○ Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- ○ Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- ○ Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- ○ Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

- ○ Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
- ○ Yes — *Skip to 15a*
- ○ No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ○ Very well
- ○ Well
- ○ Not well
- ○ Not at all

16. When was this person born?

- ○ Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*
- ○ Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

- ○ Yes, now on active duty
- ○ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ○ Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*
- ○ No — *Skip to 18*

b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- ○ September 1980 or later
- ○ May 1975 to August 1980
- ○ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ○ February 1955—July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ○ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ○ World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- ○ Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- ○ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

FOR PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ○ Car, truck, or van
- ○ Bus or trolley bus
- ○ Streetcar or trolley car
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Ferryboat
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked
- ○ Worked at home — *Skip to 28*
- ○ Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ○ Drove alone
- ○ 2 people
- ○ 3 people
- ○ 4 people
- ○ 5 people
- ○ 6 people
- ○ 7 to 9 people
- ○ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

[ ] ○ a.m. ○ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

[ ] Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ○ 1990
- ○ 1989
- ○ 1988
- ○ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1979 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → ○ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

[ ]

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

[ ]

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Manufacturing
- ○ Wholesale trade
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

[ ]

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

[ ]

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ○ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- ○ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

[ ] Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

[ ] Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

○ Yes → [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

○ None OR [$ .00] Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products F–1
Geographic Products F–3
Other Census Bureau Resources F–6
Reference Materials F–4
Sources of Assistance F–5

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 redistricting. 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 (''microdata'') for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

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

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

There also is a special 3-percent ''elderly'' file with the same geography as the 5-percent sample. Included are households with at least one person age 60 or more and all members of those households.

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

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

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

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. The Census Bureau also offers on CD-ROM: PUMS Files, SSTF's, Census EEO File, and County-to-County Migration File. (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. CENDATA™ also offers the entire Census EEO File.

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 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. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Urbanized Area Outline/ Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for American Indian and Alaska Native areas (AIANA's), States, counties, county subdivisions (MCD's/ CCD's), places (incorporated and census designated), the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, *Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990.*

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

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/ GICS™ tape file (which also will be available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Serivces, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100.

The *Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States* is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; $42).

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

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

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990

census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

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

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/ Line™ files. TIGER/ Line™ files (released on tape and CD-ROM) contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/ longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/ Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments that have city-style (house number/ street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/ GICS™ file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places). This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/ Line™, TIGER/ SDTS™ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water—Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/ GICS™ also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/ GICS™ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/ Census Tract Comparability™ file and TIGER/ UA Limit file, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, $11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, $5.50.)

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.

- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.

- *Maps and More.* A free, tabloid-size booklet that describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides information on the types of geographic entities, how their boundaries are established, and how they relate to each other. It also covers how these entities differ among the censuses and surveys and describes the geographic products available from the Census Bureau. Request from Customer Services.

- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.

- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/ Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List.* This information and selected statistics are available online through 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	704-344-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-259-0056
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.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census

Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, 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. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

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

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

Figure 1. **1990 Census Content**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

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

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population	**Housing**
Social characteristics:	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
	Farm residence
Economic characteristics:	Shelter costs, including utilities
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	

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	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	Reports on housing census subjects such as structural and utilization characteristics in metropolitan areas	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]	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	Over 900 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B[2]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C[2]	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more 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	Over 2,100 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	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]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B[2]	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C[2]	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**—Con.

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	

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each county or county equivalent, minor civil division, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. Data are also provided for each major race and for workers of Hispanic origin cross-classified by race. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, county, balance of county, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, 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) 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 interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual 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
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
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.