

1990 CPH-5-28

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Summary Social, Economic,
and Housing Characteristics
Montana**

Issued April 1992



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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:

- White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- 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, 85(B)	20, 58(A)	95, 108(A)	189, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry	17, 31	17	82	...	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)	189, 171	138(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 108(A)	189, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 87(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(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, 89(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

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

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

³Characteristics 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.

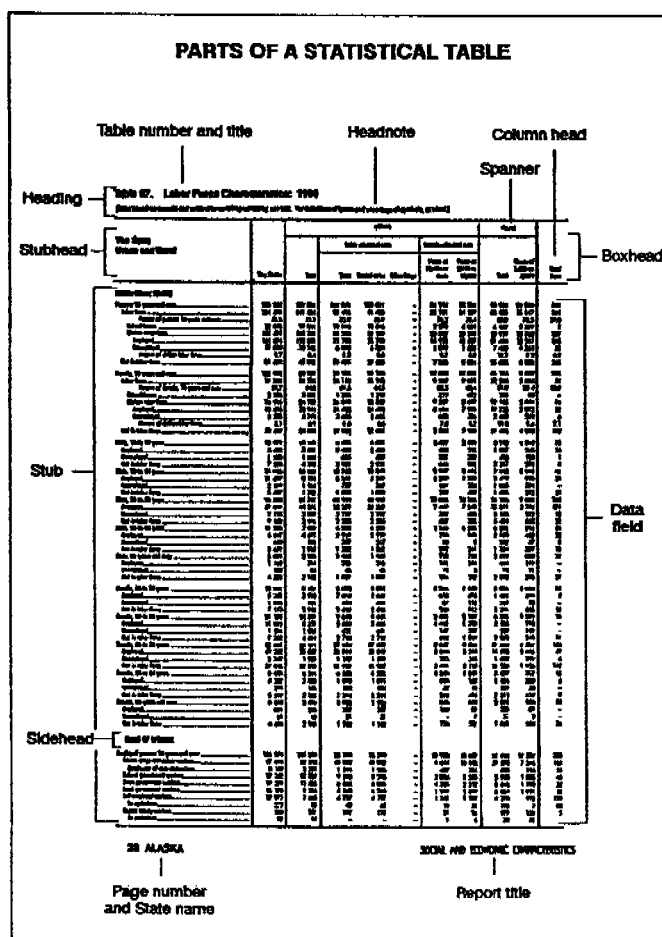
Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

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 a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	The State	County	Place		County subdivision		American Indian and Alaska Native area
			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the State	By county	Alphabetically for the State ¹	
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Disability.....	7,8	7,8	7	8	7	8	...
Educational attainment.....	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Family type and presence of own children ..	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Income in 1989.....	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10	17
Labor force status	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	17
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment ..	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Labor force status in 1989—							
Weeks and hours worked.....	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Means of transportation to work.....	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	...
Nativity	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Place of birth.....	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10	17
Residence in 1985	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
School enrollment and type of school.....	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Veteran status	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Condominium	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Gross rent	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
House heating fuel	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	...
Kitchen facilities	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
Plumbing facilities.....	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	18
Sewage disposal.....	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Source of water	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Telephone in unit	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	...
Tenure	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
Vehicles available.....	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	18
Year householder moved into unit.....	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	...
Year structure built.....	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...

... Not applicable for this report.

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

USER NOTES

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

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

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

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
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

The data shown in this product for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 4

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample

basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 5

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 6

Data presented in tables 15 and 16 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

User Note 7

Some American Indian areas that have very small counts of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in the 100-percent data have zero estimates of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts based on sample tabulations shown in selected data products. This occurs because there is a statistical chance that a small population will not appear in a sample. The American Indian area affected is Crow/Northern Cheyenne Area.

User Note 8

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. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present	Percent with own children under 18 years
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family			
					Total	Percent who do not speak English *very well	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
The State	799 065	1.7	740 218	48.0	30.5	213 625	50.8	179 099	48.0	25 885
Beverhead County	8 424	2.1	7 810	50.2	154	2 153	49.6	1 826	47.6	256
Big Hole Basin division	672	3.7	605	33.3	50.6	1 383	50.6	1 181	48.6	66.8
City-Camp-Horse Prairie division	400	5.0	382	51.3	19	185	26.3	161	57.8	10
Dillon division	6 919	1.8	6 405	52.5	46	1 111	51.4	1 449	48.0	228
Dillon city	3 991	2.2	3 733	38.3	72	957	43.1	773	41.4	161
Lima-Central Valley division	433	1.7	417	38.3	5	128	30.5	104	31.7	18
Lima town	269	1.7	253	37.1	5	82	35.4	70	32.9	6
Big Horn County	11 337	3	10 112	44.7	1 166	2 906	61.4	2 087	60.5	484
Crow Reservation division	6 156	—	5 468	40.3	1 034	2 290	62.0	1 087	65.0	210
Crow Agency CDP	1 367	—	1 170	26.9	283	711	22.4	216	73.1	40.7
Lodge Grass town	509	—	438	35.6	50	159	47.1	145	59.4	22
Phyr CDP	700	—	640	44.5	197	509	57.9	145	78.6	14
Hardin division	3 879	9	3 510	52.4	121	1 000	59.0	818	54.3	160
Hardin city	2 940	1.2	2 905	53.8	112	781	60.6	613	55.6	159
Northern Cheyenne division	1 118	—	960	41.7	11	247	74.9	116	73.7	14
Bushy CDP	452	—	403	58.3	88	121	69.4	59	54.2	42
Muddy CDP	385	—	315	39.4	11	67	57.5	31	100.0	26
Tongue River division	184	—	174	46.0	6	60	30.0	60	30.0	—
Blaine County	6 728	1.1	6 090	41.7	41	2 533	27.3	1 316	49.5	296
Chinook division	2 807	1.7	2 628	40.1	58	1 777	22.4	664	45.5	75
Chinook city	1 497	2.3	1 401	47.0	28	1 000	49.3	305	68.1	69
Fort Belknap division	2 319	2	1 992	48.9	19	525	67.4	307	62.5	179
Fort Belknap CDP	417	—	368	87.5	5	97	76.3	45	73.3	46
Hoyts CDP	344	—	311	48.6	5	79	44.6	48	60.8	28
Hollem division	1 602	1.2	1 470	34.9	22	709	69.6	345	45.8	42
Hollem city	897	1.1	807	38.7	8	234	52.6	180	43.9	37
Brookwater County	3 318	7	3 095	43.6	3	948	15.3	808	42.8	108
Townsend East division	2 509	8	2 354	41.5	80	1 633	16.3	596	41.3	98
Townsend city (pt.)	1 635	4	1 520	41.6	36	443	50.1	343	43.7	73
Townsend West division	809	5	741	50.2	—	224	49.1	212	47.2	10
Townsend city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon County	8 080	1.3	7 616	44.1	20	342	14.0	2 055	42.5	225
Carbon East division	1 534	1.9	1 518	44.7	—	179	20.7	1 073	17.9	6
Fromberg-Bieder division	1 617	1.1	1 599	43.1	4	474	45.4	394	41.6	61
Bruder town	710	1.0	703	61.0	—	200	44.0	170	40.6	24
Fromberg town	1 352	1.7	1 346	61.8	—	91	56.0	53	49.1	29
Joliet town	1 860	1.0	1 841	69.7	—	175	38.0	114	48.2	7
Red Lodge division	3 252	2.6	2 479	50.9	16	1 299	51.2	500	50.6	27
Red Lodge city	40	—	40	40.0	—	13	53.8	9	33.3	4
Roberts division	1 958	2.5	1 859	52.8	11	205	16.1	407	44.0	82
Roberts city	817	—	754	37.8	—	224	44.2	207	39.6	17
Center County	1 503	5	1 398	35.0	5	409	45.2	373	47.7	26
Etoko division	886	2	840	31.4	2	239	43.2	222	43.2	16
Etoko town	414	3	394	44.7	—	108	39.8	95	41.1	13
Little Missouri division	617	8	558	40.3	3	170	49.4	151	54.3	10
Cascade County	77 691	2.8	71 990	51.1	493	2 940	27.4	17 701	48.7	2 678
Belt division	1 752	9	1 638	48.5	3	486	29.8	435	49.1	35
Belt city	535	1.7	510	42.5	3	186	46.5	131	36.6	30
Cascade division	1 402	2.1	1 494	55.4	14	446	44.7	422	44.3	39
Cascade town	738	4	649	42.4	6	302	52.0	242	44.3	20
Eden-Stockett division	1 369	2.3	1 291	39.8	10	401	51.9	300	50.8	30
Great Falls division	67 903	3.0	62 285	54.2	438	2 599	28.7	15 264	49.2	2 469
Great Falls city (pt.)	55 088	3.0	50 985	46.3	314	1 991	50.3	12 238	45.4	2 247
Mainstream AFB CDP	2 234	3.9	2 032	94.8	52	1 311	83.2	1 308	82.3	46
Great Falls North division	9	—	9	44.0	—	4	48.6	5	45.7	41
Great Falls city (pt.)	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun Prairie CDP	1 356	1.0	1 210	50.6	5	412	53.2	370	47.8	27
Manarch-Nehart division	147	1.9	157	31.8	4	63	36.4	48	6.3	—
Nehart town	47	6.4	44	38.6	—	16	18.8	16	18.8	—
Sun River Valley division	2 671	9	2 507	42.1	23	769	54.0	676	50.3	65
Chouteau County	5 452	1.8	5 066	35.7	10	1 563	48.0	1 415	46.9	119
Big Sandy division	1 634	1.5	1 538	25.6	18	463	46.6	422	43.4	35
Big Sandy town	747	2.1	709	32.6	—	206	51.0	187	48.1	17
Fort Benton division	2 713	2.3	2 523	41.1	—	80	20.0	681	45.2	75
Fort Benton city	1 653	2.5	1 548	41.7	—	20	20.0	390	43.1	48

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no husband present			
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Mortgage-couple family		Percent with own children under 18 years	
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Chouteau County—Con.	1 105	1.0	76.3	1 005	37.8	10	43	312	55.1	9	22.2	
Gardiner town	300	.7	76.5	273	42.9	4	4	72	56.3	9	22.2	
Cluster County	11 697	1.6	62.1	10 938	44.7	68	338	2 568	46.0	426	67.4	
Miles City division	10 606	1.7	61.2	9 926	45.9	59	314	2 254	45.9	417	68.8	
Miles City city	8 461	1.9	59.6	7 889	46.2	7	263	1 804	45.8	376	69.7	
Mitzpah-Pumpkin division	8 436	1.1	70.1	424	43.1	7	5	1 138	49.2	7	—	
North Cluster division	342	3.0	74.0	315	45.4	2	14	109	34.9	—	—	
Shades-Tansy division	313	1.0	71.0	273	33.4	2	14	79	57.0	2	—	
Tansy town	6	—	33.3	6	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daniels County	2 266	6.1	76.9	2 179	29.8	8	59	547	43.1	52	53.8	
Daniels North division	2 175	6.1	76.2	2 079	30.4	8	46	432	43.2	52	53.8	
Floville town	77	7.8	81.7	75	26.7	—	36	21	42.9	—	—	
Slocoby city	1 160	9.1	72.1	1 108	31.0	8	36	239	41.1	46	60.9	
Fort Peck Reservation division	91	7.7	94.0	84	15.5	—	13	27	48.1	—	—	
Dawson County	9 505	.6	61.6	8 869	40.2	106	404	2 328	46.5	279	64.9	
Dawson North division	1 106	2.2	71.5	1 029	34.5	35	35	2 309	44.7	7	28.6	
Richey town	250	2.4	66.4	238	33.6	71	5	59	37.3	7	28.6	
Glandville division	8 399	.4	60.3	7 840	41.0	33	369	2 038	46.8	272	65.8	
Glandville city	4 802	.7	58.4	4 498	44.5	70	258	1 075	42.5	202	67.3	
Deer Lodge County	10 278	1.8	72.2	9 702	38.4	3	475	2 239	45.3	313	48.9	
Anconda division	8 595	1.9	72.6	8 066	38.3	70	398	1 918	44.1	279	50.2	
Anconda-Deer Lodge County (pt.)	8 595	1.9	72.6	8 066	38.3	70	398	1 918	44.1	279	50.2	
Deer Lodge Valley division	1 683	1.2	69.8	1 616	38.7	—	77	321	50.5	34	38.2	
Anconda-Deer Lodge County (pt.)	1 683	1.2	69.8	1 616	38.7	—	77	321	50.5	34	38.2	
Fallon County	3 103	1.4	61.2	2 867	33.1	3	140	804	49.9	49	59.2	
Baker division	2 671	1.3	60.2	2 466	35.9	3	99	688	50.9	45	64.4	
Baker city	1 841	1.7	55.8	1 699	40.9	3	59	524	48.9	4	65.9	
Plema division	432	1.6	67.8	401	16.2	—	41	124	41.1	4	—	
Plema town	166	—	59.6	157	37.5	—	24	46	43.5	2	—	
Fergus County	12 083	1.3	68.0	11 300	28.1	53	465	2 856	45.2	283	66.1	
Denton division	377	1.0	81.7	368	37.1	2	—	207	39.2	4	66.7	
Denton town	382	1.0	74.2	368	35.1	2	—	94	39.6	4	100.0	
Gross Range division	688	3.2	67.7	657	32.7	12	82	150	59.1	16	81.3	
Gross Range town	180	—	84.7	138	34.7	—	—	38	51.3	—	—	
Hanover division	1 700	3.1	83.2	1 454	23.8	13	83	177	37.3	2	100.0	
Lewisston division	9 217	1.1	64.2	8 656	44.1	26	284	2 517	45.3	10	68.8	
Lewisston city	6 058	1.3	67.2	5 886	43.1	11	193	1 589	41.3	218	71.1	
Moore town	358	1.0	76.5	333	43.2	—	16	52	55.8	2	100.0	
Roy division	337	—	86.5	337	18.2	—	—	10	37.0	—	—	
Whitford division	370	—	74.3	357	36.7	—	—	101	51.9	4	—	
Whitford town	140	—	71.4	132	31.1	—	—	29	51.7	4	—	
Foothold County	59 218	1.5	52.4	55 046	49.6	246	1 309	14 010	48.6	1 778	69.9	
Bad Peck-Columbia Heights division	3 203	1.9	54.5	2 964	39.7	8	46	815	49.6	99	77.8	
Columbia Falls division	6 129	1.1	57.2	5 736	48.3	54	127	1 407	54.1	151	76.2	
Columbia Falls city	3 098	1.4	59.4	2 898	45.2	5	69	691	57.5	97	80.4	
Creston-Bigfork division	5 121	1.9	46.2	4 749	53.1	13	79	1 302	49.9	118	81.4	
Creston-Bigfork town	98	—	6.1	98	57.1	—	—	34	38.2	—	—	
Glacier National Park division	26 628	1.7	54.0	24 724	50.0	89	628	6 002	52.7	1 032	68.3	
Glacier National Park town	4 189	1.3	56.8	3 772	51.5	27	72	843	54.9	188	67.6	
Energreen CDP	11 917	1.7	52.4	11 088	45.5	39	329	2 432	49.0	591	69.2	
Kalisell city	2 557	1.3	46.0	2 325	25.8	11	66	708	50.4	19	15.8	
Kalisell North division	1 364	—	49.6	1 271	70.0	—	—	335	59.4	34	44.1	
Kalisell Southwest division	2 458	2.4	56.0	2 540	28.1	11	109	808	59.5	19	54.8	
Lower Valley-Somers division	1 970	1.2	46.7	1 803	41.6	—	38	407	58.5	57	77.2	
South Fork division	9 490	1.2	49.8	8 794	52.6	60	209	2 222	47.0	243	70.0	
Whitfish division	4 368	1.5	48.7	4 055	57.6	38	77	898	44.9	172	82.6	
Whitfish city	50 463	2.2	49.3	46 987	60.8	289	1 279	10 791	48.2	1 195	69.7	
Belgrade division	9 060	8	54.7	8 244	54.4	18	179	2 304	53.8	250	77.2	
Belgrade city	3 411	4	63.5	3 057	49.9	5	77	782	57.8	136	86.0	
Bozeman division	31 218	2.8	47.9	29 372	66.6	230	851	5 912	45.6	740	69.7	
Bozeman city	22 660	3.3	48.6	21 407	70.2	151	742	3 668	44.6	645	71.2	
Gallatin Gateway division	3 846	3.7	45.1	2 608	57.4	16	59	712	55.6	43	48.8	
Gallatin Gateway town	3 444	2.6	58.1	3 111	39.4	—	—	863	56.9	63	60.3	
Manhattan division	1 018	4	53.9	937	43.8	—	23	239	54.4	29	55.2	
Manhattan town	1 952	5	61.3	1 818	38.9	—	14	517	44.1	53	67.9	
Three Forks division	1 203	7	60.3	1 115	41.8	—	—	287	45.6	34	72.2	

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no husband present			
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different houses in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English well				
Golden Valley County—Con.												
West Yellowstone division	1 943	2.0	1 904	25.1	1 834	60.1	90	46.7	538	35.3	46	63.0
West Yellowstone town	929	.9	921	25.4	869	63.6	43	93.0	247	38.5	25	80.0
Garfield County	1 589	.4	1 582	78.5	1 481	29.8	23	—	441	50.8	18	72.2
North Garfield division	1 099	.6	1 092	77.1	1 047	29.6	—	—	302	52.0	18	72.2
Jordan town	480	1.5	473	75.3	467	32.1	—	—	126	59.5	15	80.0
South Garfield division	490	—	490	81.6	434	30.2	23	—	139	48.2	—	—
Glacier County	12 121	1.6	11 932	80.9	10 795	38.5	981	34.9	2 859	57.6	515	61.7
Blackfoot division	7 778	1.4	7 646	89.5	6 937	36.9	775	32.6	1 739	64.4	440	63.0
Browning town	1 170	.7	1 162	85.7	1 027	46.5	66	4.2	1 119	48.7	95	57.9
East Glacier Park Village CDP	352	8.0	324	60.6	282	48.8	—	—	85	33.0	—	—
North Browning CDP	1 330	.9	1 324	91.3	1 177	47.3	124	29.8	368	63.3	114	65.8
South Browning CDP	1 748	.9	1 733	94.1	1 489	38.8	142	14.8	208	60.6	150	73.3
Strom School CDP	245	—	245	100.0	237	38.7	28	—	204	82.8	6	—
Strom School town	4 302	1.8	4 223	65.9	3 921	40.9	206	43.7	1 089	46.6	72	52.8
Cut Bank division	3 329	2.2	3 257	62.7	3 061	42.8	139	32.4	865	44.7	54	51.9
Cut Bank city	41	—	41	24.4	37	86.3	—	—	11	72.7	3	100.0
Glacier National Park division	912	1.8	896	72.2	848	33.4	86	93.0	224	45.1	12	75.0
Golden Valley County	366	1.9	359	76.6	339	38.6	3	—	97	51.5	—	—
Lovina town	174	1.7	171	81.9	166	51.8	—	—	43	53.5	—	—
Ryeagate division	546	1.6	537	69.3	509	29.9	86	93.0	127	40.2	12	75.0
Ryeagate town	299	2.3	292	65.4	284	40.5	7	42.9	81	42.0	10	70.0
Granite County	2 548	.6	2 533	57.0	2 379	46.0	45	37.8	716	46.4	52	76.9
Drummond division	1 034	.8	1 026	60.7	972	47.3	20	25.0	279	52.0	20	85.0
Drummond town	258	1.2	255	70.6	235	50.6	3	—	60	70.0	12	83.3
Philipsburg division	1 514	.5	1 507	54.4	1 407	45.1	25	48.0	437	42.8	32	71.9
Philipsburg town	925	.4	921	62.9	864	44.7	2	—	240	50.0	24	75.0
Hill County	17 654	1.9	17 311	73.2	16 151	43.8	943	37.2	4 517	56.3	596	74.8
Gilford division	1 907	3.2	1 878	81.0	1 758	24.4	24	50.0	250	38.2	12	75.0
Hingham town	150	6.7	137	78.1	142	20.4	—	—	92	46.2	3	—
Heate division	13 328	1.6	13 119	69.1	12 282	48.9	53	33.7	34	31.4	3	—
Heate city	10 322	1.6	10 161	68.3	9 506	53.7	310	38.8	2 371	55.6	450	79.3
Heate North CDP	989	2.9	960	70.1	926	39.6	11	22.0	2 282	30.4	391	100.0
Rocky Boy division	2 012	1.6	1 980	90.4	1 741	23.3	39	16.7	269	58.9	41	61.8
Rocky Boy town	733	1.8	720	86.9	669	23.0	15	—	486	75.6	110	61.8
Rutherford division	674	8.9	614	79.8	601	30.1	156	91.7	142	62.0	12	100.0
Wild Horse Lake division	7 939	1.4	7 825	62.9	7 372	49.8	152	17.1	2 139	52.8	174	59.8
Jefferson County	5 285	1.8	5 191	61.2	4 903	55.9	126	19.0	1 889	56.4	113	71.7
Boulder division	1 316	.7	1 307	64.7	1 236	43.5	56	25.0	297	56.9	46	69.6
Boulder town	2 634	.8	2 634	66.3	2 469	37.5	26	7.7	778	44.2	61	37.7
Whitehall division	1 067	1.2	1 054	66.5	993	42.3	3	—	289	48.1	25	48.0
Whitehall town	2 282	1.7	2 244	75.5	2 142	29.8	105	65.7	666	42.9	30	86.7
Judith Basin County	500	.4	498	74.3	485	26.4	3	—	159	36.5	5	60.0
Geysar division	840	.5	836	73.0	767	31.8	16	12.5	261	41.0	11	81.8
Hobson division	231	—	231	65.8	216	32.9	2	—	73	42.5	6	100.0
Hobson town	942	3.4	910	78.5	890	30.0	86	77.9	246	49.2	14	100.0
Stanford division	528	5.3	500	71.8	504	35.5	82	81.7	125	52.0	14	100.0
Stanford town	21 041	1.0	20 823	60.5	19 366	46.4	750	22.3	5 766	49.4	881	67.4
Lake County	2 216	1.1	2 192	72.4	2 083	44.4	54	40.7	1 490	34.2	62	34.8
Big Fork-Swan River division	1 207	.7	1 196	72.6	1 125	37.2	76	11.8	331	48.3	38	81.6
Charlo division	406	—	404	77.8	383	39.1	19	—	131	41.2	20	100.0
Charlo CDP	7 877	1.1	7 794	53.5	7 261	47.5	37	21.6	2 257	27.5	305	106.7
Filey Point CDP	376	1.0	376	49.7	349	67.0	9	—	111	22.5	5	79.3
Polson city	3 254	1.0	3 222	56.7	2 959	52.4	63	25.4	856	54.2	74	64.6
Polson division	6 140	.8	6 095	66.6	5 576	50.8	96	27.1	1 589	34.7	182	75.3
Rendon division	288	—	288	18.8	283	78.8	47	40.9	1 589	84.4	13	60.0
Kicking Horse CDP	1 264	1.3	1 248	75.4	1 123	64.4	21	19.4	325	54.8	74	33.8
Polson city	1 574	1.5	1 561	61.9	1 444	57.7	18	—	462	52.7	98	66.0
Rendon city	3 601	8.1	3 546	69.5	3 321	42.7	98	21.5	959	55.0	183	66.0
St. Ignace division	486	—	486	79.4	447	39.6	22	—	155	39.4	70	31.4
St. Ignace CDP	781	1.8	767	71.7	713	41.2	34	50.0	177	60.5	35	71.4

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons			Persons 5 years and over			Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households				
	Percent foreign born		Native	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present			
	Total	Percent born in State of residence		Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years				
	Total	Percent living in different houses in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years						
Levis and Clark County	47 495	1.0	47 018	61.7	44 013	50.4	1 276	31.0	12 789	54.2	10 622	49.7	1 726	77.4
Augusta division	842	—	842	63.3	768	40.6	33	52	187	49.7	181	51.4	—	—
Helena division	42 318	1.0	42 103	62.1	39 355	50.6	216	29.4	11 363	54.8	9 366	50.2	1 402	77.9
East Helena town	1 538	1.4	1 516	67.5	1 434	36.3	12	36.8	446	47.3	358	41.3	67	73.1
Helena city	24 346	1.2	24 059	59.2	22 692	54.3	91	30.8	6 340	53.1	5 034	47.6	1 112	75.3
Helena Valley Northeast CDP (pt.)	1 353	—	1 347	74.8	1 212	51.2	40	45.0	309	70.6	296	70.6	13	100.0
Helena Valley Northwest CDP (pt.)	4 601	—	4 579	66.1	4 149	47.3	78	48.7	1 200	60.5	1 002	60.5	178	91.6
Helena Valley Southeast CDP	6 327	—	6 267	67.9	5 812	43.6	27	24.3	1 803	56.7	1 560	54.0	167	80.8
Helena Valley West Central CDP	1 890	1.0	1 862	60.9	1 768	39.2	79	20.3	549	40.4	497	37.4	32	78.1
Helena West Side CDP	2 921	1.6	2 874	57.2	2 727	50.1	42	61.9	828	55.7	729	52.4	82	75.6
Lincoln division	1 231	—	1 224	38.6	1 169	46.6	7	—	324	63.1	287	63.1	37	81.1
Helena Valley Northwest CDP (pt.)	1 214	1.2	1 199	59.6	1 163	50.5	84	34.5	411	37.2	346	30.1	42	61.9
Wolf Creek division	422	—	422	68.0	397	55.9	6	100.0	138	51.4	109	38.5	6	100.0
Liberty County	2 295	2.0	2 250	76.8	2 106	29.2	72	76.4	140	39.3	579	49.4	55	83.6
Chester division	1 798	1.9	1 764	76.1	1 649	28.1	72	76.4	140	39.3	579	49.4	55	83.6
Chester town	942	1.4	929	70.9	896	39.2	3	—	253	51.8	213	45.1	37	86.5
Joplin division	497	2.2	486	79.0	457	33.0	—	—	148	51.4	139	48.2	9	100.0
Lincoln County	17 481	1.4	17 235	49.3	16 286	43.3	136	22.8	4 938	51.3	4 438	45.5	529	59.2
Eureka division	4 166	1.7	4 096	52.1	3 826	46.5	47	4.3	1 155	53.0	983	51.6	89	46.1
Eureka town	1 017	7.7	1 010	59.4	934	48.8	16	18.8	280	32.9	226	36.3	36	61.1
Rexford town	137	—	137	49.6	127	24.4	4	100.0	4	—	36	58.3	6	—
Libby division	10 182	1.5	10 029	52.0	9 447	40.7	64	23.4	344	50.8	2 391	49.1	306	61.1
Libby city	2 644	1.7	2 599	49.9	2 476	50.7	10	40.7	701	48.1	526	42.6	110	63.6
Troy division	3 133	1.7	3 110	36.8	3 013	40.6	25	54.0	908	49.2	761	45.9	134	63.4
Troy city	974	1.3	961	46.9	899	44.9	2	100.0	281	61.3	212	56.1	38	78.9
McCone County	2 276	7.7	2 259	78.3	2 128	27.3	3	—	659	47.8	608	47.0	23	56.5
Gracie division	1 504	1.0	1 489	77.2	1 402	28.1	3	—	419	48.7	383	47.5	13	61.5
Gracie town	811	1.0	803	71.4	742	38.8	3	—	220	45.9	202	44.6	9	66.7
North McCone division	772	—	770	80.5	726	24.4	—	—	240	46.3	225	46.2	10	50.0
Madison County	5 989	—	5 940	57.2	5 630	46.2	3	—	1 344	47.3	1 448	45.5	113	72.6
Harrison division	872	—	872	59.7	782	51.4	—	—	238	61.8	240	60.4	5	100.0
Madison Valley division	1 986	—	1 971	47.1	1 892	52.0	—	—	537	48.4	466	44.6	39	89.7
Emiss town	766	—	766	54.8	733	47.6	—	—	218	50.0	219	44.1	21	90.5
Sherridan division	1 532	—	1 523	62.0	1 442	35.0	—	—	412	44.7	391	44.5	18	55.6
Sherridan town	641	—	632	55.9	604	41.6	—	—	155	42.6	143	42.0	12	50.0
Twin Bridges division	1 357	—	1 335	65.2	1 287	49.0	—	—	382	42.4	314	40.4	44	68.2
Twin Bridges town	384	—	381	62.7	351	44.4	—	—	110	55.5	92	51.1	13	69.2
Virginia City division	242	—	239	54.0	227	35.7	—	—	71	32.4	60	31.7	7	28.6
Virginia City town	150	—	147	53.7	139	45.3	—	—	40	40.0	33	42.4	5	—
Meagher County	1 819	—	1 802	66.0	1 700	39.0	41	34.1	478	43.3	429	39.9	26	84.6
Marmion-Kingling division	334	—	331	67.4	290	32.1	—	—	86	46.5	75	38.7	5	100.0
White Sulphur Springs division	1 485	—	1 471	65.7	1 410	40.4	41	34.1	392	42.6	354	40.1	21	81.0
White Sulphur Springs city	954	—	950	60.8	899	43.0	7	—	260	41.2	227	37.4	19	89.5
Mineral County	3 315	—	3 289	44.8	3 120	49.1	2	—	881	49.5	760	46.6	89	77.5
Alberton division	526	—	526	50.6	491	49.3	—	—	133	60.9	111	56.8	20	90.0
Alberton town	370	—	370	48.6	341	62.5	—	—	87	62.1	67	56.7	18	88.9
Superior division	1 811	—	1 785	45.4	1 700	48.9	—	—	499	48.7	414	46.6	62	71.0
Superior town	865	—	848	46.7	801	51.7	—	—	237	52.3	180	50.0	40	80.0
West End division	978	—	978	40.7	929	49.5	—	—	249	45.0	235	41.7	7	100.0
Missoula County	78 687	2.2	76 985	55.2	73 020	55.8	427	31.1	20 281	51.9	16 348	48.0	3 044	71.4
Frenchtown-Evaro division	4 425	1.4	4 364	51.1	4 129	43.2	18	85	1 220	52.0	1 046	47.7	129	84.5
Lolo division	5 711	1.4	5 631	53.5	5 201	47.6	18	91	1 396	60.6	1 306	57.2	158	86.7
Lolo CDP	2 746	—	2 720	53.9	2 506	43.8	—	—	772	60.5	673	55.9	103	86.4
Missoula division	45 984	2.3	45 459	55.9	43 302	57.4	391	34.0	16 665	51.5	13 209	47.4	2 673	70.5
Bonner-West Riverside CDP	1 654	—	1 639	58.8	1 599	61.5	—	—	462	65.8	436	59.5	62	90.4
Missoula city	42 918	2.8	41 709	54.2	40 106	61.5	304	27.3	10 163	52.3	7 853	45.4	1 818	68.2
Orchard Homes CDP	10 317	1.9	10 122	60.7	9 526	56.1	62	80.6	2 338	50.4	2 295	46.8	474	71.9
Seeley Lake-Blackfoot Valley division	2 567	1.4	2 531	48.0	2 388	52.9	—	—	800	42.4	697	41.0	82	50.0
Musselshell County	4 106	2.0	4 025	62.1	3 907	41.6	25	24.0	1 126	43.9	982	41.4	103	52.4
Klein division	1 037	2.9	1 007	51.4	984	50.6	—	—	328	39.3	274	39.2	33	48.6
Melstone division	562	—	560	72.3	541	35.5	—	—	156	40.4	153	39.2	—	—
Melstone town	170	—	168	82.7	149	45.6	—	—	47	47.0	44	59.1	—	—
Roundup division	2 507	2.0	2 458	64.2	2 382	39.2	25	24.0	642	47.0	555	45.8	68	54.4
Roundup city	1 804	1.7	1 774	63.6	1 709	44.0	2	—	480	45.8	408	44.4	36	50.0

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present			
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Percent living in different houses in 1985	Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total		Percent with own children under 18 years		
					Percent born in State of residence	Percent who do not speak English very well								Percent who do not speak English very well	
Park County	14 562	3.6	14 031	13 556	52.7	71	39.4	533	22.3	3 802	46.7	3 174	46.7	464	54.2
Gardiner-Cooke division	1 869	6.6	1 746	1 716	62.7	28	100.0	67	37.3	3 665	50.4	311	44.3	30	30.0
Shields Valley division	1 600	1.2	1 581	1 500	36.0	9	-	43	-	446	48.0	412	44.9	32	84.0
Clyde Park town	315	1.0	312	289	32.2	-	-	-	-	85	62.4	74	56.8	11	100.0
Upper Yellowstone Valley division	1 073	3.5	10 704	10 340	35.3	32	-	423	22.2	2 991	46.1	2 451	43.0	202	65.2
Livingston city	6 701	2.4	6 540	6 268	52.3	22	-	246	16.7	1 785	47.1	1 397	40.9	284	76.4
Petroleum County	519	.8	515	476	34.9	-	-	13	-	161	40.4	141	38.3	14	35.7
Winnett North division	160	-	160	142	24.6	-	-	6	-	51	47.1	49	44.9	-	-
Winnett town (pt.)	359	1.1	355	334	39.2	-	-	7	-	110	37.3	92	34.8	14	35.7
Winnett South division	169	1.8	166	160	36.3	-	-	4	-	51	33.3	38	34.2	11	18.2
Phillips County	5 163	2.0	5 062	4 778	40.6	39	59.0	202	20.8	1 377	52.5	1 146	50.8	148	62.2
Belknap division	166	1.8	163	149	29.5	-	-	-	-	91	71.0	21	85.7	5	40.0
Malta division	4 106	1.8	4 032	3 845	41.7	20	45.0	139	18.7	1 117	52.5	925	49.7	126	67.5
Dodson town	126	-	126	123	75.4	4	-	8	-	34	18.8	4	18.8	4	100.0
Malta city	2 340	1.8	2 297	2 189	46.5	4	-	76	5.3	630	53.3	497	48.1	94	74.5
Saco town	275	1.1	272	259	66.9	5	-	7	-	67	58.2	55	58.2	10	50.0
Phillips South division	362	4.5	362	306	44.4	19	73.7	59	27.1	80	72.5	62	75.8	12	41.7
Whitewater division	529	2.6	505	478	32.6	73	42.5	395	34.7	1 149	38.3	1 138	41.3	5	-
Pondera County	6 433	-	6 264	5 915	33.8	-	-	-	-	1 571	51.2	1 366	51.2	179	58.7
Blackfeet East division	108	-	108	90	30.0	-	-	-	-	28	64.3	18	100.0	10	-
Blackfeet West division	602	-	602	507	37.9	19	-	44	-	128	77.6	107	77.6	21	38.1
Heart Butte CDP	540	-	540	490	36.9	4	-	88	-	114	67.5	93	74.2	21	38.1
Conrad division	4 178	2.0	4 096	3 915	35.7	4	-	88	15.9	1 107	47.7	976	46.6	109	67.0
Conrad city	2 850	2.3	2 784	2 661	40.1	4	-	59	23.7	737	51.7	643	50.4	78	73.1
Valley-Dupuyer division	1 545	5.6	1 498	1 403	27.2	4	62.0	263	46.8	308	54.2	265	54.0	39	61.5
Valley town	537	2.4	524	508	37.0	3	100.0	37	100.0	146	54.8	114	49.1	32	75.0
Powder River County	2 090	6	2 077	1 934	30.0	-	-	35	-	585	48.9	525	46.3	37	83.8
Broadus division	1 071	5	1 066	989	34.6	-	-	33	-	296	49.0	256	44.5	31	83.9
Broadus town	559	7	555	522	35.6	-	-	16	-	146	46.6	122	37.7	21	100.0
East Powder River division	607	3	605	554	23.1	-	-	9	-	156	53.6	150	52.0	6	83.3
Other division	412	1.5	406	391	28.1	-	-	3	-	121	42.1	119	42.9	-	-
Powell County	6 620	1.1	6 550	6 268	48.6	28	50.0	138	19.6	1 536	48.4	1 302	45.9	145	52.4
Avon-Elliston division	873	.8	866	800	29.6	7	100.0	21	-	229	60.7	215	43.4	7	100.0
Deer Lodge division	5 236	1.2	5 173	4 994	52.9	21	33.3	117	23.1	1 622	46.7	961	43.4	125	50.4
Deer Lodge city	3 344	1.3	3 299	3 134	44.5	15	46.7	98	8.2	935	46.6	772	44.5	107	58.9
Helmville division	511	-	511	474	34.6	-	-	-	-	145	42.8	126	44.4	13	46.2
Prairie County	1 383	2.4	1 350	1 314	28.5	3	66.7	77	53.2	410	39.5	377	40.1	19	31.6
Terry North division	221	.5	220	208	27.9	1	100.0	62	66.1	60	56.7	55	36.3	19	31.6
Terry South division	1 162	2.8	1 130	1 106	28.6	2	100.0	15	-	350	36.6	322	36.3	12	50.0
Terry town	653	2.6	636	616	31.0	2	-	20	-	189	38.1	170	35.9	-	-
Ravalli County	25 010	1.4	24 652	23 368	47.4	362	1.1	1 023	8.2	6 932	44.8	6 169	41.7	512	75.2
Darby division	1 657	1.0	1 640	1 514	46.0	-	-	22	-	468	48.7	403	46.9	37	67.6
Darby town	663	1.2	655	583	49.6	-	-	13	-	182	53.8	149	55.0	24	54.2
Hamilton division	12 843	1.7	12 622	12 019	47.5	100	-	296	17.6	3 499	42.3	3 043	38.6	339	74.3
Hamilton city	2 737	1.7	2 690	2 600	61.9	67	-	75	9.3	645	37.7	546	33.3	76	65.8
Phinsdale town	532	2.3	520	456	13.5	2	-	2	-	82	87.8	52	84.6	28	92.9
Stevensville division	7 797	.8	7 736	7 225	45.3	255	1.6	599	1.0	2 204	50.0	2 016	47.8	92	69.6
Stevensville town	1 221	.8	1 211	1 134	54.6	10	40.0	22	-	319	51.4	256	45.7	43	74.4
Sule-Edwards division	1 001	2.4	977	986	52.0	7	-	36	16.7	248	20.6	218	20.6	24	100.0
Victor division	1 712	2.0	1 677	1 624	42.9	7	-	70	-	513	42.9	489	40.9	20	100.0
Richland County	10 716	1.5	10 557	9 845	42.7	51	45.1	487	33.7	2 954	53.9	2 556	51.4	302	70.9
Fairview division	1 672	1.1	1 654	1 575	38.9	16	12.5	63	36.5	455	56.0	392	54.3	44	56.8
Fairview city	869	1.6	853	805	44.1	5	40.0	36	58.3	229	59.8	176	57.4	40	62.5
Lambert division	1 993	1.0	1 981	1 868	10.2	7	-	25	-	200	48.0	171	40.9	18	100.0
Stange-Crane division	7 788	1.0	7 764	7 477	48.0	28	75.0	375	37.6	1 966	56.2	1 761	56.6	18	68.8
Sidney division	5 217	1.9	5 054	4 777	49.8	6	100.0	298	38.9	1 966	53.3	1 677	50.8	224	71.4
Sidney city	1 099	3.0	1 088	9 807	47.7	85	29.4	711	20.0	2 758	56.8	1 940	54.1	605	62.0
East Roosevelt division	1 712	1.2	1 691	1 618	34.4	10	30.0	53	15.1	468	46.2	416	43.5	28	100.0
Ballville town	146	.7	145	132	51.5	2	16.7	29	20.7	36	73.7	31	67.7	7	100.0
Cullerton town	780	1.9	765	735	35.7	2	-	29	-	210	46.9	192	46.9	8	100.0
Froid town	230	1.7	226	212	24.9	2	-	64	-	64	46.9	62	45.2	2	100.0
Fort Peck Reservation division	9 287	1.0	9 197	8 189	50.3	75	29.3	658	20.4	2 270	57.0	1 577	57.0	577	60.1
Brookton town	368	3	367	316	29.7	19	73.7	31	11.6	277	30.6	33	60.6	39	41.0
Poplar city	878	1.1	868	795	47.5	8	-	31	-	161	57.0	161	55.9	45	53.3
Wolf Point city	2 880	1.1	2 847	2 597	53.1	28	-	170	6.5	758	55.3	589	49.7	132	72.7

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Subdivision Place	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over		Family households		Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Percent foreign born		Total	Percent living in different houses in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	
		Native	Percent born in State of residence											Persons 5 to 17 years
Rosebud County	10 505	1.6	10 438	66.2	9 532	44.0	157	19.7	886	35.8	2 629	63.7	300	67.7
Ashtland CDP (pt.)	498	1.6	490	59.2	433	53.6	15	—	15	46.7	125	64.8	15	100.0
Forsyth division	2 774	.9	2 749	59.0	2 582	50.4	19	57.9	114	42.1	698	57.6	60	85.0
Forsyth city	2 123	.9	2 103	59.2	1 978	54.1	19	57.9	114	42.1	698	57.6	60	85.0
Northern Cheyenne division	2 788	—	2 788	86.8	2 395	40.8	85	18.8	684	36.8	426	73.2	160	91.8
Ashtland CDP (pt.)	385	—	385	91.4	332	54.5	—	—	103	15.5	75	70.7	29	61.3
Lone Deer CDP	1 867	—	1 867	87.8	1 584	44.3	46	—	501	41.9	299	74.9	105	55.3
North of the Yellowstone division	852	.8	847	72.5	794	48.5	5	—	15	17.2	208	40.4	5	—
Rosebud division	3 793	.8	3 764	56.0	3 528	39.7	48	8.3	58	17.2	968	66.8	60	65.0
Colstrip CDP	3 185	.9	3 156	53.1	2 936	41.5	48	8.3	58	17.2	782	73.5	45	86.7
Sanders County	8 669	1.4	8 550	46.0	8 087	45.5	16	31.3	161	17.4	2 398	47.4	192	70.3
Flathead division	1 641	1.6	1 614	61.6	1 536	34.0	3	100.0	62	—	422	40.8	52	82.7
Hot Springs town	363	4.4	347	48.4	347	35.4	9	—	9	—	78	19.4	7	71.4
Plains division	2 533	2.2	2 477	49.7	2 405	46.4	11	18.2	39	30.8	702	48.9	66	66.7
Plains town	1 040	2.2	1 017	50.0	973	50.9	14	—	14	64.3	281	53.0	44	63.6
Thompson Falls-West End division	4 495	.8	4 459	38.3	4 146	49.3	2	—	60	26.7	1 274	48.8	74	64.9
Thompson Falls city	1 319	1.5	1 299	47.7	1 218	54.2	2	—	21	4.8	361	54.0	36	55.6
Sheridan County	4 732	2.9	4 596	63.3	4 453	29.6	24	8.3	168	20.8	1 353	43.3	103	60.2
Fort Peck Reservation division	132	—	132	69.7	126	5.6	8	—	14	—	35	43.7	—	—
Medicine Lake division	945	1.0	936	65.1	891	29.7	8	—	21	42.9	271	49.1	14	100.0
Medicine Lake town	362	.6	360	52.9	347	25.9	8	—	5	—	88	56.8	14	100.0
Pleynwood division	3 133	3.6	3 021	65.7	2 942	31.9	14	14.3	120	21.7	888	42.0	74	38.1
Outlook town	113	3.5	109	59.6	106	17.9	—	—	—	—	32	37.5	2	100.0
Pleynwood city	2 119	3.7	2 041	66.5	1 988	36.3	6	—	105	22.9	560	43.3	60	61.7
Westby division	522	2.9	507	59.4	494	28.3	8	—	13	—	159	40.3	15	33.3
Westby town	265	3.8	255	40.8	252	30.2	2	—	10	—	79	44.3	9	55.6
Silver Bow County	33 941	1.8	33 342	74.8	31 647	41.1	163	20.2	1 159	31.1	9 072	46.1	1 222	57.4
Butte division	33 122	1.8	32 523	75.0	30 878	41.5	163	20.2	1 144	30.9	8 660	46.2	1 205	58.2
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	32 490	1.8	31 627	74.9	30 279	41.8	158	20.9	1 123	30.7	8 687	46.3	1 183	56.6
Walkerville city	632	.8	621	81.0	599	29.2	5	—	21	42.9	173	44.5	122	36.4
Silver Bow Northwest division	483	—	483	78.9	449	16.9	7	—	7	100.0	125	46.4	—	—
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	483	—	483	78.9	449	16.9	7	—	7	100.0	125	46.4	—	—
Silver Bow South division	336	—	336	50.0	320	33.9	5	—	8	—	87	29.9	17	—
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	336	—	336	50.0	320	33.9	5	—	8	—	87	29.9	17	—
Shilwater County	6 536	.6	6 494	60.9	6 060	43.2	11	27.3	179	48.0	1 970	48.3	161	51.6
Absarokee division	1 902	.4	1 895	52.8	1 725	45.7	—	—	62	35.5	573	44.7	30	13.3
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	964	.7	957	55.8	856	52.6	—	—	29	75.9	287	46.0	20	20.0
Columbus division	2 761	1.0	2 733	63.4	2 585	45.9	5	60.0	98	65.3	771	48.6	75	57.3
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus town	1 573	1.5	1 549	58.8	1 455	44.5	3	100.0	65	75.4	412	51.5	43	55.8
Park City division	1 398	.5	1 391	61.3	1 302	37.5	6	—	19	—	423	56.3	41	75.6
Shilwater North division	475	—	475	78.1	448	34.2	—	—	—	—	153	37.9	15	33.3
Sweet Grass County	3 154	1.4	3 109	64.0	2 946	39.0	9	—	126	19.0	867	44.5	42	76.2
North of the Yellowstone division	2 454	1.6	2 414	63.0	2 296	40.9	4	—	31	22.6	197	53.9	6	—
Big Timber city	1 557	1.8	1 529	64.6	1 457	45.6	5	—	95	17.9	670	42.2	36	88.9
Teton County	6 271	1.5	6 176	69.8	5 899	36.3	163	19.6	262	31.3	1 683	45.8	112	73.2
Chouteau division	3 182	1.7	3 129	66.9	2 953	32.8	151	21.2	213	37.1	825	41.6	68	75.0
Chouteau city	1 741	2.2	1 703	59.3	1 646	39.2	4	—	47	55.3	473	40.6	56	69.6
Durbin-Power division	1 250	2.7	1 216	74.3	1 204	35.4	4	—	14	21.4	363	43.0	21	37.1
Durbin town	394	1.3	389	67.9	381	41.2	—	—	12	25.0	123	35.0	14	35.7
Fairfield division	1 839	.4	1 831	71.7	1 702	42.9	8	—	35	—	423	54.7	23	82.6
Fairfield town	658	1.2	650	63.7	613	43.2	—	—	10	—	191	47.1	13	66.2
Toole County	5 046	3.8	4 856	70.3	4 679	33.0	72	59.7	231	42.4	1 304	49.2	140	67.1
South Toole division	3 498	3.2	3 272	71.2	3 272	34.4	14	100.0	55	41.8	802	48.2	111	74.8
Shelby city	2 763	2.8	2 686	70.8	2 573	36.8	11	100.0	40	57.5	600	46.8	111	74.8
Sunburst division	1 190	5.1	1 188	59.6	1 175	26.9	3	—	10	42.6	357	51.8	29	37.9
Kevin town	444	1.1	441	59.6	405	35.6	—	—	8	—	38	71.3	10	100.0
Sunburst town	444	5.2	421	66.7	405	35.6	—	—	8	62.5	128	61.7	10	100.0
Treasure County	874	1.6	860	75.5	817	28.2	—	—	21	23.8	260	46.9	18	50.0
North Treasure division	286	2.1	280	81.4	260	27.3	—	—	12	41.7	81	54.3	3	—
South Treasure division	588	1.4	580	72.6	557	28.5	—	—	9	—	179	43.6	15	60.0
Hysham town	371	.8	368	70.7	354	30.5	—	—	6	—	120	39.2	15	60.0

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons			Persons 5 years and over			Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present		
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different houses in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
						Persons 5 to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Persons 17 years and over	Percent who do not speak English "very well"				
Valley County	8 239	2.0	70.7	7 687	34.9	9	156	25.6	2 296	48.3	1 975	47.2	231	58.9	
Fort Peck Reservation division	1 212	.5	83.7	1 061	30.7	—	35	34.3	317	62.8	252	67.9	43	23.3	
Frazier CDP	401	—	87.3	331	52.9	—	8	8	86	68.6	44	79.5	26	30.8	
Glasgow division	5 165	2.2	56.2	4 867	38.0	9	85	22.4	1 880	46.9	1 225	44.4	151	67.5	
Glasgow city	3 574	2.9	62.4	3 379	39.2	9	77	24.7	1 920	44.3	831	40.9	117	75.2	
Nashua town	371	1.9	70.1	347	25.6	—	2	—	96	52.1	82	50.0	10	50.0	
Hinsdale division	699	2.6	84.6	650	30.0	—	6	100.0	210	44.8	198	43.9	7	100.0	
Ophelim division	455	4.6	80.2	440	11.6	—	2	—	131	35.9	109	35.8	10	80.0	
Ophelim town	141	5.0	76.1	126	40.5	—	2	—	28	67.9	22	59.1	6	100.0	
South Valley division	708	.4	61.7	669	38.7	—	28	10.7	213	47.4	191	48.2	20	45.0	
Fort Peck town	333	.9	57.0	302	55.0	—	7	—	103	49.5	95	48.4	8	62.5	
Wheatland County	2 246	1.1	69.4	2 096	33.8	68	214	59.3	565	45.5	484	43.6	39	56.4	
Harcourt division	1 707	1.2	68.2	1 610	32.4	53	156	53.2	439	43.1	373	40.5	30	61.9	
Harcourt city	1 049	1.6	62.6	1 002	36.4	5	51	45.1	293	39.9	246	37.0	21	61.9	
Judith Gap-Shelburn division	539	1.7	73.5	486	38.7	15	58	75.9	126	54.0	111	54.1	9	55.6	
Judith Gap city	136	—	72.1	117	39.3	—	2	—	37	67.6	31	67.7	3	33.3	
Wibaux County	1 191	1.3	50.9	1 118	34.0	3	26	—	324	47.5	284	48.9	29	31.0	
Pine Hills-St. Phillips division	264	1.5	56.9	247	16.2	—	2	—	66	60.6	54	62.5	—	—	
Wibaux division	927	1.3	49.2	871	39.0	3	24	—	258	44.2	220	43.0	29	31.0	
Wibaux town	608	1.2	43.4	556	43.7	3	21	—	137	47.8	121	49.6	27	33.3	
Yellowstone County	113 419	1.5	58.8	105 031	51.3	691	4 314	33.4	31 007	51.4	25 500	48.8	4 318	66.3	
Billings division	89 040	1.5	57.4	82 422	52.5	516	3 555	34.4	23 969	50.8	19 274	47.6	3 756	66.4	
Billings city (pt.)	80 726	1.6	57.3	74 735	53.3	471	3 281	34.9	21 671	50.3	17 334	47.1	3 524	65.3	
Lockwood CDP	3 967	.9	59.4	3 629	43.5	33	115	21.7	1 076	61.3	876	56.5	128	93.0	
Buffalo Creek division	252	252	75.4	232	19.4	—	—	—	58	69.0	54	74.1	—	—	
Huntley Project division	2 893	1.1	65.0	2 708	40.0	28	119	32.8	886	45.8	797	44.4	62	51.6	
Laurel division	11 214	1.4	56.1	10 475	45.4	291	400	27.5	3 210	51.6	2 798	50.3	284	63.0	
Laurel city	5 686	2.3	67.2	5 352	47.1	36	238	32.8	1 645	48.9	1 360	47.1	200	59.5	
Northwest Yellowstone division	2 618	2.9	63.3	2 402	48.8	16	77	19.5	1 771	51.8	1 691	51.8	50	76.0	
Brookview town	425	7.3	44.7	395	59.5	—	37	—	145	44.1	129	41.9	10	100.0	
Brookview city (pt.)	136	2.2	71.4	128	35.2	—	6	66.7	43	34.9	41	36.6	2	—	
Shelburn division	2 980	2.7	60.4	2 754	45.2	16	82	31.7	846	55.2	762	55.4	50	66.0	
Billings city (pt.)	4 422	.6	61.0	4 038	57.9	36	81	38.3	1 267	62.3	1 124	60.9	116	75.9	
Yellowstone National Park	52	—	100.0	52	—	—	—	—	13	100.0	13	100.0	—	—	
Yellowstone National Park division	52	—	100.0	52	—	—	—	—	13	100.0	13	100.0	—	—	

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and (In Selected States) County Subdivision	All persons			Persons 5 years and over			Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total		Percent with own children under 18 years
						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—														
Con.														
Big Sandy town, Chouteau County	747	2.1	73.6	709	32.6	—	8	206	51.0	187	48.1	17	76.5	
Big Timber city, Sweet Grass County	1 557	1.6	64.6	1 457	45.6	—	66	397	45.8	352	41.8	35	88.6	
Billings city, Yellowstone County	81 151	1.6	57.2	75 130	53.3	—	3 318	21 816	50.2	17 463	47.0	3 534	85.4	
Bonanza-West Riverside CDP, Missoula County	1 654	9	58.8	1 529	50.8	—	10	462	65.8	336	59.5	73	90.4	
Boulder town, Jefferson County	1 316	7	64.7	1 236	43.5	—	5	297	58.9	231	55.0	46	87.6	
Bozeman city, Gallatin County	22 640	3.3	48.6	21 407	70.2	—	742	4 545	44.6	3 988	44.6	643	71.2	
Bridger town, Carbon County	22 710	1.0	61.0	21 407	44.9	—	—	146	48.0	122	37.7	24	66.7	
Broadus town, Powder River County	559	7	51.0	522	35.6	—	10	146	48.0	122	37.7	21	100.0	
Broadview town, Yellowstone County	1 136	2.2	71.4	1 078	35.2	—	6	77	34.9	41	36.6	2	—	
Brockton town, Roosevelt County	368	3	76.6	316	29.7	—	19	77	73.7	33	60.6	39	41.0	
Browning town, Glacier County	1 170	7	85.7	1 027	44.5	—	96	262	55.0	119	48.7	95	57.9	
Busy CDP, Big Horn County	452	—	77.9	403	58.3	—	88	121	69.4	59	54.2	62	83.9	
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder), Silver Bow County	33 309	1.8	74.7	31 048	41.4	—	1 138	8 899	46.1	7 270	45.3	1 200	57.8	
Cascade town, Cascade County	406	4	738	669	40.8	—	6	202	52.0	164	46.0	31	80.6	
Charlo CDP, Lake County	942	—	77.8	883	39.2	—	19	121	61.2	97	51.5	20	100.0	
Chester town, Liberty County	1 497	1.4	929	1 367	39.6	—	—	253	51.8	213	45.1	37	86.5	
Chinook city, Blaine County	1 471	2.3	463	1 401	47.0	—	28	408	49.3	305	42.0	69	68.1	
Chester city, Teton County	1 741	2.2	703	1 646	39.2	—	47	473	40.6	398	36.2	56	69.6	
Circle town, McCone County	811	1.0	803	742	38.8	—	17	220	45.9	202	44.6	9	66.7	
Clyde Park town, Park County	315	1.0	69.6	289	32.2	—	—	85	62.4	74	56.8	11	100.0	
Colstrip CDP, Rosebud County	3 185	9	53.1	2 936	41.5	—	58	782	73.5	691	72.8	45	86.7	
Columbia Falls city, Flathead County	3 098	1.4	59.4	2 898	45.2	—	9	830	61.3	691	57.5	97	80.4	
Columbus town, Stillwater County	1 459	1.3	58.8	1 373	44.5	—	65	412	51.5	355	50.4	43	55.8	
Conrad city, Powder County	2 850	2.3	67.3	2 661	40.1	—	4	737	51.7	643	50.4	78	73.1	
Crow Agency CDP, Big Horn County	1 367	1.9	84.9	1 170	26.9	—	283	277	70.4	216	73.1	61	100.0	
Cubansen town, Roosevelt County	780	1.9	55.3	745	35.7	—	2	210	48.6	192	46.9	8	60.0	
Cur Bank city, Glacier County	3 329	2.2	64.7	3 061	42.8	—	139	865	44.9	771	44.7	54	51.9	
Dandy town, Ravalli County	663	1.2	655	583	49.6	—	13	182	53.8	149	55.0	24	54.2	
Deer Lodge city, Powell County	3 344	1.3	65.1	3 134	44.5	—	15	935	46.6	772	42.7	107	58.9	
Denton town, Fergus County	382	1.0	76.2	368	35.1	—	2	102	43.1	96	39.6	4	100.0	
Dillon city, Beaverhead County	3 991	2.2	61.4	3 733	53.5	—	75	957	45.1	773	41.4	161	69.6	
Dodson town, Phillips County	1 26	—	75.4	123	54.5	—	8	41	34.1	32	18.8	4	100.0	
Drummond town, Granite County	258	1.2	255	235	50.6	—	—	60	70.0	40	60.0	12	83.3	
Duffton town, Teton County	394	1.3	67.9	381	41.2	—	12	123	35.0	106	33.0	14	35.7	
East Glacier Park Village CDP, Glacier County	352	8.0	60.8	282	68.8	—	37	85	65.9	73	60.3	—	73.1	
East Helena town, Lewis and Clark County	1 538	1.4	67.5	1 434	36.3	—	—	446	47.3	358	41.3	67	73.1	
Ekolaka town, Carter County	414	5	66.0	394	44.7	—	2	108	39.8	95	44.1	13	30.8	
Ennis town, Madison County	766	54.8	59.4	733	48.8	—	5	218	50.0	179	44.1	21	90.5	
Eureka town, Lincoln County	1 017	7	1 010	934	48.8	—	16	280	52.9	226	47.8	56	61.1	
Evergreen CDP, Flathead County	4 109	1.3	56.8	3 772	51.5	—	72	1 095	57.5	843	54.9	188	67.6	
Fairfield town, Teton County	658	1.2	63.7	613	43.2	—	10	191	47.1	176	46.0	13	69.2	
Fairview city, Richland County	869	1.6	51.5	805	44.1	—	5	229	59.8	176	57.4	40	62.5	
Finley Point CDP, Lake County	376	—	376	349	67.0	—	9	111	22.5	99	20.2	5	100.0	
Florence town, Daniels County	77	7.8	81.7	75	26.7	—	—	21	42.9	21	42.9	—	—	
Forsyth city, Rosebud County	2 123	9	59.2	1 978	54.1	—	114	539	56.8	472	55.3	49	91.8	
Fort Belknap CDP, Blaine County	417	—	417	368	54.6	—	5	97	76.3	45	73.3	46	78.3	
Fort Benton city, Chouteau County	1 653	2.5	61.2	1 548	41.7	—	20	443	46.7	390	45.1	48	62.5	
Fort Peck town, Valley County	3 333	9	57.0	3 002	55.0	—	7	103	49.5	95	48.4	8	62.5	
Frazier CDP, Valley County	401	—	87.3	331	52.9	—	—	86	68.6	44	79.5	26	30.8	
Froid town, Roosevelt County	230	1.7	51.8	212	26.9	—	7	64	46.9	62	45.2	2	100.0	
Fromberg town, Carbon County	352	1.7	61.8	323	49.8	—	4	91	56.0	53	49.1	29	75.9	
Gardiner town, Chouteau County	300	7	273	273	42.9	—	4	84	56.0	72	58.3	9	22.2	
Glasgow city, Valley County	3 574	2.9	62.4	3 379	39.2	—	77	980	44.3	831	40.9	117	75.2	
Glendive city, Dawson County	4 802	7	58.4	4 498	44.5	—	33	1 318	46.1	1 075	42.5	202	67.3	
Gross Range town, Fergus County	150	—	150	138	45.7	—	8	38	55.3	36	52.8	2	100.0	
Great Falls city, Cascade County	55 097	3.0	59.6	50 994	49.3	—	314	1 991	50.3	1 243	45.2	2 247	74.2	
Hamilton city, Ravalli County	2 737	1.7	42.9	2 600	61.9	—	67	93	37.7	546	33.3	2	45.8	
Harlem city, Big Horn County	2 940	1.2	55.5	2 807	53.8	—	35	781	60.6	616	55.6	163	76.5	
Harlem city, Blaine County	897	1.1	74.0	807	38.7	—	8	234	57.6	190	43.9	15	91.9	
Harlowton city, Wheatland County	1 049	1.6	62.6	1 002	36.4	—	5	293	39.9	246	37.0	21	61.9	

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent living in different house in 1995	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										
Heave city, Hill County	10 322	1.6	10 161	53.7	310	35.8	2 717	54.6	2 262	50.4
Heave North CDP, Hill County	989	2.9	940	39.6	41	22.0	276	58.7	228	51.3
Heave South CDP, Hill County	344	—	340	45.0	—	—	79	64.6	88	64.4
Heave West CDP, Hill County	540	—	540	36.9	—	—	114	67.5	93	74.2
Heaven city, Lewis and Clark County	24 346	1.2	24 059	34.3	91	30.8	6 340	55.1	5 034	47.6
Heaven Valley Northeast CDP, Lewis and Clark County	1 775	3	1 769	52.3	40	45.0	447	65.5	405	62.0
Heaven Valley Northwest CDP, Lewis and Clark County	1 231	6	1 224	46.6	7	—	324	65.1	287	63.1
Heaven Valley Southeast CDP, Lewis and Clark County	4 601	5	4 579	47.3	78	48.7	1 250	66.4	1 002	60.5
Heaven Valley West Central CDP, Lewis and Clark County	6 327	9	6 267	43.6	27	—	1 803	56.7	1 560	54.0
Heaven West Side CDP, Lewis and Clark County	1 880	1.0	1 862	39.2	79	20.3	549	40.4	497	37.4
Hingham town, Hill County	150	8.7	137	20.4	—	—	54	29.6	51	31.4
Hobson town, Judith Basin County	231	—	231	32.9	2	100.0	73	42.5	63	36.5
Hot Springs town, Sanders County	363	4.4	347	35.4	9	—	78	28.2	67	19.4
Hyslop town, Treasure County	371	8	368	30.5	6	—	120	39.2	105	36.2
Ismay town, Custer County	6	—	6	33.3	7	—	—	—	—	—
Joliet town, Carbon County	492	2.6	479	50.9	7	—	129	51.2	114	48.2
Jordan town, Carbon County	480	1.5	473	32.1	—	—	126	59.5	104	56.7
Judith Gap city, Wheatland County	136	—	136	39.3	2	—	37	67.6	31	67.7
Kalispell city, Flathead County	11 917	1.7	11 709	54.5	39	20.7	3 123	49.0	2 432	43.0
Kevin town, Toole County	1 190	1.1	1 188	26.9	3	—	38	71.1	37	70.3
Kicking Horse CDP, Lake County	288	—	288	78.8	47	55.3	13	84.6	13	84.6
Lama Deer CDP, Rosebud County	1 867	—	1 867	44.3	50	41.9	419	70.4	299	74.9
Lama Deer town, Rosebud County	5 686	2.3	5 557	67.2	238	32.8	1 645	48.9	1 360	43.1
Laural city, Yellowstone County	174	1.7	171	51.8	11	—	43	53.5	43	53.5
Lovina town, Golden Valley County	6 051	1.3	5 995	43.1	193	41.5	1 589	44.9	1 323	41.3
Libby city, Fergus County	2 644	1.7	2 599	50.7	10	—	701	48.1	526	42.6
Libby city, Lincoln County	269	7	267	35.2	5	100.0	82	35.4	70	32.9
Lima town, Beaverhead County	6 701	2.4	6 540	52.3	22	—	1 785	47.1	1 397	40.9
Livingston city, Park County	3 967	9	3 931	43.5	33	—	1 076	61.3	876	56.5
Lockwood CDP, Yellowstone County	509	—	509	35.6	50	94.0	104	47.1	69	59.4
Lolo CDP, Missoula County	2 746	9	2 720	43.8	34	76.5	772	60.5	637	55.9
Madras town, Cascade County	5 938	3.9	5 704	14.6	311	30.9	1 423	83.2	1 248	80.3
Media city, Phillips County	2 340	1.8	2 297	68.9	52	5.3	430	53.3	497	48.1
Memphis town, Gallatin County	1 018	4	1 014	43.8	23	—	272	55.1	239	54.4
Medicine Lake town, Sheridan County	362	—	360	29.7	8	—	88	56.8	72	47.2
Melrose town, Musselshell County	170	1.2	168	45.6	5	—	47	41.7	44	59.1
Miles City city, Custer County	8 461	1.6	8 303	59.6	9	44.5	2 953	51.3	1 804	45.8
Missoula city, Missoula County	42 918	2.8	41 709	54.2	304	32.3	1 133	50.3	7 853	48.2
Muskogee town, Fergus County	208	—	206	51.2	—	—	52	55.8	50	54.0
Muddy CDP, Big Horn County	385	1.0	385	39.4	11	—	67	92.5	31	100.0
Nashua town, Valley County	371	1.9	364	25.6	2	—	96	52.1	82	50.0
Neilhart town, Cascade County	47	6.4	44	38.6	—	—	16	18.8	16	18.8
North Browning CDP, Glacier County	1 630	3	1 625	91.1	124	29.8	363	63.9	208	60.6
Ophelia town, Valley County	141	5.0	134	40.5	6	—	67	67.9	22	59.1
Orchard Homes CDP, Missoula County	10 317	1.9	10 122	56.1	238	41.2	2 890	50.4	2 295	46.8
Outlook town, Sheridan County	113	3.5	109	17.9	62	—	37.5	37.5	28	35.7
Pablo CDP, Lake County	1 264	1.3	1 248	64.4	21	19.4	325	54.8	280	60.0
Philipsburg town, Granite County	925	4	921	44.7	2	—	240	50.0	202	49.0
Pinetown town, Ravalli County	532	2.3	520	13.5	2	—	82	87.8	84.6	84.6
Plains town, Sanders County	1 040	2.2	1 017	50.9	14	64.3	281	53.0	229	50.2
Plentywood city, Sheridan County	2 119	3.7	2 041	36.3	105	22.9	580	43.3	496	39.9
Plevna town, Fallon County	166	—	166	59.6	24	37.5	46	44	44	45.5
Poison city, Lake County	3 254	1.0	3 222	52.6	856	25.4	856	56.3	635	49.9
Poplar city, Rosevelt County	878	1.1	868	71.7	51	45.1	223	57.0	161	55.9
Pyror CDP, Big Horn County	700	—	700	88.4	197	—	159	80.5	145	78.6
Red Lodge city, Carbon County	1 958	2.5	1 909	57.5	205	16.1	509	46.8	407	44.0
Rexford town, Lincoln County	137	—	137	49.6	4	100.0	44	52.3	36	58.3
Richley town, Dawson County	250	2.4	244	66.4	5	—	69	39.1	59	37.3
Ronon city, Lake County	1 574	1.8	1 561	33.6	18	—	406	52.7	277	44.8
Roundup city, Musselshell County	1 804	1.7	1 774	44.0	46	19.6	480	45.8	277	44.4

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present		
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent living in different houses in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Total	Married-couple family		Total	
					Percent born in State of residence	Percent who do not speak English very well		Percent with own children under 18 years	Percent with own children under 18 years		
Pyrate town, Golden Valley County	299	2.3	292	40.5	7	42.9	81	71	38.0	10	70.0
Soco town, Phillips County	275	1.1	272	48.2	4	—	55	55	58.2	10	50.0
St. Ignace town, Lake County	781	1.8	773	41.2	4	50.0	171	129	56.6	35	71.4
Scobey city, Daniels County	1 760	9.1	1 084	31.0	36	27.8	311	239	44.1	46	60.9
Shelby city, Toole County	2 763	2.8	2 573	38.9	14	100.0	600	600	46.8	111	74.8
Shenando town, Madison County	641	1.4	624	41.8	6	50.0	155	143	42.0	12	50.0
Sidley city, Richland County	5 217	1.9	5 052	49.8	4	38.9	1 378	1 300	49.6	204	71.1
South Browning CDP, Glacier County	1 748	3.9	1 489	38.8	2	14.8	389	204	82.8	150	73.3
Stanford town, Judith Basin County	528	5.3	504	35.3	2	81.7	135	111	45.9	14	100.0
Starr School CDP, Glacier County	285	—	237	—	4	—	51	45	75.6	6	—
Stevensville town, Ravalli County	1 221	.8	1 211	54.6	22	—	319	256	45.7	43	74.4
Sunburst town, Toole County	444	5.2	421	35.6	8	62.5	128	117	59.0	10	100.0
Sun Prairie CDP, Cascade County	1 356	1.0	1 342	50.8	5	—	412	370	47.8	27	100.0
Superior town, Mineral County	865	2.0	848	51.7	8	—	237	180	50.0	40	80.0
Terry town, Prairie County	653	2.6	636	31.0	20	25.0	189	170	35.9	12	50.0
Thompson Falls city, Sanders County	1 319	1.5	1 299	54.2	21	4.8	361	308	54.0	36	55.6
Three Forks town, Gallatin County	1 203	.7	1 195	41.8	—	—	344	287	42.2	36	72.2
Townsend city, Broadwater County	1 635	.4	1 629	41.6	3	33.3	443	343	50.1	73	65.8
Troy city, Lincoln County	974	1.3	961	44.9	20	—	261	212	61.3	38	78.9
Twin Bridges town, Madison County	384	.8	381	44.4	3	—	110	92	51.1	13	69.2
Valler town, Pondera County	537	2.4	524	37.0	3	—	146	114	49.1	32	75.0
Virginia City town, Madison County	150	2.0	147	45.3	6	—	40	33	42.4	5	—
Walkerville city, Silver Bow County	632	.8	627	30.2	21	42.9	173	145	46.2	22	36.4
Westley town, Sheridan County	265	3.8	252	30.2	10	—	79	68	44.1	25	53.6
West Yellowstone town, Gallatin County	929	.9	921	63.6	43	93.0	247	218	33.5	25	80.0
Whitefish city, Parkhead County	4 368	.5	4 346	57.6	38	33.8	1 135	898	44.9	172	82.6
Whitehall town, Jefferson County	1 067	1.2	1 054	42.3	5	60.0	289	252	45.6	25	48.0
White Sulphur Springs city, Meagher County	954	.4	930	43.0	20	30.0	260	227	37.4	19	89.5
Wilboux town, Wilboux County	608	1.2	601	43.7	3	—	157	121	47.8	27	33.3
Winifred town, Fergus County	140	—	140	31.1	—	—	40	29	51.7	4	—
Winnett town, Petroleum County	1 69	1.8	166	36.3	—	—	51	38	34.2	11	18.2
Wolf Point city, Roosevelt County	2 880	1.1	2 847	53.1	28	6.5	738	589	49.7	132	72.7
Butte-Silver Bow, Silver Bow County	33 941	1.8	33 342	41.1	163	20.2	9 072	7 415	45.0	1 222	57.4

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force					
Stillwater County	78	1 278	.5	164	329	9	9	—	—	4 341	78.2	16.9	863	276
Absarokee division	13	332	—	45	119	6	6	—	—	1 302	83.6	14.9	293	108
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	13	132	—	22	26	6	6	—	—	666	79.7	11.1	140	58
Columbus division	48	532	1.3	66	141	3	3	—	—	1 825	77.2	17.4	375	94
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus town	19	285	.7	28	62	3	3	—	—	1 071	72.5	16.4	217	74
Park City division	11	311	—	43	57	—	—	—	—	877	72.1	18.2	178	63
Stillwater North division	6	103	—	10	12	—	—	—	—	337	78.3	18.7	17	11
Sweet Grass County	57	574	—	43	160	5	—	5	—	2 182	78.9	20.0	398	108
North of the Yellowstone division	9	167	—	8	42	—	—	—	—	431	84.9	22.3	67	—
South of the Yellowstone division	48	407	—	35	118	5	—	5	—	1 751	77.4	19.4	331	108
Big Timber city	34	272	—	23	89	5	—	5	—	1 093	75.8	16.7	209	74
Teton County	129	1 230	6.3	129	327	64	63	—	1	4 076	76.8	17.8	776	243
Chateau division	77	556	8.1	31	153	58	57	—	1	2 089	72.8	15.0	385	146
Chateau city	33	318	—	26	80	7	6	—	1	1 231	71.2	16.2	267	112
Dutton-Power division	6	274	6.9	47	81	4	4	—	—	845	79.3	22.7	150	28
Dutton town	—	77	—	10	26	—	—	—	—	276	87.3	20.3	55	20
Fairfield division	46	400	3.3	51	93	2	2	—	—	1 142	82.5	19.4	241	69
Fairfield town	10	115	1.7	26	28	2	2	—	—	439	83.1	24.4	80	22
Toole County	70	1 067	6.6	71	242	26	—	13	13	3 289	77.4	14.0	667	192
South Toole division	35	724	3.6	52	167	14	—	10	4	2 339	80.8	14.4	525	162
Shelby city	35	600	4.3	45	140	14	—	10	4	1 825	81.0	15.2	410	117
Sunburst division	35	343	12.8	19	75	12	—	3	9	950	69.1	13.2	142	30
Kevin town	4	41	—	5	9	3	—	3	—	113	76.1	9.7	15	2
Sunburst town	16	109	—	6	33	4	—	—	4	261	86.6	23.8	39	10
Treasure County	14	184	.5	19	51	—	—	—	—	569	85.1	13.2	99	25
North Treasure division	2	54	—	8	17	—	—	—	—	178	86.5	16.3	31	1
South Treasure division	12	130	.8	11	34	—	—	—	—	391	84.4	11.8	68	24
Hysam town	10	78	1.3	6	18	—	—	—	—	258	81.0	9.3	50	21
Valley County	208	1 568	2.5	113	481	25	15	5	5	5 479	78.6	13.2	1 100	353
Fort Peck Reservation division	50	296	8.1	30	63	5	5	—	—	624	78.5	9.9	81	22
Frazer CDP	16	121	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	171	60.8	—	34	8
Glasgow division	143	913	1.6	48	287	15	5	5	5	3 543	76.8	13.2	762	252
Glasgow city	97	571	1.2	30	202	13	4	4	5	2 507	75.7	13.8	556	205
Nashua town	—	94	—	11	26	1	—	1	—	242	71.1	13.2	59	22
Hinsdale division	5	114	—	15	75	5	5	—	—	481	83.0	9.4	57	21
Opheim division	6	90	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	340	76.5	16.5	93	33
Opheim town	6	30	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	90	78.9	30.0	15	4
South Valley division	4	155	—	18	38	—	—	—	—	491	88.6	18.9	107	25
Fort Peck town	2	59	—	5	13	—	—	—	—	233	93.1	29.2	53	11
Wheatland County	17	481	8.5	21	112	13	10	3	—	1 492	72.2	10.6	305	108
Harlowton division	9	359	9.2	13	82	13	10	3	—	1 171	72.2	10.5	248	101
Harlowton city	5	185	—	8	46	2	2	—	—	763	74.4	10.6	183	82
Judith Gap-Shawmut division	8	122	6.6	8	30	—	—	—	—	321	72.3	10.9	57	7
Judith Gap city	2	33	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	76	64.5	3.9	19	4
Wibaux County	11	244	1.2	22	61	2	2	—	—	799	68.3	10.9	104	40
Pine Hills-St. Phillips division	—	70	4.3	11	23	—	—	—	—	163	68.1	7.4	10	—
Wibaux division	11	174	—	11	38	2	2	—	—	636	68.4	11.8	94	40
Wibaux town	6	94	—	4	26	2	2	—	—	409	67.5	14.4	66	32
Yellowstone County	1 976	20 665	6.0	7 561	6 317	539	230	101	208	72 856	83.7	21.5	14 068	3 416
Billings division	1 566	15 222	6.3	6 527	4 865	467	201	84	182	57 596	83.8	22.8	11 069	2 822
Billings city (pt.)	1 422	13 424	6.0	6 195	4 432	409	170	70	169	52 348	84.2	23.4	9 930	2 636
Lockwood CDP	70	899	2.8	187	197	33	11	9	13	2 350	77.7	11.2	588	96
Buffalo Creek division	—	96	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	130	87.7	11.5	31	11
Huntley Project division	49	534	—	114	160	—	—	—	—	1 981	81.0	14.0	442	103
Laurel division	169	2 473	6.3	458	671	34	17	6	11	7 096	79.5	13.1	1 306	320
Laurel city	58	1 195	5.1	180	310	25	13	6	6	3 721	74.6	11.8	744	213
Northwest Yellowstone division	20	611	4.6	144	173	5	5	—	—	1 634	86.2	27.7	301	61
Billings city (pt.)	—	99	5.1	16	24	—	—	—	—	284	87.3	47.2	22	—
Broadview town	2	32	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	91	72.5	17.6	29	8
Shepherd division	61	724	2.3	142	208	5	2	3	—	1 793	88.7	17.6	396	39
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Yellowstone division	111	1 005	9.0	176	231	28	5	8	15	2 626	88.5	20.1	523	60
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone National Park	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	26	100.0	—	—	—
Yellowstone National Park division	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	26	100.0	—	—	—

Table 4. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over			
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachel- or's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed						Not in labor force
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Nashua town, Valley County	—	94	—	11	26	1	—	1	—	242	71.1	13.2	59	22
Neihart town, Cascade County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	75.6	17.1	13	5
North Browning CDP, Glacier County	52	463	1.5	129	89	13	—	—	13	764	80.0	11.1	153	23
Opheim town, Valley County	6	30	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	90	78.9	30.0	15	4
Orchard Homes CDP, Missoula County	196	1 620	5.2	925	548	38	28	10	—	6 547	80.9	22.3	1 255	271
Outlook town, Sheridan County	4	24	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	73	79.5	21.9	21	4
Pablo CDP, Lake County	35	306	—	85	71	21	7	—	14	682	68.6	8.2	113	18
Philipsburg town, Granite County	9	169	—	21	41	3	—	—	3	640	75.0	15.6	165	64
Pinesdale town, Ravalli County	25	239	48.1	4	42	—	—	—	—	134	79.1	13.4	14	—
Plains town, Sanders County	18	195	—	21	65	8	—	5	3	675	76.1	13.3	153	46
Plentywood city, Sheridan County	47	333	—	22	80	11	9	—	2	1 515	72.4	11.0	247	100
Plevna town, Fallon County	2	36	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	118	73.7	23.7	12	4
Polson city, Lake County	60	525	1.0	62	163	36	21	6	9	2 119	75.2	14.1	408	159
Poplar city, Roosevelt County	16	177	2.8	34	43	5	—	3	2	531	72.3	18.6	129	24
Pryor CDP, Big Horn County	32	242	51.7	25	59	12	—	—	12	340	71.8	2.1	74	11
Red Lodge city, Carbon County	31	331	—	46	78	6	6	—	—	1 415	76.4	23.7	288	109
Rexford town, Lincoln County	—	34	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	83	71.1	7.2	16	2
Richey town, Dawson County	—	40	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	194	69.6	11.3	26	10
Ronan city, Lake County	34	278	—	52	80	11	2	3	6	1 025	76.3	17.0	172	40
Roundup city, Musselshell County	29	348	—	34	85	8	2	6	—	1 257	72.2	11.8	253	103
Ryegate town, Golden Valley County	2	57	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	206	76.2	16.0	43	8
Saca town, Phillips County	6	65	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	181	77.3	13.8	46	6
St. Ignatius town, Lake County	1	236	7.6	22	34	—	—	—	—	412	70.6	18.2	91	31
Scobey city, Daniels County	9	216	—	28	72	3	—	—	3	841	69.2	13.3	153	58
Shelby city, Toole County	35	600	4.3	45	140	14	—	10	4	1 825	81.0	15.2	410	117
Sheridan town, Madison County	—	113	—	55	23	—	—	—	—	454	81.5	16.7	89	32
Sidney city, Richland County	100	988	2.8	119	302	48	19	18	11	3 274	73.6	15.2	462	127
South Browning CDP, Glacier County	82	556	—	83	95	17	—	6	11	738	53.0	5.1	105	21
Stanford town, Judith Basin County	4	101	—	16	21	—	—	—	—	373	70.2	17.7	55	34
Starr School CDP, Glacier County	16	113	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	107	79.4	10.3	5	—
Stevensville town, Ravalli County	22	228	—	31	55	—	—	—	—	796	78.3	14.6	149	52
Sunburst town, Toole County	16	109	—	6	33	4	—	—	4	261	86.6	23.8	39	10
Sun Prairie CDP, Cascade County	35	325	4.3	82	72	10	5	—	5	755	88.5	10.9	176	20
Superior town, Mineral County	11	159	1.9	36	47	2	—	—	2	566	73.9	15.0	128	28
Terry town, Prairie County	—	110	2.7	12	36	—	—	—	—	488	66.2	15.8	90	38
Thompson Falls city, Sanders County	13	255	2.7	38	82	13	4	7	2	826	72.6	17.6	194	59
Three Forks town, Gallatin County	24	221	—	20	71	5	—	—	5	802	74.3	11.5	173	48
Townsend city, Broadwater County	26	342	—	24	64	2	2	—	—	1 076	73.5	12.3	236	79
Troy city, Lincoln County	39	265	4.5	27	59	—	—	—	—	575	76.3	13.0	171	38
Twin Bridges town, Madison County	9	71	—	2	9	2	2	—	—	264	73.1	17.8	66	28
Valier town, Pondera County	21	115	—	4	25	—	—	—	—	348	81.9	23.9	72	16
Virginia City town, Madison County	5	21	—	6	14	3	—	3	—	107	72.0	10.3	32	8
Walkerville city, Silver Bow County	5	106	6.6	34	64	4	4	—	—	410	74.9	6.3	77	26
Westby town, Sheridan County	6	46	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	187	73.3	13.9	17	2
West Yellowstone town, Gallatin County	6	114	4.4	39	43	—	—	—	—	662	85.5	23.4	172	34
Whitefish city, Flathead County	79	669	3.3	124	211	24	15	9	—	2 942	83.5	21.7	541	131
Whitehall town, Jefferson County	21	204	—	42	56	3	—	1	2	699	83.0	18.5	147	46
White Sulphur Springs city, Meagher County	13	172	1.2	8	75	5	5	—	—	663	75.6	13.3	162	80
Wibaux town, Wibaux County	6	94	—	4	26	2	2	—	—	409	67.5	14.4	66	32
Winifred town, Fergus County	—	32	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	95	87.4	28.4	19	4
Winnett town, Petroleum County	—	22	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	125	78.4	13.6	31	9
Wolf Point city, Roosevelt County	61	660	—	40	184	24	10	7	7	1 758	72.1	11.1	311	76
Butte-Silver Bow, Silver Bow County	669	5 587	10.2	2 271	1 941	175	43	24	108	22 423	78.3	17.9	4 706	1 465

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over														
	Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force			Labor force			Workers			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Means of transportation to work	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force	
	599 765	306 522	65.7	376 940	7.0	349 184	83.6	11.9	6	439 221	296 715	208 153	48 449	62.3	
The State	599 765	306 522	65.7	376 940	7.0	349 184	83.6	11.9	6	439 221	296 715	208 153	48 449	62.3	40 740
Beaverhead County	6 255	3 092	63.4	3 965	4.9	3 704	69.1	9.6	2	4 631	3 084	2 157	508	58.7	432
Big Hole Basin division	487	236	70.2	342	4.4	326	54.6	15.3	2	431	308	217	64	59.4	46
Clark Canyon-Horse Prairie division	293	135	61.4	180	5.1	175	55.0	9.6	2	3 748	2 504	1 725	419	45.5	5
Dillon division	5 111	2 562	62.6	3 197	5.1	2 976	73.6	10.9	2	2 262	1 432	972	204	60.8	186
Dillon city	3 137	1 614	58.9	1 847	7.3	1 727	68.9	9.2	2	2 262	1 432	972	204	60.8	186
Lima-Gemini Valley division	3 364	1 599	67.6	2 246	7.3	2 228	51.3	9.2	2	2 262	1 432	972	204	60.8	186
Lima town	217	105	57.1	124	4.0	119	74.8	17.6	2	142	93	66	14	100.0	18
Big Horn County	7 600	3 977	60.1	4 569	21.3	3 509	78.7	14.5	3	5 017	2 840	2 042	761	54.7	669
Crow Reservation division	3 981	2 029	57.5	2 290	31.0	1 524	73.0	16.3	3	2 432	1 198	822	335	55.5	347
Crow Agency CDP	856	465	66.2	567	37.9	341	61.6	19.1	2.9	2 432	1 198	822	335	55.5	347
Lodge Grass town	328	167	55.2	181	17.7	149	73.8	24.8	2	1 82	81	35	42	35.7	24
Pryor CDP	415	201	51.8	215	28.4	136	84.6	14.7	2	285	119	64	73	57.5	25
Hardin division	2 767	1 507	64.0	1 770	8.8	1 603	87.3	12.4	2	1 973	1 361	1 023	352	58.8	246
Hardin city	2 145	1 199	58.9	1 263	10.0	1 133	88.0	13.2	2	1 448	995	744	290	59.3	195
Northern Cheyenne division	2 702	376	52.8	371	28.8	244	75.4	26.2	2	1 42	59	39	30	35.5	76
Busbyp CDP	289	158	42.2	122	32.0	95	74.7	7.2	2	142	59	39	30	33.3	9
Muddy CDP	217	110	70.5	153	37.9	95	74.7	7.2	2	142	59	39	30	33.3	9
Tongue River division	150	65	92.0	138	—	138	47.1	—	—	150	133	110	12	—	37
Blaine County	4 713	2 394	64.0	3 014	10.2	2 674	79.3	15.0	—	3 378	2 051	1 460	416	63.7	406
Chinook division	2 117	1 098	66.4	1 405	6.1	1 312	81.3	13.3	—	1 26	1 093	789	126	73.0	133
Chinook city	1 131	614	59.9	678	8.4	614	76.5	7.7	—	772	526	353	63	79.4	76
Fort Belknap division	1 397	714	58.9	777	25.4	580	85.2	21.2	2	937	374	271	206	54.4	193
Fort Belknap CDP	253	139	58.9	149	22.1	116	85.3	14.7	2	181	85	72	35	48.6	35
Hays CDP	214	117	54.2	116	27.6	84	77.4	20.2	—	132	45	29	25	64.0	16
Harlem division	1 199	582	69.4	832	3.0	782	71.6	13.4	—	936	584	400	84	72.6	80
Harlem city	674	351	66.3	447	5.8	406	78.1	19.5	—	505	317	195	69	79.7	75
Broadwater County	2 463	1 239	61.8	1 521	4.9	1 434	79.1	14.6	—	1 698	1 168	829	175	56.6	162
Townsend East division	1 858	948	60.7	1 128	5.9	1 049	77.7	13.4	—	1 253	821	557	117	55.6	111
Townsend city (pt.)	1 188	625	57.6	684	5.7	639	76.1	11.6	—	742	505	346	65	60.0	83
Townsend West division	605	291	65.0	393	2.0	385	88.1	17.9	—	445	347	272	58	58.6	51
Townsend city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon County	6 167	3 162	58.1	3 585	4.3	3 268	73.6	11.8	3	4 033	2 828	2 022	389	65.3	327
Carbon East division	209	109	59.9	328	3.7	319	51.9	18.4	3	347	258	203	12	100.0	22
Frontier-Bridger division	1 269	618	54.3	653	4.9	624	83.0	8.4	—	749	497	339	86	41.9	47
Bringer town	117	61	59.3	246	4.5	241	81.3	12.4	—	309	203	138	40	52.5	24
Frontier town	311	155	45.4	119	3.4	108	83.3	8.3	—	128	89	66	25	32.0	10
Joliet division	1 357	687	59.3	808	6.1	755	75.6	10.2	—	922	645	477	75	57.3	64
Joliet town	372	191	57.1	166	12.0	140	86.4	16.4	—	181	98	68	35	64.3	17
Red Lodge division	2 344	1 329	60.8	1 415	3.5	1 374	86.4	10.4	7	1 691	1 183	828	155	81.3	156
Red Lodge town	29	20	68.0	13	4.4	10	100.0	15.4	—	61	19	14	5	—	—
Beard Creek town	1 346	846	67.1	882	4.4	836	78.9	9.7	8	992	722	477	97	84.5	104
Roberts division	399	296	58.1	348	2.9	338	69.2	21.0	—	394	235	175	40	82.5	38
Conner County	1 159	567	72.2	837	1.2	827	47.5	13.1	—	848	666	500	99	105	—
Ekoloka division	894	380	64.8	430	7.7	447	49.7	11.9	—	468	384	270	40	85.0	54
Ekoloka town	337	185	56.6	184	1.6	181	76.2	16.6	—	213	175	111	21	81.0	24
Little Missouri division	465	207	83.2	387	1.8	380	44.7	14.5	—	393	282	230	59	86.1	5
Cascade County	58 118	29 810	65.3	33 834	6.4	35 063	89.1	11.0	9	41 786	30 574	22 115	5 220	62.5	4 377
Beir division	1 341	656	63.8	839	3.6	822	80.0	11.1	—	1 084	884	479	89	60.7	63
Beir city	45	218	54.0	217	6.5	208	83.2	15.4	—	268	188	111	59	37.1	23
Cascade division	1 195	594	62.1	552	8.1	605	81.2	12.7	—	356	489	359	28	51.0	36
Cascade town	531	267	60.1	315	9.8	284	81.0	18.7	—	353	231	167	51	51.0	37
Eden-Sackett division	1 003	489	54.8	650	3.5	620	85.6	14.4	—	745	498	395	73	79.5	52
Eden-Sackett town	50 940	26 358	65.3	29 238	6.7	30 600	89.9	10.6	1.9	36 477	26 990	19 337	4 698	62.0	3 886
Great Falls city (pt.)	42 026	22 339	63.1	24 926	6.4	24 377	89.8	9.7	1.4	29 150	21 514	15 178	3 498	64.4	2 943
Great Falls city (pt.)	3 837	1 534	84.0	882	10.3	3 020	91.5	17.2	4	3 425	2 646	2 054	632	49.4	546
Mainstream AFB CDP	1 561	691	73.3	1 086	4.1	1 058	93.1	13.3	—	1 207	870	625	126	73.0	184
Great Falls North division	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	—	—
Great Falls city (pt.)	894	413	72.9	609	2.6	609	98.9	10.8	—	691	543	488	93	69.9	120
Sun Prairie CDP	154	74	42.9	66	—	57	75.4	35.1	—	78	56	35	3	—	—
Monarch-Vehart division	41	20	31.7	13	—	10	100.0	76.9	—	16	10	7	—	—	—
Nehalem town	924	41	68.0	1 303	3.4	1 237	78.2	16.4	4	1 459	987	725	133	72.9	136
Sun River Valley division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990 — Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over														
	Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force			Labor force			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Total		Means of transportation to work		Total		Total	Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation				
Chouteau County	4 093	2 023	60.3	46.6	2 458	3.5	2 361	3 027	66.1	10.8	—	2 065	354	63.6	300
Big Sandy division	1 269	611	50.6	47.0	769	3.8	728	977	58.8	8.5	—	662	86	53.5	41
Big Sandy town	584	296	50.7	47.0	329	1.2	317	396	79.0	13.2	—	256	39	46.2	26
Fort Benton division	2 042	1 031	50.5	46.1	1 190	3.5	1 142	1 502	70.0	11.7	—	1 030	170	71.6	160
Fort Benton city	1 263	667	53.6	47.2	675	3.3	647	841	79.8	11.6	—	573	92	76.1	101
Genesee division	782	381	48.7	47.2	499	3.0	491	598	64.7	12.0	—	373	98	58.2	79
Genesee town	222	120	64.9	52.5	144	4.9	137	177	75.2	12.4	—	100	19	52.6	17
Custer County	8 864	4 633	63.9	56.6	5 657	5.4	5 265	6 242	81.9	11.8	9	4 394	670	71.3	640
Miles City division	8 079	4 240	62.3	55.1	5 028	5.6	4 677	5 546	84.1	12.0	1.0	3 860	613	69.3	588
Miles City city	6 456	3 459	63.2	55.7	4 074	5.8	3 776	4 486	84.0	10.8	3.3	3 164	536	69.9	482
Mizpah-Pumpkin division	314	161	78.7	69.6	209	7.7	208	276	54.4	15.4	—	211	145	100.0	17
North Custer division	252	127	82.9	81.1	209	2.9	209	209	85.4	7.2	—	175	94	100.0	12
Shirley-Ismay division	219	105	79.0	67.6	173	—	165	191	53.9	6.1	—	148	24	100.0	33
Ismay town	6	—	100.0	—	6	—	6	6	33.3	—	—	6	—	—	—
Daniels County	1 768	894	59.6	50.8	1 050	1.4	1 035	1 286	64.6	8.2	—	830	78	82.1	99
Danvers North division	1 494	865	59.9	51.0	1 012	1.5	992	1 226	64.8	7.8	—	806	72	84.7	93
Danvers town	62	35	70.6	65.7	45	—	45	45	37.8	—	—	23	2	100.0	2
Blawie town	927	504	51.7	44.2	478	3.2	461	612	74.0	3.7	—	351	45	91.1	54
Fort Peck Reservation division	74	39	51.4	44.8	38	—	38	58	60.5	18.4	—	24	6	50.0	6
Dawson County	7 191	3 696	63.7	53.1	4 583	3.6	4 374	5 174	85.8	12.5	8	3 679	474	63.3	468
Dawson North division	803	391	60.1	42.5	483	1.2	464	562	69.2	10.6	—	302	55	32.7	29
Richey town	203	114	48.8	30.7	99	5.1	94	119	83.0	7.4	—	76	6	33.3	6
Glenrose division	6 388	3 305	64.2	54.4	4 100	3.9	3 910	4 612	87.7	12.7	9	3 297	419	67.3	489
Glenrose city	3 759	2 012	60.8	50.7	2 287	2.3	2 210	2 537	88.1	11.0	1.5	1 806	225	60.0	194
Deer Lodge County	8 288	4 227	48.2	42.4	3 976	11.9	3 456	4 712	86.9	20.3	4	3 113	562	63.3	435
Anaconda division	6 871	3 551	49.2	42.8	3 363	12.6	2 894	3 854	86.8	21.7	5	2 527	471	65.4	379
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (pt.)	6 871	3 551	49.2	42.8	3 363	12.6	2 894	3 854	86.8	21.7	5	2 527	471	65.4	379
Deer Lodge Valley division	417	276	63.3	40.4	613	8.3	562	858	87.4	13.0	—	566	91	52.7	56
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (pt.)	1 417	676	43.3	40.4	613	8.3	562	858	87.4	13.0	—	566	91	52.7	56
Fallon County	2 265	1 158	64.3	50.5	1 455	2.5	1 394	1 684	69.1	10.6	—	1 229	208	63.0	167
Baker division	1 943	992	50.1	42.8	1 241	2.6	1 182	1 443	73.1	11.0	—	1 049	184	63.6	146
Baker city	1 355	711	63.2	52.0	856	3.5	808	993	86.5	12.6	—	740	127	63.8	106
Plevna division	322	166	67.1	53.0	214	1.9	214	241	46.7	8.5	—	180	24	58.3	21
Plevna town	129	70	65.1	55.7	82	4.9	80	88	63.8	7.5	—	58	6	100.0	9
Fergus County	9 156	4 715	59.7	49.9	5 462	5.5	5 107	6 290	78.8	13.9	—	4 144	634	67.5	651
Denton division	572	275	55.1	34.9	315	1.9	305	417	54.4	8.5	—	241	42	50.0	30
Denton town	280	139	52.1	36.0	146	1.4	144	182	72.2	14.6	—	96	14	64.3	9
Gross Range division	468	227	70.1	56.8	328	6.0	300	379	67.7	12.0	—	250	130	54.3	23
Gross Range town	112	55	63.4	50.9	71	7.0	66	87	72.7	13.6	—	25	12	83.3	10
Hanover division	508	225	65.6	52.0	333	—	333	407	55.0	19.2	—	309	228	24.2	22
Lewisville division	7 072	3 720	58.3	50.3	4 121	6.4	3 826	4 655	86.3	14.4	—	3 063	448	77.9	571
Lewisville city	4 714	2 535	56.7	49.5	2 672	6.5	2 481	2 992	87.7	14.3	—	1 979	285	80.7	372
Moore town	158	84	63.3	53.6	100	6.0	94	132	72.3	9.6	—	81	49	84.6	25
Roy division	289	148	75.1	56.8	217	3.7	206	233	55.8	7.3	—	121	31	58.1	36
Whitford division	247	120	59.9	44.2	148	2.7	147	199	40.9	12.4	—	103	39	28.2	36
Whitford town	106	58	51.9	36.2	55	7.3	47	74	63.8	17.0	—	43	8	—	—
Hathead County	44 115	22 606	63.0	55.2	27 750	7.7	24 966	30 547	87.6	12.6	2	21 118	3 568	59.4	2 784
Boad Rock-Columbia Heights division	2 327	1 176	64.5	54.3	1 500	6.9	1 372	1 626	92.5	16.2	—	1 024	169	62.7	164
Columbia Falls division	4 476	2 161	50.2	30.2	2 709	8.8	2 433	2 971	86.3	13.3	3	2 161	347	38.9	172
Columbia Falls city	1 444	1 121	82.2	54.7	1 333	9.0	1 203	1 476	85.5	15.7	—	1 011	194	33.5	66
Creston-Bejork division	3 768	1 902	60.4	51.4	2 275	10.1	2 018	2 678	88.2	13.0	—	1 730	333	64.1	230
Glacier National Park division	70	36	100.0	100.0	70	—	63	68	68.3	—	—	41	34	—	—
Kalispell division	19 898	10 549	63.5	56.4	12 607	6.5	11 532	13 739	88.1	11.0	—	9 820	658	62.3	1 345
Evergreen CDP	2 958	1 510	64.2	54.3	1 885	9.7	1 655	2 024	89.4	18.1	—	1 300	253	47.4	153
Kalispell city	9 262	5 172	59.5	54.4	5 078	5.4	4 718	6 104	85.7	10.3	—	4 355	722	68.1	654
Kalispell Northwest division	1 804	886	72.6	65.8	1 310	9.5	1 155	1 375	91.9	13.1	—	1 002	171	70.9	145
Kalispell Southwest division	1 004	478	67.2	64.6	675	16.1	547	755	92.1	21.2	—	475	75	34.7	48
Lower Valley-Somers division	2 183	1 096	54.7	50.7	1 194	4.9	1 114	1 363	77.8	14.3	—	928	668	63.7	85
South Fork division	1 378	664	56.8	53.9	810	14.8	650	999	79.7	9.8	1.2	504	161	47.2	64
Whitefish division	3 207	1 770	63.9	54.2	4 600	7.3	4 082	4 999	87.6	14.3	1.6	3 541	592	62.2	511
Whitefish city	3 383	1 770	61.2	50.9	2 063	9.6	1 789	2 240	84.5	15.4	1.0	1 552	237	55.7	211

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over											Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, or parents in household in labor force
	Labor force				Workers			Worked in 1989				Total		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total		Percent in labor force		
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force		
Gallatin County	39 357	19 266	47.6	62.2	24 510	79.8	12.4	4.5	31 907	20 296	12 825	62.5	2 378	
Belgrade city	6 336	3 214	74.0	64.5	4 411	87.9	14.9	1.5	5 167	3 816	2 653	58.0	535	
Bozeman city	23 367	12 263	74.3	64.5	15 589	91.7	17.0	3.9	20 877	12 603	7 572	57.8	255	
Bozeman division	18 942	9 257	59.9	61.3	10 983	73.0	12.0	4.4	15 617	8 827	4 915	65.0	1 303	
Golden Gateway division	2 104	1 012	70.2	68.4	1 400	97.1	15.9	1.5	1 784	1 354	715	54.8	106	
Helena city	2 368	1 208	68.2	66.6	1 611	97.4	7.7	1.6	1 853	1 268	808	63.2	213	
Helena division	1 302	654	50.2	50.0	405	92.2	9.9	1.7	553	358	221	56.2	51	
Three Forks division	1 302	726	55.8	43.6	762	78.5	13.5	1.7	988	638	480	48.4	82	
Three Forks town	930	456	49.0	43.6	321	75.6	16.6	1.1	608	396	283	45.3	43	
West Yellowstone division	1 378	703	51.0	48.1	1 095	68.5	9.4	1.1	1 349	920	591	68.2	119	
West Yellowstone town	755	321	42.1	48.2	636	55.0	6.7	1.1	665	475	318	63.3	64	
Garfield County	1 158	563	70.6	55.1	817	59.8	8.8	1.0	861	613	484	55.7	61	
North Garfield division	805	403	72.7	59.8	576	63.0	6.8	1.0	600	433	324	72.7	43	
Jordan town	328	187	43.7	52.9	209	77.5	2.9	1.0	234	164	120	62.4	17	
South Garfield division	353	160	65.7	43.1	227	51.5	14.1	1.0	261	180	150	34.3	18	
Glacier County	7 985	4 087	62.4	56.9	4 030	79.5	15.3	5.3	5 499	3 199	2 291	59.9	821	
Blackfoot division	4 894	2 474	59.3	54.9	2 163	77.3	16.9	3.0	3 166	1 935	1 090	63.8	271	
Browning town	802	437	58.9	59.0	472	70.2	16.3	1.8	485	251	185	82.4	547	
East Glacier Park Village CDP	257	104	72.0	53.8	177	91.4	35.6	1.0	216	127	97	60.0	45	
North Browning CDP	953	484	65.9	57.9	400	78.8	17.8	1.2	667	274	220	56.5	139	
South Browning CDP	949	514	50.9	49.9	483	90.3	17.5	1.8	492	179	123	42.8	4	
Star School CDP	133	74	51.9	67.6	44	100.0	11.4	1.0	89	17	5	58.6	4	
Star School division	3 065	1 598	67.1	59.6	1 652	81.9	13.2	1.9	2 307	1 649	1 189	73.1	270	
Cur Bank division	2 460	1 312	65.5	60.5	1 611	84.1	14.8	1.1	1 791	1 298	916	78.9	221	
Cur Bank city	26	15	100.0	100.0	26	86.7	40.0	1.0	26	15	12	100.0	4	
Glacier National Park division	689	342	64.3	55.3	431	56.8	11.4	1.0	515	309	226	85.7	44	
Lovina division	125	139	55.9	41.0	152	71.1	11.8	1.0	199	92	92	79.2	17	
Lovina town	181	68	56.8	41.2	71	79.4	17.6	1.0	91	53	4	100.0	8	
Ryegeat division	203	203	70.1	65.0	286	49.1	16.1	1.0	316	186	134	92.0	27	
Ryegeat town	224	115	63.8	64.3	140	74.3	16.4	1.0	165	105	80	100.0	22	
Granite County	1 955	964	54.8	46.0	980	70.0	9.9	1.0	1 298	821	492	56.7	117	
Drummond division	774	367	66.3	51.3	428	72.7	12.6	1.0	577	382	240	71.6	58	
Drummond town	193	96	55.2	42.3	96	78.0	5.2	1.0	139	86	51	82.6	27	
Philipsburg division	1 181	597	51.2	42.3	552	67.9	7.8	1.0	721	439	252	47.1	59	
Philipsburg town	702	339	54.0	48.7	379	83.8	11.9	1.0	422	256	164	56.7	47	
Hill County	12 834	6 552	63.9	55.4	7 524	85.7	10.2	3.3	9 132	6 309	4 598	60.8	907	
Glendard division	639	305	61.3	50.1	386	71.8	8.3	1.0	448	302	208	73.3	50	
Hingham town	117	50	42.7	28.8	59	74.3	20.3	1.0	97	38	26	100.0	3	
Hare division	9 989	5 128	51.4	54.9	6 052	88.9	9.9	2.2	7 276	5 138	3 753	60.8	600	
Hare city	7 780	4 088	65.1	57.3	4 716	87.2	8.9	1.0	5 676	4 038	2 931	63.8	496	
Hare North CDP	1 201	368	30.6	28.6	334	97.8	12.8	1.0	480	318	221	39.0	171	
Rocky Bay division	533	234	43.9	51.4	283	83.6	19.3	1.0	409	233	177	56.4	179	
Rocky Bay town	533	234	43.9	51.4	283	83.6	19.3	1.0	409	233	177	56.4	179	
Rusford division	441	234	53.2	44.1	333	74.8	6.6	1.0	432	263	184	76.9	61	
Wind Horse Lake division	452	244	62.4	47.9	270	57.8	27.0	1.0	329	209	176	51.9	17	
Jefferson County	5 845	2 888	65.7	60.3	3 430	89.0	15.1	1.0	4 314	3 214	2 468	62.2	344	
Boulder division	3 856	1 831	70.2	65.8	2 585	90.9	15.1	1.0	2 990	2 332	1 858	74.1	287	
Boulder town	3 893	1 883	58.6	54.7	2 520	88.5	13.1	1.0	3 662	2 642	351	77.4	70	
Whitish division	1 988	1 037	57.0	50.4	1 129	84.2	15.1	1.0	1 324	882	610	38.7	57	
Whitish town	811	417	58.1	47.2	428	74.8	17.1	1.0	546	375	291	50.0	31	
Judith Basin County	1 770	874	61.8	49.0	1 062	67.9	11.2	1.0	1 289	899	630	54.8	97	
Cheyser division	395	201	69.9	57.2	226	71.5	17.6	1.0	309	226	144	54.2	18	
Hobson division	641	293	57.7	38.6	358	71.8	8.1	1.0	480	287	214	42.6	35	
Hobson town	180	90	55.6	48.7	96	66.7	2.1	1.0	124	66	47	43.6	9	
Stanford division	734	380	60.9	52.6	437	62.5	9.8	1.0	530	386	272	68.2	44	
Stanford town	414	227	55.4	49.3	215	62.3	7.9	1.0	254	188	130	60.9	28	
Lake County	15 352	7 850	59.2	52.3	8 152	80.8	14.8	1.0	10 194	6 527	4 528	57.1	1 018	
Big Fork-Swan River division	847	424	70.2	55.5	565	81.5	17.9	1.0	1 227	687	391	65.7	106	
Cherula division	264	138	68.1	58.3	180	79.5	17.7	1.0	201	163	137	72.0	75	
Cherula CDP	264	138	68.1	58.3	180	86.1	12.8	1.0	201	163	137	56.7	23	
Poison division	5 911	3 109	55.2	48.3	3 253	84.1	15.0	1.0	3 678	2 418	1 647	56.7	350	
Finney Point CDP	309	166	60.8	57.8	144	95.1	25.0	1.0	197	122	78	100.0	20	
Poison city	2 437	1 359	54.4	48.1	1 199	83.0	14.6	1.0	1 488	974	691	62.0	167	

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over										Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989			Total	Percent in labor force	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Percent using public transportation		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks				
	Total	Female	Total	Female		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Percent in labor force						
Beauregard County—Con.	4 317	2 922	63.3	55.6	2 729	8.9	2 443	12.1	77.9	12.1	1.1	2 970	1 914	1 325	383	53.3
Beauregard County—Cont.	273	83	60.1	57.8	164	23.2	179	7.9	23.2	7.9	—	179	48	37	2	100.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	841	432	67.9	65.0	571	12.3	632	16.1	96.9	16.1	—	632	267	267	66	44.8
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 173	676	56.6	45.1	641	12.6	548	12.8	78.1	12.8	—	548	310	310	76	49.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	2 552	1 278	54.6	33.1	1 438	10.3	1 258	15.8	78.5	15.8	—	1 258	771	771	151	54.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	383	224	56.1	51.3	210	18.8	188	9.0	77.2	9.0	—	188	128	128	19	15.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	533	256	51.5	44.9	259	15.4	206	25.2	77.2	25.2	—	303	164	111	46	52.1
Beauregard County—Cont.	35 630	18 597	68.9	63.5	24 365	5.5	22 982	14.0	87.1	14.0	—	26 691	19 740	14 553	2 951	73.1
Beauregard County—Cont.	610	250	70.0	67.2	427	4.2	403	2.5	41.2	2.5	—	480	319	212	41	87.8
Beauregard County—Cont.	3 974	16 791	69.2	63.7	21 944	5.4	20 729	13.3	88.0	13.3	—	23 934	17 904	13 253	2 731	72.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 159	600	65.2	58.7	750	4.9	712	14.3	91.2	14.3	—	805	660	500	74	73.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	19 002	10 235	67.8	62.7	12 793	5.1	12 122	9.8	83.2	9.8	—	14 091	10 476	7 588	1 424	70.2
Beauregard County—Cont.	855	468	70.9	57.3	606	4.8	572	23.3	96.3	23.3	—	644	484	373	114	69.3
Beauregard County—Cont.	3 076	1 545	77.3	72.2	2 356	5.6	2 220	18.6	95.7	18.6	—	2 441	1 920	1 579	349	78.5
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 508	713	62.5	61.3	943	5.2	885	16.2	91.8	16.2	—	998	780	540	87	100.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	2 076	1 037	69.2	63.3	1 437	7.1	1 316	24.9	86.2	24.9	—	1 574	1 060	774	37	73.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	822	431	76.6	73.3	630	3.3	609	26.1	95.2	26.1	—	693	501	403	36	80.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	970	519	58.2	56.8	557	2.9	534	88.0	88.0	25.7	—	683	457	314	42	85.7
Beauregard County—Cont.	303	170	77.6	77.1	235	6.8	219	18.3	97.3	18.3	—	265	180	151	9	100.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 634	860	54.2	38.4	885	2.6	843	6.3	54.2	6.3	—	1 089	770	564	143	51.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 280	688	54.1	39.1	692	2.3	668	9.9	52.2	9.9	—	831	599	449	102	52.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	719	408	59.1	32.2	423	2.8	409	6.4	61.4	6.4	—	524	342	256	49	77.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	354	172	54.5	33.5	193	3.6	175	3.1	61.4	3.1	—	238	171	115	41	48.8
Beauregard County—Cont.	12 890	6 523	60.2	49.8	7 749	16.1	6 345	11.7	85.1	11.7	—	8 441	5 412	3 585	966	48.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	2 972	1 462	60.6	49.8	1 801	16.1	1 447	14.7	85.7	14.7	—	2 012	1 247	768	246	50.4
Beauregard County—Cont.	755	380	60.3	53.2	455	16.9	369	11.9	84.0	11.9	—	520	330	224	51	60.8
Beauregard County—Cont.	97	49	56.7	34.7	55	6.4	46	32.6	78.3	32.6	—	66	31	19	8	25.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	7 646	3 895	61.9	52.4	4 727	16.7	3 856	9.0	86.3	9.0	—	5 096	3 291	2 255	627	51.4
Beauregard County—Cont.	2 042	1 103	57.2	47.4	1 148	15.8	959	9.7	78.1	9.7	—	1 200	808	487	137	52.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	2 272	1 166	53.7	40.8	1 221	11.9	1 042	14.6	80.0	14.6	—	1 333	874	562	93	24.7
Beauregard County—Cont.	662	339	54.7	42.5	362	11.9	308	21.4	81.5	21.4	—	394	253	159	56	25.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 700	837	64.8	50.1	1 102	4.7	1 024	13.4	65.3	13.4	—	1 248	892	687	112	54.5
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 117	565	65.1	51.9	727	4.8	674	12.2	67.1	12.2	—	837	595	469	72	50.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	612	328	59.8	50.0	366	6.6	333	7.1	71.2	7.1	—	416	222	222	45	55.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	583	272	64.3	46.3	375	4.5	350	15.7	62.0	15.7	—	411	297	218	40	62.5
Beauregard County—Cont.	4 636	2 282	63.0	53.2	2 921	4.1	2 744	9.1	65.6	9.1	—	3 335	2 188	1 510	323	69.7
Beauregard County—Cont.	602	285	64.5	45.3	388	6.7	362	10.8	59.4	10.8	—	463	257	201	84	34.8
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 650	782	69.3	59.0	1 143	3.8	1 055	68.7	68.7	7.2	—	1 197	808	515	90	77.7
Beauregard County—Cont.	610	321	62.1	51.4	379	4.2	361	72.3	72.3	6.9	—	416	308	216	29	69.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 165	624	59.6	51.9	694	2.4	666	58.6	58.6	12.8	—	831	589	405	86	80.2
Beauregard County—Cont.	503	305	49.3	42.3	248	1.2	234	16.7	64.0	16.7	—	302	213	140	36	80.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 025	597	57.5	52.1	589	3.7	569	70.0	70.0	6.9	—	698	429	319	51	68.6
Beauregard County—Cont.	194	142	58.6	51.4	163	6.1	153	75.8	75.8	7.8	—	169	125	93	20	31.1
Beauregard County—Cont.	121	59	50.4	42.4	61	16.4	51	10.6	78.7	10.6	—	94	70	41	7	41.7
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 409	683	63.7	55.2	897	5.1	836	11.1	64.8	11.1	—	1 009	620	433	92	64.1
Beauregard County—Cont.	242	117	59.5	47.9	144	5.6	136	58.1	58.1	11.0	—	160	105	78	26	53.8
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 667	566	64.5	56.7	753	5.0	700	66.1	66.1	11.1	—	849	515	355	66	68.2
Beauregard County—Cont.	768	387	61.1	57.9	469	6.2	435	73.3	73.3	11.3	—	569	320	218	40	62.5
Beauregard County—Cont.	2 449	1 205	61.5	54.8	1 507	7.6	1 348	88.6	88.6	12.7	—	1 695	1 075	762	167	52.1
Beauregard County—Cont.	356	172	59.3	51.2	211	8.2	185	81.1	81.1	18.4	—	232	155	109	24	20.8
Beauregard County—Cont.	240	113	59.6	53.1	143	4.2	138	80.5	80.5	26.0	—	158	102	77	20	25.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	1 394	706	61.5	53.4	858	7.0	780	86.8	86.8	7.7	—	951	616	471	95	56.8
Beauregard County—Cont.	661	351	57.6	47.6	382	10.2	354	80.8	80.8	7.8	—	449	274	185	48	50.0
Beauregard County—Cont.	699	327	62.7	59.6	438	9.4	383	78.3	78.3	20.1	—	480	244	182	48	58.3

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over										Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Labor force					Workers					Total	Percent in labor force				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989				Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 30 to 52 weeks		
	Total	Female	Total	Female		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation			Total	Total				
Missoula County	60 375	30 986	66.4	59.8	40 011	7.2	36 420	85.8	10.3	1.1	45 730	30 999	20 458	62.8	4 129	
Frenchtown-Evaro division	3 239	1 570	68.6	58.5	2 222	3.0	2 111	92.7	10.9	1.1	2 448	1 745	1 264	65.5	212	
Lolo CDP	3 887	1 966	71.7	65.6	2 783	5.3	2 621	92.1	10.8	1.1	3 050	2 171	1 533	72.9	405	
Lolo CDP	1 839	962	73.9	65.0	1 356	5.1	1 290	90.6	9.0	1.1	1 464	1 064	733	73.3	195	
Missoula division	51 316	26 493	66.2	60.0	33 910	7.6	30 713	84.9	9.9	1.3	38 969	26 920	17 149	61.5	3 358	
Bonner-West Riverside CDP	1 192	587	60.9	49.7	726	9.4	650	88.5	8.3	1.1	876	548	432	25.0	28	
Missoula city	34 221	17 872	64.7	59.1	22 080	7.9	19 907	82.1	9.7	1.5	25 825	16 748	10 272	63.0	2 008	
Orchard Homes CDP	7 921	4 052	69.4	63.2	5 491	8.3	5 014	90.9	10.2	1.2	6 039	4 389	2 938	65.9	639	
Sawley Lake-Blackfoot Valley division	1 933	957	56.7	43.3	1 096	8.7	975	83.8	19.0	—	1 263	793	512	43.6	154	
Musselshell County	3 224	1 641	52.1	44.9	1 680	4.9	1 586	76.0	12.5	2.2	1 936	1 313	921	68.7	166	
Klein division	834	372	46.8	39.5	372	6.9	363	89.8	12.9	—	467	293	212	71.7	48	
Mission division	453	228	56.1	49.1	254	—	254	65.7	10.6	—	299	211	159	100.0	22	
Mission town	122	56	71.3	60.7	87	—	87	75.9	14.9	—	90	50	37	100.0	21	
Roundup division	1 937	1 041	53.5	45.8	1 036	5.4	969	73.6	12.9	3.3	1 170	809	550	112	96	
Roundup city	1 406	767	50.4	44.1	709	7.9	644	76.1	9.3	5.5	810	538	339	47.9	57	
Park County	11 169	5 838	61.2	52.6	6 835	6.5	6 249	80.4	18.7	1.0	7 751	5 324	3 742	52.6	595	
Gardiner-Cooke division	1 527	743	83.9	77.1	1 373	5.6	1 195	70.4	33.7	1.7	1 227	765	473	77.3	126	
Shields-Vallery division	1 203	574	56.9	49.1	684	6.8	644	84.2	39.1	—	825	572	414	60.0	67	
Clarks Park town	1 211	612	58.8	45.5	684	10.8	108	86.4	23.1	—	134	86	53	40.7	16	
Upper Yellowstone Valley division	8 459	4 521	57.8	48.5	4 878	6.9	4 409	83.5	13.8	1.0	5 399	3 786	2 605	47.5	402	
Livingston city	5 171	2 818	53.6	46.2	2 774	8.6	2 471	86.4	14.1	—	3 155	2 130	1 416	46.9	286	
Petroleum County	395	181	71.4	55.2	282	1.8	274	48.2	13.9	1.5	299	217	183	53.3	28	
Winnett North division	119	—	77.3	58.3	92	—	92	34.8	7.6	—	92	81	75	53.8	13	
Winnett town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnett South division	276	133	68.8	54.1	190	2.6	182	54.9	17.0	2.2	207	136	108	52.9	15	
Winnett town (pt.)	148	76	65.5	59.2	97	5.2	89	60.7	13.5	2.2	110	76	56	100.0	9	
Phillips County	3 763	1 899	65.6	55.7	2 464	6.5	2 272	74.2	13.4	2.2	2 781	1 932	1 437	56.5	236	
Belknap division	103	58	49.5	38.3	51	5.1	46	100.0	12.6	—	58	21	14	80.0	10	
Malta division	3 036	1 544	64.7	56.5	1 961	6.4	1 818	79.0	12.2	2.2	2 197	1 569	1 147	60.5	179	
Dodson town	95	43	55.8	43	53	—	46	87.0	21.7	—	66	35	30	100.0	5	
Malta city	1 747	948	63.5	55.4	1 107	6.6	1 021	81.0	12.8	4.4	1 206	892	651	70.1	120	
Saco town	200	104	64.0	58.7	126	3.2	114	75.8	14.5	—	156	112	77	57.9	30	
Phillips South division	249	118	73.1	47.5	182	4.4	174	66.7	32.8	—	225	132	95	50.0	9	
Whitewater division	375	179	72.0	56.4	270	4.4	261	43.7	8.0	—	301	210	181	28.1	17	
Pondera County	4 632	2 385	63.7	51.6	2 894	6.7	2 688	67.1	8.7	4.4	3 344	2 353	1 604	69.8	373	
Blackfeet East division	63	34	52.4	23.5	26	—	26	76.9	23.1	—	34	26	26	50.0	8	
Blackfeet West division	312	152	60.3	63.8	188	43.6	100	67.0	17.0	7.0	209	81	47	73	85	
Heart Butte CDP	274	128	58.0	64.1	159	48.4	76	56.6	22.4	9.2	185	64	47	54	81	
Conrad division	3 195	1 693	64.0	52.0	1 991	4.9	1 906	74.8	9.5	2.2	2 377	1 694	1 172	75.4	212	
Conrad city	2 194	1 198	61.3	50.3	1 296	7.3	1 230	85.2	12.4	2.2	1 591	1 173	778	69.3	145	
Vallier-Dupuyer division	1 062	506	64.4	48.6	462	2.1	445	44.5	4.6	—	715	552	359	64.0	68	
Vallier town	388	215	66.2	62.3	257	3.1	243	78.6	8.2	—	285	211	150	78.1	33	
Powder River County	1 585	784	68.5	56.3	1 085	2.0	1 049	65.0	11.2	—	1 237	906	695	67.4	122	
Brookside division	835	433	67.7	58.0	535	2.8	525	75.3	8.2	—	624	449	352	69.1	62	
Brookside town	449	236	65.3	58.4	293	3.4	276	78.3	6.9	—	322	229	179	61.3	26	
East Powder River division	427	209	65.8	49.8	281	1.1	278	70.1	14.4	—	316	240	179	67.4	40	
Other division	323	142	74.0	60.6	239	1.3	236	35.6	14.0	—	297	217	164	63.0	20	
Powell County	5 300	2 115	48.2	49.7	2 556	5.7	2 384	80.8	13.2	—	3 669	2 354	1 609	47.4	176	
Avon-Elston division	4 301	1 628	44.7	50.7	1 924	11.5	1 801	82.4	24.8	—	400	311	247	56	49	
Deer Lodge division	2 582	1 328	58.3	48.0	1 506	5.0	1 417	82.0	10.4	—	2 970	1 831	1 370	54.3	137	
Deer Lodge city	367	168	73.0	66.7	268	—	261	71.3	11.5	—	1 656	1 174	908	54.6	124	
Helmsville division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prairie County	1 107	534	56.2	48.9	603	2.1	603	57.9	8.3	—	711	523	369	76.5	46	
Terry North division	154	71	77.9	63.4	120	—	120	31.7	9.2	—	129	107	80	33.3	4	
Terry South division	953	463	52.7	46.7	500	2.6	483	64.4	8.1	—	582	416	289	85.7	42	
Terry town	535	268	48.8	46.3	257	3.8	257	65.8	4.3	—	286	204	146	92.0	28	
Ravalli County	18 942	9 699	56.9	47.9	10 763	7.8	9 813	81.9	13.4	—	12 139	7 982	5 290	56.0	982	
Dorby division	1 192	574	49.7	34.0	572	11.5	518	80.1	12.7	—	732	404	249	33.3	49	
Dorby town	459	236	45.8	30.5	210	11.0	187	78.6	4.8	—	210	147	97	26.7	26	
Hamilton division	9 824	5 174	55.4	47.8	5 443	8.2	4 956	82.0	11.9	—	6 051	3 981	2 905	60.8	526	
Hamilton city	2 285	1 319	45.6	38.3	1 019	10.6	892	76.5	10.1	—	1 195	787	471	61.3	87	
Pinesdale town	202	105	50.0	42.9	101	—	99	77.8	16.2	—	119	86	49	30.0	33	

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990 - Con.

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

State County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over			Labor force				Workers				Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families or subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force				Means of transportation to work				Total	Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Percent in labor force			
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Percent employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using carpools	Percent using public transportation			Total	Percent in labor force	
Richland County	7 690	3 917	64.3	4 947	8.3	4 502	85.8	11.8	2.2	3 895	2 807	72.6	63.2	336
Fairview division	1 208	617	56.9	687	6.8	636	76.7	11.5	2.1	528	410	62.8	46.8	48
Fairview city	640	332	51.9	345	10.1	306	77.5	11.4	2.1	443	168	47.6	38	18
Lambert division	493	239	48.5	350	2.9	340	71.5	3.2	2.1	302	221	73.1	83.8	53
Savage-Crane division	790	395	50.0	469	9.6	419	89.0	21.0	2.1	373	244	65.4	45	33
Sidney division	5 199	2 666	51.3	3 441	9.0	3 107	88.8	11.6	2.1	3 885	2 692	69.3	49.6	48
Sidney city	3 812	2 024	53.1	2 428	9.6	2 168	86.9	12.7	2.1	3 125	2 367	75.8	58.2	67
Roosevelt County	7 486	3 883	51.9	4 505	14.2	3 828	78.9	12.3	1.6	5 208	3 539	68.0	57.0	85
East Roosevelt division	1 322	684	51.7	735	9.8	636	70.7	8.1	1.1	934	646	69.1	60	10
Bainville town	1 05	61	57.1	59	4.7	37	66.3	16.9	0.0	70	48	68.6	25	10
Cullerton town	596	303	50.7	322	4.1	300	72.3	10.0	1.9	411	297	72.3	60.6	25
Froid town	185	105	57.3	100	11.0	88	80.7	7.9	1.9	127	82	64.6	21	21
Fort Peck Reservation division	6 154	3 219	52.3	3 720	15.6	3 159	80.7	13.2	1.9	4 274	2 893	67.7	69.7	69
Brookton town	243	130	53.5	138	35.5	104	74.7	3.0	14.9	153	72	46.4	25	25
Poplar city	625	334	53.4	306	12.6	314	70.4	17.5	3.0	434	273	62.9	81	61
Wolf Point city	2 046	1 081	52.9	1 337	6.4	1 251	89.1	8.8	4.4	1 478	1 132	76.3	205	205
Roosebud County	7 051	3 504	49.8	4 847	10.4	4 323	77.9	13.3	1.3	5 337	3 685	69.1	54.1	55
Ashland division	3 367	1 68	49.6	2 883	7.4	2 622	65.3	9.2	2.2	2 994	2 223	74.3	56.0	48
Ashland CDP (pt.)	1 049	55.6	5.2	1 269	3.3	1 290	79.1	18.8	1.4	1 442	1 148	79.6	60.7	127
Forsyth city	565	286	50.4	976	3.1	932	79.8	18.3	1.4	1 072	851	602	60.7	101
Northern Cheyenne division	1 636	854	52.2	1 048	27.6	724	64.9	12.4	1.7	1 178	589	426	51.1	184
Ashland CDP (pt.)	224	103	46.0	124	29.0	88	53.4	2.1	1.8	118	61	51.6	39	39
Lame Deer CDP	1 110	580	52.3	456	29.3	321	72.4	14.0	2.2	704	225	162	11.3	113
North of the Yellowstone division	498	232	46.6	339	5.0	322	82.4	15.8	2.1	392	287	73.2	64.9	37
Roosebud division	2 525	1 201	47.6	1 908	7.0	1 725	81.3	9.8	2.1	2 084	1 488	71.4	50.2	154
Calstrip CDP	2 025	976	48.2	1 563	5.7	1 431	84.3	10.9	1.1	1 713	1 175	68.6	44.5	118
Sanders County	6 469	3 232	49.8	3 382	9.5	3 003	80.5	14.4	1.1	3 644	2 370	65.0	47.7	334
Hearth division	1 248	655	52.5	550	5.1	518	73.0	10.6	1.1	687	418	60.7	44.4	58
Hot Springs town	316	169	53.5	120	10.8	90	68.3	8.3	1.1	154	77	50.6	14	14
Plains division	1 920	965	50.2	1 041	15.8	903	81.9	14.5	1.1	1 178	701	427	57.6	108
Plains town	773	400	51.7	417	15.8	345	78.0	19.7	1.1	447	265	149	61.7	53
Thompson Falls-West End division	3 301	1 612	48.8	1 791	10.1	1 582	82.2	15.5	1.1	2 099	1 251	874	43.9	168
Thompson Falls city	985	496	50.4	595	8.7	536	78.9	13.6	1.4	642	409	270	50.0	67
Sheridan County	3 642	1 866	51.2	1 945	4.5	1 825	75.3	10.1	1.1	2 533	1 715	67.7	58.6	200
Fort Peck Reservation division	83	48	57.8	67	9.0	70	83.6	11.5	1.1	70	54	77.1	4	4
Medicine Lake division	704	332	47.2	290	2.8	280	61.3	11.5	1.1	428	259	60.5	16.3	15
Medicine Lake town	256	142	55.5	113	11.1	94	83.9	12.4	1.1	145	96	66.2	13	13
Plentywood division	2 437	1 254	51.4	1 359	5.4	1 255	80.0	11.2	1.1	1 792	1 208	67.4	58.9	159
Outlook town	85	39	45.9	61	6.6	57	73.7	19.3	1.1	67	34	50.7	9	9
Plentywood city	1 660	910	54.8	930	5.7	851	82.6	10.6	1.1	1 120	777	467	53.2	117
Westby division	418	212	50.7	229	2.9	209	73.8	16.6	1.1	309	199	131	40.2	26
Westby town	216	112	51.4	133	—	133	72.9	13.5	—	165	101	61	75.0	16
Silver Bow County	26 454	13 700	51.8	15 437	9.7	13 732	89.3	11.9	3.3	16 764	7 997	47.7	62.5	1 648
Butte division	25 808	13 377	51.8	15 005	9.7	13 359	89.8	11.9	3.3	16 296	7 768	47.8	62.8	1 627
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	25 302	13 103	51.8	14 708	9.6	13 116	89.6	11.8	3.3	15 984	7 617	47.7	62.6	1 600
Walkerville town	506	274	54.1	243	12.8	243	96.7	18.1	1.1	277	151	54.5	27	27
Silver Bow Northwest division	374	177	47.3	255	7.5	226	79.2	11.5	1.1	284	218	76.8	21	21
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	374	177	47.3	255	7.5	226	79.2	11.5	1.1	284	218	76.8	21	21
Silver Bow South division	146	72	49.3	177	16.9	147	64.6	16.3	—	184	117	63.5	78.6	—
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	272	146	53.3	177	16.9	147	83.9	13.5	—	184	117	63.5	78.6	—
Stillwater County	4 907	2 490	50.7	3 094	3.6	2 927	79.5	17.2	5.5	3 554	2 643	74.4	77.0	418
Absarokee division	1 460	759	52.0	941	1.5	912	86.4	28.0	—	1 086	536	49.3	79.8	134
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	712	392	55.0	416	1.2	404	87.2	32.7	—	385	277	71.9	75.3	77
Columbus division	2 088	1 062	50.9	1 256	4.9	1 179	79.6	15.3	4.4	1 432	1 005	69.5	75.2	165
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus town	1 184	649	54.8	660	4.4	620	78.2	14.0	8.8	743	546	73.4	80.2	96
Park City division	1 006	508	50.5	653	4.0	603	83.4	6.6	1.5	755	593	78.6	69.7	92
Stillwater North division	353	161	45.6	244	4.5	233	73.8	11.6	—	281	234	83.3	100.0	27

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over											Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force			Workers				Worked in 1989		Total		Total	Percent in labor force	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Means of transportation to work		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total				
	Total	Female		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van						Percent in carpools			
Sweet Grass County	2 419	1 242	59.0	51.7	1 428	1 338	67.8	11.8	1 651	1 121	799	180	87.2	224
North of the Yellowstone division	490	234	72.2	45.0	372	354	64.9	16.3	1 939	1 069	215	53	100.0	135
South of the Yellowstone division	1 929	1 008	55.7	48.6	1 056	1 013	68.7	10.2	1 287	832	584	177	81.9	147
Big Timber city	1 219	671	55.2	45.9	649	610	75.6	8.7	730	468	319	80	73.8	73
Teton County	4 629	2 343	61.5	49.8	2 832	2 698	68.1	7.7	3 293	2 263	1 522	303	61.7	304
Choteau division	2 374	1 230	59.6	49.0	1 413	1 353	66.1	6.5	1 602	1 055	696	148	53.4	162
Choteau city	1 359	741	53.4	46.3	726	683	79.4	9.1	871	584	381	62	53.2	62
Dutton-Power division	930	461	61.5	46.0	581	551	75.0	10.9	687	472	291	51	56.9	39
Dutton town	310	171	51.9	38.6	161	148	81.8	16.9	190	101	52	18	61.1	17
Fairfield division	1 305	652	65.1	53.8	838	794	66.8	7.4	1 004	686	535	104	76.0	130
Fairfield town	502	256	61.0	52.3	303	273	71.4	13.2	352	236	148	35	74.3	38
Popple County	3 722	1 897	65.6	55.7	2 432	2 383	68.3	6.2	2 750	2 026	1 506	300	72.0	250
South Toole division	2 638	1 363	65.7	57.8	1 726	1 700	72.1	5.5	1 939	1 461	1 069	210	81.4	194
Shelby city	2 057	1 112	67.3	60.1	1 384	1 357	74.5	7.1	1 473	1 141	864	186	88.2	175
Sunburst division	1 084	534	65.1	60.4	706	683	58.9	7.9	811	545	437	90	50.0	56
Kevin town	1 126	65	64.3	56.9	81	89	93.8	15.4	99	46	31	18	55.6	11
Sunburst town	307	148	74.3	66.2	228	226	78.8	10.2	254	164	132	32	75.0	36
Treasure County	660	327	64.7	49.8	427	415	69.4	12.5	511	338	255	40	72.5	49
North Treasure division	215	96	73.5	46.9	156	152	65.4	7.3	172	127	96	17	88.8	16
South Treasure division	445	231	69.4	57.1	289	283	74.8	17.8	339	211	158	23	82.6	33
Hysham town	285	155	55.8	49.7	159	156	68.6	21.2	206	73	83	15	86.7	21
Valley County	6 288	3 168	62.2	52.9	3 899	3 631	75.0	9.2	4 495	3 243	2 410	399	63.7	393
Fort Peck Reservation division	758	363	64.9	52.6	492	401	42.6	10.5	545	321	232	84	57.1	103
Frazier COP	193	95	62.2	44.2	120	127	64.1	6.3	136	36	18	19	73.7	62
Glasgow division	4 026	2 086	62.1	54.2	2 500	2 355	81.6	9.2	2 852	2 136	1 593	240	69.2	231
Glasgow city	2 856	1 497	59.7	53.2	1 676	1 573	82.3	10.4	1 944	1 461	1 066	164	70.1	151
Nashua town	278	138	54.0	41.1	174	134	80.6	4.5	174	107	62	18	77.8	20
Nashua division	584	275	62.8	46.9	367	347	76.1	3.5	441	303	224	32	53.1	27
Opheim division	360	165	53.3	32.7	192	190	54.2	4.7	273	164	103	13	38.5	10
Opheim town	95	55	56.8	41.8	54	52	36.5	5.4	69	36	24	1	27.3	8
South Valley division	540	279	54.4	61.3	348	338	78.7	16.9	394	319	238	30	60.0	22
Fort Peck town	249	131	74.7	64.9	186	186	71.0	21.5	201	70	134	22	63.6	18
Wheatland County	1 703	843	60.3	50.4	1 020	984	61.7	7.6	1 160	849	605	84	70.2	89
Wolfaville division	1 328	673	60.9	53.0	820	784	65.9	7.3	892	673	476	60	76.7	68
Harlowen city	84	452	51.4	45.1	425	412	80.1	6.3	501	345	239	38	68.4	38
Judith Gap-Shawmut division	375	170	58.1	46.0	218	200	45.0	9.0	268	176	129	24	54.2	21
South Gap city	9	48	51.6	34.9	47	38	65.8	—	57	34	20	8	25.0	2
Yellowstone County	902	465	57.0	45.8	514	467	70.2	12.0	619	415	306	46	52.2	40
Pine Hills-St. Philips division	194	83	65.9	47.0	124	124	97.7	10.3	161	93	64	9	33.3	2
Yellowstone division	708	380	60.5	49.1	390	343	67.1	10.8	478	322	242	37	56.8	38
Yellowstone town	466	268	56.7	51.1	284	231	63.1	12.1	292	206	168	33	63.6	38
Yellowstone County	85 724	44 991	67.6	60.4	57 867	53 950	90.2	9.9	63 158	46 447	33 604	7 107	63.6	5 963
Billings city (pr.)	145	67	62.2	60.4	45 734	42 680	90.2	9.5	49 829	36 804	26 325	5 519	64.1	4 685
Lockwood COP	62 114	33 158	67.0	60.5	41 576	38 878	89.9	9.2	45 267	33 522	23 827	4 962	65.0	4 307
Buffalo Creek division	2 745	1 387	71.3	62.2	957	957	95.3	18.7	1 166	1 533	1 213	295	55.9	195
Huntley Project division	145	74	69.0	39.2	100	91	91.0	17.0	91	76	49	13	—	—
Laurel division	2 193	1 085	60.9	52.7	1 335	1 258	79.3	13.4	1 605	1 128	889	157	61.1	127
Laurel city	8 271	4 232	66.2	57.8	5 446	5 044	92.5	10.4	5 865	4 181	3 066	659	63.9	558
Northwest Yellowstone division	4 277	2 278	66.9	54.1	2 605	2 377	93.8	12.2	2 811	1 996	1 432	257	70.0	259
Billings city (pr.)	1 887	938	71.4	61.4	1 343	1 205	91.5	15.5	1 503	1 096	793	185	57.3	137
Brookview town	319	174	79.3	73.6	253	220	100.0	—	300	228	149	27	48.1	14
Shepherd division	109	56	50.5	39.3	55	55	77.4	13.2	81	30	30	7	28.6	2
Billings city (pr.)	2 124	1 045	74.0	66.2	1 571	1 504	89.6	13.5	1 738	1 270	1 039	209	57.4	143
South Yellowstone division	3 042	1 472	77.0	68.0	2 338	2 159	91.5	8.7	2 527	1 892	1 443	365	65.8	313
Yellowstone National Park	39	26	100.0	100.0	39	39	100.0	33.3	39	13	13	—	—	—
Yellowstone National Park division	39	26	100.0	100.0	39	39	100.0	33.3	39	13	13	—	—	—

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

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

State County Place and (In Selected States) County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over													Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989				Total	Percent in labor force		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Percent un- employed	Total	Means of transportation to work		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total					
	Total	Female				Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpucls		Percent using public trans- portation	Total		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks				
	Total	Female	Total	Percent em- ployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpucls	Total	Total	Total	Total					
	599 765	306 522	376 940	7.0	349 184	83.6	11.9	429 221	296 715	208 153	48 449	62.3				
The State						.6							40 740			
COUNTY																
Beverhead County	6 255	3 092	3 965	4.9	3 704	69.6	9.6	4 631	3 084	2 157	508	58.7	432			
Big Horn County	7 600	3 977	4 569	21.3	3 709	78.7	14.5	5 017	2 840	2 042	961	34.7	669			
Blaine County	4 713	2 394	3 014	10.2	2 674	79.3	15.0	3 378	2 051	1 480	611	34.1	406			
Broadwater County	2 463	1 239	1 521	4.9	1 434	79.1	14.6	1 698	1 168	829	175	26.9	162			
Carbon County	3 167	1 627	2 243	11.8	2 107	67.0	11.8	2 533	1 489	1 093	399	51.7	327			
Carter County	1 159	567	837	4.3	827	73.5	13.1	1 068	666	500	99	51.7	175			
Cascade County	58 118	29 810	33 834	6.4	35 063	89.1	11.0	41 786	30 574	22 115	5 220	62.5	4 377			
Chouteau County	4 093	2 023	2 458	3.5	2 361	66.3	10.8	3 027	2 045	1 528	354	43.5	300			
Custer County	8 864	4 633	5 657	6.7	5 265	81.9	11.8	6 242	4 394	3 254	670	71.3	600			
Dawson County	1 768	894	1 035	1.4	1 035	64.6	8.2	1 284	830	619	78	62.1	99			
Dawson County	7 191	3 686	4 583	3.6	4 374	83.8	12.5	5 174	3 679	2 475	474	63.3	468			
Deer Lodge County	8 288	4 297	5 076	11.9	4 726	86.9	20.3	6 094	3 113	2 241	562	43.3	435			
Fallon County	2 265	1 158	1 403	2.3	1 384	69.1	10.6	1 684	1 229	861	208	63.0	167			
Fergus County	9 566	4 715	5 405	5.5	5 107	78.8	13.9	6 290	4 022	3 022	634	67.5	651			
Fergus County	44 115	22 606	27 530	7.7	24 966	81.6	12.6	30 347	21 242	14 118	3 567	59.4	2 784			
Garfield County	39 357	19 246	26 521	5.2	24 510	79.8	12.4	31 907	20 296	12 853	5 537	62.5	2 378			
Glacier County	1 158	563	706	17.0	603	59.6	8.8	861	613	484	79	55.7	61			
Glacier County	7 985	4 947	6 892	17.0	4 030	79.3	13.3	5 499	3 199	2 291	863	63.8	921			
Golden Valley County	4 382	2 247	2 845	2.7	2 845	56.8	11.4	3 515	309	226	49	85.7	44			
Granite County	1 955	964	1 072	6.6	980	70.0	9.9	1 298	821	492	171	56.7	117			
Hill County	12 834	6 552	8 152	7.4	7 524	85.7	10.2	9 132	6 309	4 596	1 025	60.8	907			
Jefferson County	5 845	2 888	3 818	3.6	3 630	89.0	15.1	4 314	2 914	2 468	622	62.2	344			
Judith Basin County	1 770	874	1 093	2.6	1 062	67.9	11.2	1 289	899	630	115	54.8	97			
Lake County	35 352	18 570	24 365	8.9	22 892	80.8	12.8	26 691	19 740	14 553	2 951	57.1	1 018			
Lewis and Clark County	18 577	9 630	12 945	5.5	12 258	87.1	14.0	14 553	9 740	733	1 018	73.1	2 876			
Liberty County	1 634	860	1 085	2.6	843	54.2	6.3	1 089	770	544	143	51.0	84			
Lincoln County	12 890	6 523	7 749	16.1	6 345	95.1	11.7	8 441	5 412	3 585	966	48.6	693			
McCone County	1 700	837	1 102	4.7	1 024	65.3	13.4	1 248	892	648	112	54.5	89			
McPherson County	4 656	2 282	2 921	4.1	2 744	65.6	9.1	3 335	2 188	1 510	323	69.7	285			
Meagher County	1 409	683	897	5.1	836	64.8	11.1	1 009	620	433	92	64.1	79			
Mineral County	2 449	1 205	1 507	7.6	1 348	83.6	12.7	1 695	1 075	762	167	52.1	96			
Missoula County	60 375	30 986	40 011	7.2	36 420	95.8	10.3	45 730	30 999	20 458	4 927	62.8	4 129			
Musselshell County	3 224	1 641	2 180	4.9	1 986	74.0	12.0	2 326	1 313	921	182	68.7	166			
Park County	11 169	5 838	6 835	6.5	6 249	80.4	16.7	7 200	5 324	3 742	933	52.6	595			
Petroleum County	395	181	282	1.8	274	48.2	13.9	309	217	183	30	33.3	28			
Phillips County	3 763	1 899	2 464	6.5	2 174	77.2	13.4	2 531	1 837	1 352	306	56.5	236			
Pondera County	4 632	2 385	2 894	6.7	2 688	67.1	11.7	3 231	2 532	1 604	460	69.8	373			
Powder River County	1 585	784	1 049	2.0	1 049	64.0	11.2	1 230	906	695	138	67.4	122			
Powell County	5 300	2 115	2 556	5.7	2 384	80.8	13.2	3 009	2 354	1 609	293	47.4	176			
Prairie County	1 107	534	620	2.1	603	57.9	8.3	711	523	389	51	76.5	46			
Rawlley County	18 942	9 699	10 763	7.8	9 813	81.9	13.4	12 139	7 892	5 290	1 241	56.0	982			
Richland County	7 690	3 917	4 947	8.3	4 502	65.8	11.8	5 320	3 895	2 807	674	65.3	632			
Roosevelt County	7 486	3 883	4 505	14.2	3 828	78.9	12.3	5 208	3 539	2 710	730	57.0	782			
Rosebud County	7 051	3 504	4 847	10.4	4 382	77.9	13.3	5 327	3 685	2 801	808	54.1	550			
Sanders County	3 469	1 733	2 382	9.5	2 303	90.5	14.4	3 043	2 370	1 604	486	47.7	334			
Sherridan County	3 642	1 866	2 524	4.5	1 825	75.3	10.1	2 533	1 715	1 067	227	58.6	200			
Silver Bow County	26 454	13 700	15 437	9.7	13 732	89.3	11.9	16 764	11 459	7 897	2 106	62.5	1 648			
Stillwater County	4 907	2 490	3 094	3.6	2 927	79.5	17.2	3 554	2 643	1 933	392	77.0	418			
Sweet Grass County	2 419	1 242	1 682	4.2	1 388	67.8	11.8	1 651	1 121	799	180	81.2	224			
Teton County	4 629	2 343	2 832	3.6	2 698	68.1	7.7	3 293	2 263	1 522	303	67.7	304			
Toole County	3 722	1 897	2 432	1.9	2 383	68.3	6.2	2 750	2 026	1 506	300	72.0	250			
Treasure County	660	327	427	1.4	415	69.4	12.5	511	328	255	40	63.7	49			
Valley County	6 268	3 168	3 899	5.5	3 631	75.0	9.2	4 492	3 248	2 410	399	43.7	382			
Wheatland County	1 703	843	1 020	4.1	984	61.7	7.6	1 160	84	605	84	70.2	89			
Wibaux County	902	465	514	7.0	465	70.2	12.0	514	415	306	46	50.2	40			
Yellowstone County	85 724	44 991	57 867	5.4	53 950	90.2	9.9	63 558	46 447	33 604	7 107	63.6	5 963			
Yellowstone National Park	39	26	39		39	100.0	33.3	39	39	13	-	-	-			

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over											Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families or subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force							
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989			Total	Percent in labor force								
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent employed		Means of transportation to work		Total		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks										
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in public trans- portation	Total	Total											
ABSAROOKA COUNTY SUBDIVISION																					
Absarooka CDP, Stillwater County	712	392	416	143	1.2	404	86.4	32.7	491	385	277	81	75.3								
Alberton town, Mineral County	240	113	143		4.2	128	80.5	25.0	158	102	77	20	25.0								
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, Deer Lodge County	8 288	4 227	3 976		11.9	3 456	86.9	23.3	4 712	3 113	2 241	562	63.3								
Arlene CDP, Lake County	383	224	210		12.9	188	78.7	9.0	252	169	128	19									
Ashland CDP, Rosebud County	224	103	124		29.0	88	53.4		170	83	61	31	51.6								
Bainville town, Roosevelt County	1 105	61	57.1		1.7	57	66.1	16.9	70	48	33	13	53.8								
Baker city, Fallon County	1 355	711	856		3.5	808	86.5	12.6	993	740	568	127	63.8								
Beauregard town, Carbon County	2 29	20	13			11	100.0	15.4	18	8											
Bellevue city, Gallatin County	2 337	1 212	1 736		6.0	1 599	91.7	17.5	1 877	1 403	952	276	59.8								
Belt city, Cascade County	415	218	217			208	83.2	15.4	284	151	111	28	57.1								
Big Sandy town, Chouteau County	584	296	329		1.2	319	79.0	13.2	396	256	187	39	46.2								
Big Timber city, Sweet Grass County	1 219	671	649		6.0	610	75.6	8.7	750	468	319	80	73.8								
Billings city, Yellowstone County	62 433	33 332	41 829		5.3	39 098	90.0	9.3	45 567	33 750	23 976	4 989	64.9								
Bonanza-West Riverside CDP, Cascade County	1 192	587	726		9.4	650	88.5	8.3	876	548	432	132	25.0								
Boulder town, Jefferson County	993	483	554		5.2	520	88.5	13.1	662	469	351	62	77.7								
Bosman city, Gallatin County	18 942	9 237	12 068		5.9	10 983	73.3	13.0	15 617	8 827	4 138	1 003	62.7								
Bridger town, Carbon County	517	274	240		6.5	241	81.3	12.4	309	205	138	40	55.5								
Broadus town, Powder River County	449	243	293		3.4	276	78.3	6.9	322	229	179	31	61.2								
Broadview town, Yellowstone County	109	56	55		3.6	53	77.4	13.2	81	36	30	7	28.2								
Brookton town, Roosevelt County	243	130	138		35.5	87	74.7	31.0	133	72	57	26	48.2								
Browning town, Glacier County	802	437	472		25.6	344	71.2	16.3	485	251	185	85	82.4								
Busby CDP, Big Horn County	289	158	122		32.0	83	74.7	7.2	142	59	39	30	33.3								
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder), Silver Bow County	25 948	13 426	15 140		9.7	13 489	89.2	11.8	16 452	11 262	7 846	2 079	62.3								
Cascade County	531	267	315		9.8	284	81.0	18.7	355	231	163	51	62.7								
Charis CDP, Lake County	284	138	185		2.7	180	86.1	12.8	201	163	137	30	56.7								
Cherokee town, Liberty County	719	406	425		2.8	409	61.4	3.9	524	362	256	49	77.6								
Chinoak city, Blaine County	1 131	614	678		8.4	614	76.5	7.7	772	526	353	62	79.4								
Choteau city, Teton County	1 359	741	726		4.4	683	79.4	9.1	871	584	381	62	53.2								
Circle town, McCone County	612	328	366		6.6	333	71.2	9.6	416	287	222	45	55.6								
Clyde Park town, Park County	221	112	120		10.8	108	80.6	23.1	134	89	53	27	40.7								
Colstrip CDP, Rosebud County	2 025	976	1 563		5.7	1 431	84.3	10.9	1 713	1 175	916	236	44.5								
Columbia Falls city, Hillhead County	2 144	1 121	1 333		9.0	1 203	85.5	15.7	1 478	1 011	730	194	33.5								
Columbus town, Stillwater County	1 184	649	660		4.4	620	78.2	14.0	743	546	383	96	80.2								
Conrad city, Pondera County	2 194	1 198	1 296		7.3	1 230	85.2	12.4	1 591	1 173	778	218	69.3								
Crow Agency CDP, Big Horn County	856	465	567		37.9	341	61.6	19.1	553	236	195	132	62.1								
Crow Agency CDP, Roosevelt County	596	303	342		4.1	311	72.3	10.0	411	297	203	33	60.6								
Curt Bank city, Glacier County	2 460	1 312	1 611		7.0	1 450	84.1	14.8	1 791	1 298	916	185	78.9								
Darby town, Glacier County	459	256	210		11.0	187	78.6	4.8	261	147	97	45	26.7								
Deer Lodge city, Powell County	2 582	1 328	1 506		5.0	1 417	82.0	10.4	1 656	1 174	908	194	54.6								
Deer Lodge town, Fergus County	280	139	146		1.4	144	72.2	14.6	182	96	65	14	64.3								
Dillon city, Benewah County	3 137	1 614	1 847		5.1	1 727	68.9	10.9	2 462	1 432	972	204	60.8								
Dodson town, Phillips County	95	43	53		5.7	46	87.0	21.7	68	35	30	5	100.0								
Drummond town, Granite County	193	94	113		15.0	96	76.0	5.2	139	86	51	23	82.6								
Durmon town, Teton County	310	171	161		4.3	148	81.8	16.9	190	101	52	18	61.1								
East Glacier Park Village CDP, Glacier County	257	104	185		4.3	177	90.4	35.6	216	127	97	40	60.0								
East Helena town, Lewis and Clark County	1 159	600	750		4.9	712	91.2	14.3	805	660	500	74	73.0								
Ekolida town, Carter County	185	54.6	184		1.6	181	76.2	16.6	213	175	111	21	81.0								
Emis town, Madison County	610	321	379		4.2	361	72.3	8.3	416	308	216	29	69.0								
Eureka town, Lincoln County	380	230	245		16.9	169	84.0	11.9	330	224	166	51	60.8								
Evergreen CDP, Flathead County	2 958	1 510	1 885		9.7	1 653	89.4	18.1	2 024	1 300	865	253	47.4								
Fairfield town, Teton County	502	256	303		2.3	273	71.4	13.2	332	236	148	35	74.3								
Fairview city, Richland County	640	332	345		10.1	306	77.5	11.4	465	246	168	42	47.6								
Flinty Fork CDP, Lake County	309	166	186		16.0	144	65.1	25.0	195	122	78	10	100.0								
Flaxville town, Daniels County	62	35	45			37.8	37.8		1 072	23	19	2									
Forsyth city, Rosebud County	1 365	886	976		3.1	932	79.8	18.3	1 072	851	602	117	60.7								
Fort Belknap CDP, Blaine County	233	139	149		22.1	116	85.3	14.7	181	85	72	35	48.6								
Fort Benton city, Chouteau County	263	897	673		3.3	647	79.8	11.6	861	573	382	72	76.1								
Fort Peck town, Valley County	249	131	186		74.7	170	71.0	21.5	201	170	134	22	63.9								
Frazier CDP, Valley County	183	95	100		46.7	64	64.1	7.9	127	36	16	19	73.7								
Froid town, Roosevelt County	185	105	100		11.0	89	69.7	6.3	127	82	53	11	100.0								

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over										Females with own children under 5 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Total		Percent in labor force	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Means of transportation to work		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total				
	Total	Female		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in corpoals	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks			
Con.	262	135	45.4	38.5	108	83.3	128	89	25	32.0	10		
Fromberg town, Carbon County	222	120	53.6	42.2	137	73.2	177	100	19	52.6	17		
Glasgow city, Valley County	2,856	1,497	52.3	40.7	1,373	62.3	1,944	1,461	164	70.1	151		
Glendive city, Dawson County	3,759	2,012	53.3	40.7	2,210	58.7	2,537	1,806	225	60.0	194		
Grass Range town, Fergus County	112	55	48.2	35.3	24	21.4	29	15	3	83.3	2		
Great Falls city, Cascade County	42,035	22,343	53.1	40.7	24,921	59.2	29,155	21,532	3,498	64.4	2,943		
Hamilton city, Ravalli County	2,235	1,319	59.0	45.5	1,072	47.7	1,488	1,072	93	61.3	87		
Hardin city, Big Horn County	2,145	1,391	64.4	48.3	1,133	68.0	1,488	995	290	59.3	195		
Harlem city, Blaine County	2,624	1,351	51.5	38.3	1,046	78.1	1,505	1,137	69	79.7	75		
Harlowton city, Wheatland County	841	452	53.9	41.2	242	80.1	345	239	38	68.4	38		
Havre city, Hill County	7,780	4,088	52.5	38.3	4,718	87.2	5,676	4,056	602	63.8	496		
Havre North CDP, Hill County	744	366	49.1	37.4	214	97.8	480	318	41	39.0	27		
Heys CDP, Blaine County	214	117	54.7	40.7	84	77.4	132	45	25	64.0	16		
Heart Butte CDP, Pondera County	128	64	50.0	38.3	47	56.6	185	64	54	72.2	81		
Helena city, Lewis and Clark County	19,602	10,255	52.3	38.3	12,122	83.2	14,091	10,476	1,424	70.2	1,243		
Helena Valley Northeast CDP, Lewis and Clark County	158	68	43.0	31.2	79	96.6	909	664	123	71.5	135		
Helena Valley Northwest CDP, Lewis and Clark County	822	431	52.4	38.3	609	95.2	693	501	36	80.6	38		
Helena Valley Southeast CDP, Lewis and Clark County	3,076	1,545	50.2	38.3	2,220	95.7	2,441	1,920	349	78.5	439		
Helena Valley West Central CDP, Lewis and Clark County	4,596	2,311	50.3	38.3	2,939	95.2	3,549	2,524	515	73.4	478		
Helena West Side CDP, Lewis and Clark County	1,508	713	47.3	35.3	885	71.8	998	780	87	100.0	123		
Hingham town, Hill County	117	52	44.4	31.2	59	76.3	67	38	8	63.6	9		
Hobson town, Judith Basin County	180	90	50.0	38.3	96	66.7	124	66	11	41.2	14		
Hot Springs town, Sanders County	316	169	53.5	40.7	120	68.3	154	77	15	86.7	21		
Hysham town, Treasure County	285	155	54.4	40.7	156	68.6	206	123	15	86.7	21		
Ismay town, Custer County	6	6	100.0	100.0	6	33.3	6	6	35	68.6	17		
Joliet town, Carbon County	372	191	51.3	38.3	166	86.4	181	98	17	82.4	17		
Jordan town, Garfield County	328	187	57.0	43.0	209	77.5	234	164	8	25.0	2		
Judith Gap city, Wheatland County	91	43	47.2	34.9	47	65.8	57	34	8	25.0	2		
Kellsipall city, Flaherty County	9,262	5,172	55.8	41.2	5,078	85.7	6,104	4,355	722	68.1	654		
Kevin town, Toole County	126	65	51.6	38.3	65	93.8	89	46	18	55.6	11		
Kicking Horse CDP, Lake County	273	83	30.0	23.2	164	23.2	179	46	2	100.0	5		
Loma Deer CDP, Rosebud County	1,110	580	52.3	38.3	455	72.0	704	318	162	51.9	113		
Laurel city, Yellowstone County	4,277	2,278	53.3	40.7	2,375	93.8	2,811	1,996	257	70.0	259		
Lavina town, Golden Valley County	1,125	48	4.3	4.2	71	78.6	172	46	6	100.0	8		
Lewisville city, Fergus County	4,754	2,535	53.3	40.7	2,672	78.7	2,997	1,979	285	90.7	322		
Lima town, Beaverhead County	2,042	1,103	53.9	40.7	689	78.1	1,200	808	137	32.6	108		
Livinston city, Park County	5,171	2,818	54.5	41.2	1,119	74.8	1,424	86	448	46.9	266		
Lockwood CDP, Yellowstone County	2,745	1,387	50.5	38.3	2,271	95.3	2,135	2,130	295	55.9	195		
Madge Grass town, Big Horn County	328	163	49.7	38.3	181	73.8	181	81	42	35.7	24		
Lolo CDP, Missoula County	1,839	962	52.4	38.3	1,356	90.6	1,464	1,064	202	73.3	195		
McIntosh AFS CDP, Cascade County	3,837	1,554	40.5	31.2	3,020	91.5	3,425	2,646	832	49.4	546		
Malta city, Phillips County	1,747	948	54.3	40.7	1,021	81.3	1,206	892	127	70.1	120		
Manchester town, Gallatin County	730	396	54.1	40.7	405	82.2	553	358	73	56.2	50		
Medicine Lake town, Sheridan County	256	112	43.7	31.2	111	61.3	145	96	13	53.8	8		
Medicine Lake town, Musselshell County	122	56	45.9	31.2	87	75.9	90	50	15	100.0	21		
Millis city, Custer County	6,456	3,459	53.6	40.7	4,074	84.0	4,486	3,164	535	69.9	482		
Missoula city, Missoula County	34,221	17,872	52.2	38.3	19,907	82.1	25,825	16,748	2,403	63.0	2,008		
Moore town, Fergus County	198	84	42.4	31.2	94	72.3	132	81	13	84.6	13		
Muddy CDP, Big Horn County	217	110	50.7	37.9	95	84.2	183	53	19	63.2	37		
Nashua town, Valley County	278	158	56.8	41.1	134	80.6	174	107	18	77.8	20		
Neihart town, Cascade County	41	20	48.8	35.3	13	100.0	16	10	3	—	—		
North Browning CDP, Glacier County	953	484	50.8	38.3	400	78.8	667	274	115	56.5	139		
North Park town, Valley County	95	55	57.9	40.7	36	36.5	69	36	11	27.3	8		
Orchard Homes CDP, Missoula County	7,921	4,052	51.2	38.3	5,014	90.9	6,039	4,389	663	65.9	639		
Outlook town, Sheridan County	85	39	45.9	31.2	21	73.7	34	47	10	50.0	3		
Pablo CDP, Lake County	841	432	51.5	38.3	571	96.9	632	387	96	44.8	67		
Philipsburg town, Granite County	702	359	51.1	38.3	422	83.8	422	256	66	56.7	47		
Prisadale town, Ravalli County	202	105	52.0	42.9	99	77.8	119	86	50	30.0	33		
Plains town, Sanders County	773	400	51.7	38.3	345	78.0	447	265	60	61.7	53		

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over														Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies; all parents in household in labor force			
	Percent in labor force				Civilian labor force			Labor force			Worked in 1989					Females with own children under 6 years		
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Workers			Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Total		Total		
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation							Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Percent in labor force
								Means of transportation to work										
							Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —																		
Con.																		
1 660	910	56.1	48.1	930	5.7	851	82.6	10.6	—	1 120	777	467	105	74.3	117			
1 129	70	65.1	55.7	82	4.9	80	63.8	7.5	—	88	58	39	6	100.0	9			
2 437	1 359	54.4	48.1	1 316	9.6	1 199	83.0	14.6	—	1 488	974	691	266	62.0	167			
2 625	1 334	58.6	50.6	366	12.6	314	70.4	17.5	—	434	260	182	65	55.4	61			
2 057	1 112	54.1	47.9	215	28.4	201	84.6	14.7	8	885	544	372	92	57.5	25			
1 546	846	57.1	51.8	882	4.4	836	74.8	9.7	8	992	722	477	73	84.5	104			
1 97	97	56.7	34.7	55	16.4	49	78.3	32.6	—	66	31	19	8	25.0	5			
203	114	48.8	30.7	95	5.1	94	83.0	7.4	—	119	57	19	6	33.3	6			
1 173	676	54.6	45.1	641	12.6	548	78.1	12.8	—	719	468	310	78	62.8	96			
1 406	767	50.4	44.1	709	7.9	644	76.1	9.3	5	810	538	339	71	47.9	57			

224	115	63.8	64.3	143	2.1	140	74.3	16.4	—	165	105	80	19	100.0	22			
200	104	58.7	58.7	126	3.2	124	75.8	14.5	—	156	112	77	19	57.9	9			
503	256	51.5	44.9	259	15.4	206	77.2	25.2	5	303	184	111	48	52.1	36			
927	504	51.7	44.2	476	3.2	461	74.0	3.7	—	612	351	260	45	91.1	34			
2 057	1 112	67.3	60.1	1 384	2.0	1 357	74.5	5.1	—	1 473	1 141	864	186	88.2	175			
503	305	49.3	42.3	248	1.2	234	64.1	16.7	1.7	302	213	140	36	90.6	29			
3 812	2 024	50.9	53.7	2 488	9.6	2 168	86.9	12.7	—	2 741	1 859	1 367	324	71.3	347			
949	514	50.7	44.9	483	4.4	459	90.3	17.5	1.2	492	179	123	180	42.8	123			
414	227	53.4	49.3	221	2.7	215	62.3	7.9	—	254	188	130	22	90.9	28			
133	74	51.9	67.6	69	36.2	44	100.0	11.4	—	89	17	5	29	58.6	4			

911	504	47.9	40.1	432	8.6	395	83.5	14.2	—	507	321	248	62	48.4	48			
307	148	74.3	66.2	228	2.8	226	78.8	10.2	—	254	164	132	32	75.0	36			
894	413	72.9	67.6	609	2.6	609	98.9	10.8	—	691	543	488	93	69.9	120			
661	351	57.8	47.6	382	10.2	334	82.0	7.8	—	449	274	185	48	50.0	38			
535	268	48.8	46.3	259	8	257	65.8	4.3	—	286	204	146	25	92.0	28			
985	496	60.4	49.8	595	8.7	536	78.9	13.6	4	642	409	270	82	50.0	67			
930	456	56.0	45.8	521	10.4	459	75.6	16.6	1.1	608	396	283	75	45.3	43			
1 188	625	57.6	48.3	684	5.7	639	76.1	11.6	—	742	505	346	65	60.0	83			
662	339	54.7	42.5	362	11.9	308	81.5	21.4	1.6	394	253	159	56	25.0	20			
278	142	58.6	51.4	163	6.1	153	75.8	7.8	—	169	125	93	20	90.0	31			

388	215	66.2	62.3	257	3.1	243	78.6	8.2	—	285	211	150	32	78.1	33			
121	59	50.4	42.4	61	16.4	51	62.7	9.8	—	94	58	41	7	28.6	3			
506	274	58.7	58.0	297	12.8	243	76.7	18.1	8	312	197	151	27	77.8	27			
216	112	61.6	54.5	133	—	133	72.9	13.5	—	165	101	61	16	75.0	13			
755	321	84.2	82.2	656	9.7	655	55.0	6.7	—	865	475	318	42	53.3	64			
3 383	1 770	61.2	50.9	2 063	9.6	1 789	94.5	15.4	1.0	2 240	1 532	1 025	237	55.7	211			
811	417	58.1	47.2	468	4.9	428	74.8	17.1	—	546	375	291	60	50.0	31			

768	387	61.1	57.9	469	6.2	435	73.3	11.3	—	569	320	218	40	62.5	30			
466	266	56.7	51.1	284	9.3	231	83.1	12.1	—	292	206	168	33	83.6	38			
106	58	51.9	36.2	55	7.3	47	63.9	17.0	—	174	45	36	9	—	—			
148	76	65.5	59.2	97	5.2	89	60.7	13.5	—	110	76	56	7	100.0	—			
2 046	1 081	65.3	59.1	1 337	8.4	1 251	89.1	8.8	4	1 478	1 132	893	186	63.4	205			
26 454	13 700	58.5	50.4	15 437	9.7	13 732	89.3	11.9	3	16 764	11 459	7 997	2 106	62.5	1 848			

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
Stillwater County	3 810	8.5	3.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1 013	8.4	7.6	2.4	42.9	79.6	47.5	76.8
Absarokee division	1 129	7.0	2.1	4	4	—	331	4.8	4.8	1.8	38.0	80.1	100.0	77.0
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	505	3.0	1.4	—	—	—	207	4.8	4.8	—	53.3	78.4	—	77.6
Columbus division	1 595	8.1	3.8	1.6	1.1	1.3	409	8.3	7.3	1.5	42.6	77.1	22.2	74.9
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus town	812	7.4	4.2	1.6	.7	1.1	288	10.1	8.7	2.1	30.0	80.6	33.3	77.2
Park City division	821	12.9	6.8	2.4	1.6	2.4	185	18.9	16.8	6.5	47.2	83.5	46.2	79.3
Stillwater North division	265	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.5	—	88	—	—	—	40.0	80.8	100.0	78.9
Sweet Grass County	1 752	12.0	7.2	4.3	3.5	1.9	613	14.5	13.9	7.3	32.4	82.2	18.0	78.4
North of the Yellowstone division	421	11.4	6.7	5.2	5.2	1.0	69	11.6	11.6	—	41.7	85.8	22.7	84.0
South of the Yellowstone division	1 331	12.2	7.4	4.1	2.9	2.3	544	14.9	14.2	8.3	29.6	81.1	15.4	78.6
Big Timber city	784	11.5	4.3	1.9	1.4	1.7	381	17.3	16.3	9.2	48.9	81.8	18.2	78.9
Teton County	3 494	5.9	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	1 046	7.0	5.4	4.9	41.7	78.1	33.3	76.5
Choteau division	1 681	8.4	4.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	618	6.3	6.3	4.9	39.7	81.7	34.4	79.0
Choteau city	879	11.4	6.9	2.3	2.0	1.1	408	7.6	7.6	5.4	27.0	83.1	22.2	77.8
Dutton-Power division	775	3.0	6	1.3	.3	1.3	172	10.5	1.2	9.3	56.5	71.4	100.0	70.9
Dutton town	214	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	96	4.2	2.1	2.1	—	69.9	—	68.2
Fairfield division	1 038	4.0	2.2	5	5	—	256	6.3	6.3	2.0	40.5	77.7	—	76.6
Fairfield town	359	6.4	3.9	1.4	1.4	—	140	4.3	4.3	2.9	30.4	83.3	—	81.1
Toole County	2 895	8.4	3.8	1.9	1.5	1.8	774	11.5	9.9	7.5	41.6	80.9	20.9	78.4
South Toole division	1 971	9.1	4.5	2.2	1.7	2.2	614	9.8	8.8	6.8	35.8	85.1	24.2	81.6
Shelby city	1 575	9.5	4.7	2.5	2.1	2.5	437	13.7	12.4	9.6	33.3	88.3	24.2	84.3
Sunburst division	924	6.9	2.2	1.1	1.1	.9	160	18.1	14.4	10.0	57.8	72.1	10.0	71.8
Kevin town	104	10.6	3.8	1.9	1.9	—	22	—	—	—	63.6	79.6	—	79.4
Sunburst town	275	8.7	1.8	4	4	4	32	6.3	6.3	6.3	66.7	80.5	—	79.6
Treasure County	523	6.7	3.6	1.9	1.1	1.9	137	1.5	1.5	—	28.6	81.1	—	78.5
North Treasure division	192	7.3	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	23	—	—	—	35.7	80.3	—	78.3
South Treasure division	331	6.3	3.9	2.1	.9	2.1	114	1.8	1.8	—	23.8	81.6	—	78.7
Hysham town	197	9.6	5.6	3.6	1.5	3.6	88	2.3	2.3	—	26.3	80.3	—	76.3
Valley County	4 855	9.3	4.9	1.2	1.2	.4	1 303	8.9	7.8	4.4	34.9	79.3	19.3	75.8
Fort Peck Reservation division	651	12.6	4.9	.8	.8	—	107	6.5	6.5	3.7	43.9	76.6	100.0	72.3
Frazer CDP	177	20.3	7.3	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	25.0	78.7	—	67.8
Glasgow division	3 031	9.3	4.7	1.1	1.1	.6	885	9.6	8.9	4.4	36.5	82.4	—	79.0
Glasgow city	2 056	9.5	5.4	1.4	1.4	.7	690	9.1	8.3	5.4	28.1	82.5	—	78.4
Nashua town	197	16.2	8.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	81	12.3	12.3	—	40.6	78.2	—	73.6
Hinsdale division	455	7.0	4.8	2.4	2.4	—	129	5.4	—	5.4	31.3	74.0	36.4	71.8
Opheim division	274	9.1	9.1	.7	.7	—	86	9.3	9.3	2.3	—	65.1	—	59.6
Opheim town	77	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	—	18	11.1	11.1	11.1	—	66.7	—	66.7
South Valley division	444	7.2	3.4	1.1	1.1	—	96	9.4	7.3	5.2	28.1	76.7	40.0	73.6
Fort Peck town	208	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	41	9.8	4.9	4.9	77.8	84.9	100.0	84.5
Wheatland County	1 228	8.2	5.5	2.1	1.4	1.7	436	12.8	10.1	6.0	28.7	80.1	29.4	76.5
Harlowton division	909	9.2	5.7	2.5	1.9	2.0	380	11.6	9.5	4.7	33.3	84.6	29.4	80.8
Harlowton city	522	12.6	9.4	4.0	2.9	3.1	280	11.4	9.3	4.3	19.7	80.5	20.0	74.4
Judith Gap-Shawmut division	319	5.3	4.0	.9	—	.9	56	21.4	14.3	14.3	5.9	67.9	—	64.6
Judith Gap city	75	5.3	5.3	—	—	—	16	12.5	12.5	—	—	66.2	—	62.7
Wibaux County	661	5.9	3.0	.5	.5	—	207	18.4	18.4	5.8	30.8	73.8	—	71.6
Pine Hills-St. Phillips division	154	4.5	1.9	—	—	—	40	20.0	20.0	5.0	42.9	77.6	—	76.0
Wibaux division	507	6.3	3.4	.6	.6	—	167	18.0	18.0	6.0	28.1	72.6	—	70.2
Wibaux town	315	7.3	3.8	—	—	—	117	21.4	21.4	4.3	39.1	80.1	—	77.1
Yellowstone County	71 323	9.3	4.1	2.7	1.6	1.9	13 202	16.2	12.9	9.0	48.5	81.6	20.1	79.5
Billings division	56 060	9.2	4.2	3.0	1.6	2.2	10 947	16.5	12.9	9.5	46.4	82.0	18.0	79.7
Billings city (pt.)	50 782	9.2	4.2	3.0	1.6	2.2	10 271	16.5	12.7	9.8	46.3	82.3	17.7	79.9
Lockwood CDP	2 429	7.6	3.7	2.4	1.3	1.4	272	19.1	19.1	—	44.0	81.6	9.4	79.6
Buffalo Creek division	121	9.9	—	3.3	—	3.3	24	—	—	—	100.0	70.6	—	73.6
Huntley Project division	1 775	12.4	6.6	3.8	2.5	3.4	418	9.8	9.8	3.1	36.8	77.0	13.6	73.5
Laurel division	6 870	9.7	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	1 266	17.9	15.1	8.2	58.7	80.4	15.3	79.1
Laurel city	3 356	11.3	4.7	2.6	1.6	1.8	860	19.0	15.7	7.0	51.3	79.3	14.8	77.2
Northwest Yellowstone division	1 708	7.3	2.3	.2	.2	.1	175	12.6	12.6	6.3	66.4	76.5	50.0	75.8
Billings city (pt.)	307	3.9	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	100.0	79.7	—	80.5
Broadview town	94	5.3	2.1	—	—	—	15	26.7	26.7	—	60.0	55.1	—	55.3
Shepherd division	1 968	7.4	2.8	1.0	.9	.6	156	10.3	10.3	10.3	46.9	81.0	52.9	78.7
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Yellowstone division	2 821	8.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	.8	216	12.0	12.0	4.6	63.1	83.5	55.6	82.2
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone National Park	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Yellowstone National Park division	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0

Table 8. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Nashua town, Valley County	197	16.2	8.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	81	12.3	12.3	—	40.6	78.2	—	73.6
Neilhart town, Cascade County	19	—	—	—	—	—	22	18.2	18.2	18.2	—	52.6	—	52.6
North Browning CDP, Glacier County	850	11.3	6.4	4.8	3.4	3.5	77	11.7	11.7	7.8	40.6	71.2	31.0	69.1
Opheim town, Valley County	77	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	—	18	11.1	11.1	11.1	—	66.7	—	66.7
Orchard Homes CDP, Missoula County	6 851	9.8	4.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	1 063	19.8	18.2	9.8	51.6	81.4	18.3	79.1
Outlook town, Sheridan County	73	—	—	—	—	—	12	50.0	50.0	16.7	—	83.6	—	83.6
Pablo CDP, Lake County	744	10.1	5.5	1.1	1.1	—	97	10.3	10.3	5.2	45.3	79.1	—	76.5
Philipsburg town, Granite County	507	13.0	8.9	4.1	4.1	1.0	178	19.7	16.3	10.1	22.7	76.9	9.5	72.4
Pinesdale town, Ravalli County	200	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	50.5	—	50.5
Plains town, Sanders County	575	13.2	7.8	4.0	4.0	3	198	8.1	8.1	1.0	38.2	76.2	26.1	73.0
Plentywood city, Sheridan County	1 087	10.6	5.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	476	11.6	11.1	5.7	43.5	85.0	12.5	81.6
Plevna town, Fallon County	97	6.2	4.1	8.2	2.1	8.2	30	13.3	13.3	6.7	33.3	80.2	—	78.9
Polson city, Lake County	1 599	10.4	7.1	3.8	3.4	1.4	677	14.6	12.1	2.5	27.1	82.3	7.3	79.0
Poplar city, Roosevelt County	519	10.0	4.4	2.7	1.9	2.3	106	17.9	15.1	11.3	40.4	69.0	40.0	66.6
Pryor CDP, Big Horn County	397	11.8	11.8	36.5	1.3	35.3	18	—	—	—	—	59.4	—	53.1
Red Lodge city, Carbon County	1 039	7.6	3.8	19.4	1.9	17.9	419	38.2	16.0	33.2	46.8	83.8	30.0	81.9
Rexford town, Lincoln County	87	14.9	12.6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	15.4	64.9	—	57.5
Richey town, Dawson County	131	13.7	9.2	1.5	1.5	—	72	15.3	11.1	11.1	33.3	70.8	—	66.7
Ronan city, Lake County	832	18.5	10.3	6.0	5.3	4.4	278	28.4	27.3	9.4	39.6	81.1	18.2	76.5
Roundup city, Musselshell County	929	15.8	9.1	4.3	2.8	1.9	429	14.0	9.8	8.9	37.4	78.0	—	73.6
Ryegate town, Golden Valley County	173	18.5	5.8	—	—	—	51	29.4	29.4	21.6	56.3	84.4	—	79.2
Saco town, Phillips County	156	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	42	9.5	9.5	—	—	77.3	—	76.3
St. Ignatius town, Lake County	385	9.6	6.0	4.4	3.9	2.6	107	19.6	18.7	4.7	13.5	71.3	—	68.4
Scobey city, Daniels County	589	6.3	3.4	7	5	7	286	7.3	7.3	2.1	40.5	76.8	—	74.9
Shelby city, Toole County	1 575	9.5	4.7	2.5	2.1	2.5	437	13.7	12.4	9.6	33.3	88.3	24.2	84.3
Sheridan town, Madison County	326	6.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	144	14.6	12.5	4.9	59.1	72.4	—	72.4
Sidney city, Richland County	3 006	10.4	4.0	3.5	2.6	3.1	681	11.7	9.4	7.2	44.6	80.6	53.2	77.5
South Browning CDP, Glacier County	884	10.9	8.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	65	7.7	7.7	7.7	21.9	58.6	—	55.5
Stanford town, Judith Basin County	298	2.3	1.7	7	—	7	116	11.2	11.2	1.7	—	68.0	—	66.4
Starr School CDP, Glacier County	133	9.0	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.0	—	51.9
Stevensville town, Ravalli County	617	14.1	8.1	2.1	2.1	6	232	10.3	9.5	10.3	31.0	74.2	—	69.5
Sunburst town, Toole County	275	8.7	1.8	4	4	4	32	6.3	6.3	6.3	66.7	80.5	—	79.6
Sun Prairie CDP, Cascade County	831	20.8	10.6	4.9	4.9	2.3	20	—	—	—	45.7	80.5	—	77.1
Superior town, Mineral County	524	16.2	9.4	4.0	3.1	2.3	112	20.5	18.8	9.8	34.1	78.4	43.8	72.0
Terry town, Prairie County	314	9.2	6.1	3.2	3.2	1.3	204	11.8	10.8	4.4	27.6	81.1	20.0	78.0
Thompson Falls city, Sanders County	781	15.9	6.9	5.2	4.6	4.4	204	16.7	14.7	7.8	48.4	77.2	16.7	75.3
Three Forks town, Gallatin County	703	14.8	7.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	227	12.8	11.0	5.7	47.1	75.5	16.7	72.2
Townsend city, Broadwater County	846	14.4	6.0	3.0	1.9	2.4	306	11.8	10.8	2.9	46.7	79.7	43.8	75.5
Troy city, Lincoln County	533	15.2	7.7	1.1	1.1	—	129	16.3	14.7	10.1	42.0	69.7	50.0	65.7
Twin Bridges town, Madison County	185	14.6	3.8	—	—	—	93	21.5	19.4	7.5	70.4	86.7	—	84.3
Valier town, Pandera County	295	5.1	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	93	5.4	5.4	—	46.7	83.9	—	83.7
Virginia City town, Madison County	94	10.6	4.3	3.2	3.2	—	27	18.5	18.5	11.1	30.0	65.5	—	63.7
Walkerville city, Silver Bow County	391	11.0	6.6	3.8	3.8	1.5	115	17.4	13.9	9.6	30.2	79.3	13.3	76.3
Westby town, Sheridan County	163	10.4	5.5	8.0	4.3	3.7	53	17.0	11.3	13.2	35.3	82.2	—	80.8
West Yellowstone town, Gallatin County	693	4.5	1.6	7	4	3	62	—	—	—	58.1	90.3	—	89.3
Whitefish city, Flathead County	2 656	9.5	4.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	613	17.5	16.6	7.2	47.8	79.7	—	77.9
Whitehall town, Jefferson County	590	6.3	3.1	8	8	—	218	8.3	8.3	—	40.5	75.9	—	74.4
White Sulphur Springs city, Meagher County	549	11.1	3.8	2.0	2.0	4	203	6.4	6.4	4.4	57.4	80.1	27.3	78.6
Wibaux town, Wibaux County	315	7.3	3.8	—	—	—	117	21.4	21.4	4.3	39.1	80.1	—	77.1
Winifred town, Fergus County	86	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	63.1	—	61.6
Winnett town, Petroleum County	114	6.1	1.8	—	—	—	34	8.8	8.8	8.8	42.9	82.2	—	79.8
Wolf Point city, Roosevelt County	1 684	6.4	3.0	6.8	2.3	5.7	362	18.0	13.5	9.1	41.1	79.7	15.8	78.7
Burte-Silver Bow, Silver Bow County	20 507	12.5	6.9	4.2	2.5	2.5	5 475	18.6	13.6	11.8	34.0	78.9	14.2	74.8

* U.S. G.P.O.:1992-311-892:60290

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State	361 155	17.5	21.8	14.9	19.0	1.7	1.9	65.5	60.5	1.8
Beaverhead County	4 128	16.4	28.9	20.1	18.0	-	5.1	51.4	45.6	5.5
Big Hole Basin division	519	22.4	26.6	27.0	13.9	-	9.2	4.2	18.9	10.6
Clark Canyon-Horse Prairie division	237	29.5	18.1	27.4	16.5	-	13.9	3.0	3.0	15.2
Dillon division	3 050	14.5	27.7	18.6	19.9	-	3.3	61.7	58.1	3.7
Dillon city	1 804	9.9	37.0	22.5	17.8	-	4.1	91.6	93.0	4.4
Lima-Centennial Valley division	322	14.6	52.2	17.4	8.4	-	8.7	64.9	2.5	7.8
Lima town	176	10.8	55.1	11.4	10.8	-	5.1	98.3	.6	3.4
Big Horn County	4 304	21.0	18.0	12.3	15.3	-	2.8	55.3	55.8	1.7
Crow Reservation division	2 113	24.1	11.5	10.8	13.6	-	3.3	39.4	41.3	1.6
Crow Agency CDP	327	15.9	6.7	4.9	20.5	-	2.8	92.0	91.1	-
Lodge Gross town	177	35.0	31.6	19.8	11.9	-	-	100.0	96.6	-
Pryor CDP	185	40.5	-	8.1	13.5	-	-	47.6	47.6	-
Hardin division	1 725	16.3	26.4	16.1	14.8	-	2.1	77.7	76.3	1.0
Hardin city	1 303	13.7	22.6	20.1	14.5	-	-	97.5	98.2	.4
Northern Cheyenne division	384	26.8	12.5	5.5	19.5	-	3.9	54.4	55.5	5.7
Busby CDP	182	25.8	8.8	8.2	6.0	-	8.2	74.2	74.2	-
Muddy CDP	124	41.9	21.8	-	32.3	-	-	52.4	52.4	6.5
Tongue River division	82	8.5	32.9	-	48.8	-	-	-	-	-
Blaine County	2 930	17.3	29.8	12.5	20.7	-	2.2	60.3	58.4	1.9
Chinook division	1 443	11.2	40.3	14.5	20.1	-	1.5	60.3	55.1	1.5
Chinook city	794	8.9	39.7	18.0	18.4	-	.8	99.6	99.1	-
Fort Belknap division	763	31.3	3.0	8.9	20.8	-	2.4	62.5	60.3	1.3
Fort Belknap CDP	161	6.8	5.6	11.2	21.7	-	-	97.5	96.3	-
Hays CDP	123	48.0	5.7	10.6	16.3	-	-	61.8	55.3	-
Harlem division	724	14.8	37.3	12.2	21.7	-	3.3	58.1	63.1	3.6
Harlem city	398	13.3	34.7	12.8	20.1	-	1.3	99.5	99.2	1.0
Broadwater County	1 593	21.7	21.5	17.0	18.2	.3	5.3	47.6	45.9	3.5
Townsend East division	1 200	20.2	22.6	17.1	16.6	.3	3.9	63.3	60.9	1.7
Townsend city (pt.)	749	16.6	25.1	15.2	13.8	.5	.3	97.1	96.5	-
Townsend West division	393	26.2	18.3	16.8	23.2	-	9.4	-	-	8.9
Townsend city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon County	4 828	18.9	39.5	14.2	15.8	.9	2.9	49.9	50.8	3.2
Carbon East division	294	18.0	36.1	10.5	18.0	-	10.5	4.4	2.4	12.2
Fromberg-Bridger division	799	12.6	38.9	10.3	16.6	-	.6	70.6	71.3	1.9
Bridger town	342	8.8	34.8	16.7	16.1	-	1.5	97.7	96.8	4.4
Fromberg town	210	9.5	48.1	7.1	7.1	-	-	95.2	95.7	-
Joliet division	845	17.5	30.3	6.5	17.5	-	.7	33.8	38.3	.5
Joliet town	264	8.0	34.8	8.3	12.1	-	.8	100.0	98.9	-
Red Lodge division	2 429	20.7	44.9	19.4	14.6	1.8	3.6	58.6	59.4	3.8
Bearcreek town	25	-	76.0	16.0	20.0	-	8.0	100.0	92.0	-
Red Lodge city	1 248	7.8	64.9	26.4	11.9	1.9	.6	96.3	97.9	1.2
Roberts division	461	23.0	31.5	10.0	15.6	-	2.0	26.7	24.1	1.1
Carter County	816	7.8	30.6	9.8	14.5	-	7.0	38.1	35.0	6.3
Ekalaka division	503	7.8	32.8	9.9	12.7	-	5.6	61.6	55.9	4.4
Ekalaka town	291	4.1	31.6	11.7	5.8	-	2.4	100.0	95.2	2.4
Little Missouri division	313	8.0	27.2	9.6	17.3	-	9.3	.3	1.6	9.3
Cascade County	33 063	9.3	19.3	15.3	20.4	1.6	1.5	85.4	82.4	1.1
Belt division	861	18.2	39.1	15.1	18.4	.8	-	37.9	36.2	-
Belt city	291	11.7	47.4	20.3	8.2	2.4	-	99.0	97.6	-
Cascade division	946	23.2	22.6	19.1	14.1	-	8.2	35.9	35.6	5.5
Cascade town	343	14.3	32.1	17.2	10.5	-	-	99.1	97.7	.6
Eden-Stockett division	587	9.4	51.8	8.5	11.8	-	4.9	39.9	-	2.2
Great Falls division	28 362	7.9	17.9	15.7	21.2	1.9	.8	93.4	91.7	.5
Great Falls city (pt.)	24 153	7.2	20.1	17.6	21.7	2.1	.9	99.3	99.0	.5
Malmstrom AFB CDP	1 496	4.9	-	1.3	15.0	1.3	-	99.6	98.5	-
Great Falls North division	801	23.8	7.6	2.0	22.1	-	2.1	57.8	38.7	2.1
Great Falls city (pt.)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-
Sun Prairie CDP	451	23.3	-	-	24.2	-	-	86.9	67.8	-
Monarch-Neihart division	448	19.2	43.1	31.7	4.5	-	27.2	20.3	1.6	20.5
Neihart town	132	11.4	35.6	34.1	5.3	-	25.8	60.6	-	21.2
Sun River Valley division	1 058	13.4	19.9	8.9	16.4	-	2.9	28.7	24.9	3.8
Chouteau County	2 668	12.0	31.9	11.2	22.6	.2	2.2	72.6	51.0	2.8
Big Sandy division	845	13.1	27.3	10.1	26.4	.6	1.4	69.5	45.6	3.1
Big Sandy town	372	13.4	28.0	12.9	28.0	1.3	1.9	99.5	100.0	1.3
Fort Benton division	1 307	11.8	33.1	12.7	19.7	-	3.4	77.4	58.0	3.1
Fort Benton city	734	12.0	36.0	13.9	18.8	-	.1	99.0	98.9	2.0
Geraldine division	516	10.9	36.0	9.3	23.6	-	.6	65.7	42.1	1.4
Geraldine town	137	22.6	31.4	10.9	17.5	-	-	100.0	100.0	-
Custer County	5 405	7.9	28.3	15.8	19.6	1.0	1.3	77.3	80.2	1.9
Miles City division	4 860	6.5	28.8	15.8	20.2	1.1	1.2	86.0	89.2	1.7
Miles City city	4 006	5.9	32.3	17.4	21.5	1.4	1.1	97.8	97.8	1.8
Mizzpah-Pumpkin division	226	26.1	28.3	24.3	2.2	-	-	-	-	4.9
North Custer division	137	13.1	13.9	10.2	18.2	-	4.4	-	-	-
Shirley-Ismay division	182	19.8	24.7	9.9	24.7	-	1.6	-	-	2.7
Ismay town	23	-	30.4	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daniels County	1 220	10.6	45.6	10.0	23.6	-	3.0	57.6	57.5	3.3
Daniels North division	1 173	11.0	46.4	10.4	22.6	-	3.1	59.9	59.8	3.4
Flaxville town	43	11.6	53.5	16.3	20.9	-	-	100.0	100.0	-
Scobey city	638	11.8	39.8	16.3	16.8	-	1.1	98.9	98.3	.8
Fort Peck Reservation division	47	-	25.5	-	48.9	-	-	-	-	-
Dawson County	4 487	10.9	25.5	9.8	23.8	-	1.1	66.9	73.0	2.0
Dawson North division	684	8.6	34.5	8.3	24.3	-	5.7	26.0	26.8	7.6
Richey town	179	8.4	48.0	17.9	10.1	-	3.4	96.6	95.5	3.4
Glendive division	3 803	11.3	23.8	10.0	23.7	-	.3	74.2	81.3	1.0
Glendive city	2 391	8.3	32.8	14.7	23.4	-	.3	99.0	100.0	.8
Deer Lodge County	4 830	2.2	51.7	20.7	13.8	-	2.1	72.0	70.5	1.8
Anaconda division	4 303	1.1	55.4	20.9	14.7	-	2.2	79.4	77.9	1.9
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (pt.)	4 303	1.1	55.4	20.9	14.7	-	2.2	79.4	77.9	1.9
Deer Lodge Valley division	527	11.0	20.9	19.2	6.5	-	1.1	11.8	10.1	1.1
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (pt.)	527	11.0	20.9	19.2	6.5	-	1.1	11.8	10.1	1.1

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Percent				
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
Fallon County	1 525	9.8	38.6	11.5	22.4	.3	1.1	73.8	70.2	2.6
Baker division	1 303	9.9	35.8	12.4	22.2	.3	.6	79.7	75.9	2.7
Baker city	966	9.3	36.4	15.3	23.7	.4	.2	100.0	99.8	3.0
Plevna division	222	9.0	54.5	6.8	23.4	—	4.1	39.2	36.9	1.8
Plevna town	90	8.9	65.6	12.2	14.4	—	—	96.7	91.1	1.1
Fergus County	5 732	10.2	39.6	13.1	17.6	.6	1.8	65.0	59.9	1.4
Denton division	376	8.0	48.1	5.3	30.9	—	.5	50.5	43.9	.8
Denton town	169	7.7	42.0	5.3	21.3	—	—	100.0	95.9	.6
Gross Range division	374	20.6	36.9	17.6	9.4	—	5.6	41.2	41.7	4.8
Gross Range town	91	14.3	40.7	30.8	2.2	—	5.5	91.2	91.2	5.5
Hanover division	290	6.6	39.3	5.2	35.2	—	1.0	—	1.7	—
Lewistown division	4 288	9.3	39.7	13.9	16.2	.8	.5	75.0	69.1	—
Lewistown city	2 867	8.4	39.8	15.5	14.7	—	.7	98.4	95.4	—
Moore town	94	9.6	73.4	2.1	17.0	—	—	93.6	86.2	—
Roy division	201	17.4	33.3	9.0	10.0	—	12.9	32.3	26.4	15.9
Winifred division	203	12.3	34.0	17.7	19.2	—	14.8	48.8	45.8	13.3
Winifred town	87	4.6	46.0	13.8	11.5	—	4.6	95.4	90.8	4.6
Flathead County	26 979	26.2	12.6	14.3	16.2	2.1	1.6	54.7	39.6	1.2
Bad Rock-Columbia Heights division	1 209	29.6	8.7	4.9	15.1	—	1.7	6.5	2.0	1.0
Columbia Falls division	2 618	24.6	5.3	15.1	13.7	—	1.5	55.5	48.3	.5
Columbia Falls city	1 204	17.5	6.2	12.2	19.1	—	—	96.9	92.4	—
Creston-Bigfork division	2 394	38.8	8.0	10.2	17.6	5.0	1.2	22.3	17.4	1.5
Glacier National Park division	109	11.9	29.4	16.5	11.9	—	—	29.4	34.9	—
Kalispell division	11 251	21.1	15.2	14.7	19.4	1.3	.7	75.5	53.0	.5
Evergreen CDP	1 635	8.8	3.1	8.0	10.2	—	—	85.0	12.7	—
Kalispell city	5 537	14.0	25.6	22.3	16.9	1.9	.7	98.6	94.5	.4
Kalispell Northwest division	1 115	33.8	10.3	17.3	17.3	—	4.1	3.1	—	3.0
Kalispell Southwest division	728	42.9	5.4	25.0	11.0	—	10.4	.8	.8	8.4
Lower Valley-Somers division	1 481	22.7	23.0	9.5	15.7	.9	.4	39.2	31.7	—
South Fork division	1 310	28.2	5.1	26.1	9.4	—	7.3	34.7	1.8	7.6
Whitefish division	4 764	28.2	13.9	13.1	12.4	5.9	1.2	64.7	52.4	.5
Whitefish city	2 259	20.3	24.3	15.7	9.1	1.4	—	97.0	91.5	—
Gallatin County	21 350	26.4	17.5	14.9	19.4	5.1	1.0	60.3	62.4	1.0
Belgrade division	3 464	44.4	12.0	6.3	22.7	.8	.7	40.8	39.9	.7
Belgrade city	1 290	36.0	14.9	6.2	22.6	—	.2	96.4	96.3	.2
Bozeman division	12 483	22.1	18.9	16.3	19.9	5.3	.5	75.8	76.0	.6
Bozeman city	9 117	19.1	22.8	19.7	17.3	7.2	.2	96.2	96.8	.1
Gallatin Gateway division	1 161	30.0	13.3	15.3	17.8	—	3.1	3.2	.5	3.1
Manhattan division	1 240	16.5	27.4	5.9	28.7	—	.3	36.5	52.3	.3
Manhattan town	405	9.9	37.3	11.6	18.5	—	.5	98.8	97.8	.5
Three Forks division	918	13.3	32.7	10.5	14.8	—	.3	60.8	67.9	.5
Three Forks town	549	14.2	31.5	13.3	14.2	—	—	95.3	98.7	.4
West Yellowstone division	2 084	31.9	7.9	27.5	8.0	19.3	3.7	45.5	56.2	3.9
West Yellowstone town	687	29.7	11.1	35.8	5.4	4.5	—	53.1	92.4	2.9
Garfield County	924	13.4	28.8	15.3	15.9	—	3.9	26.8	29.7	3.6
North Garfield division	719	11.3	32.7	16.8	12.9	—	4.2	34.5	38.1	4.5
Jordan town	258	13.2	32.9	15.5	11.2	—	.8	92.2	97.7	.8
South Garfield division	205	21.0	15.1	9.8	26.3	—	2.9	—	—	.5
Glacier County	4 797	23.3	18.7	17.6	18.8	.6	—	75.2	70.0	1.9
Blackfeet division	2 780	31.2	13.3	16.1	16.6	—	4.9	65.0	62.7	2.8
Browning town	421	17.8	30.4	20.0	8.1	—	1.9	100.0	99.5	1.4
East Glacier Park Village CDP	212	26.4	16.0	25.9	8.0	—	—	100.0	94.3	—
North Browning CDP	485	39.4	6.8	13.0	17.3	—	1.2	94.4	92.2	—
South Browning CDP	493	16.6	7.9	18.5	20.7	—	2.4	97.6	95.5	1.2
Starr School CDP	72	47.2	—	—	22.2	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Cut Bank division	1 894	11.8	26.9	16.2	23.2	1.6	.7	92.9	82.8	.7
Cut Bank city	1 532	8.9	28.9	18.5	21.0	2.0	.8	100.0	99.3	.8
Glacier National Park division	123	21.1	16.3	73.2	—	—	3.3	32.5	38.2	—
Golden Valley County	432	13.2	45.8	5.3	22.2	—	3.5	25.5	47.9	—
Lavina division	217	13.8	36.9	2.8	30.0	—	2.8	3.7	34.6	—
Lavina town	82	8.5	50.0	6.1	15.9	—	—	7.3	72.0	—
Ryegate division	215	12.6	54.9	7.9	14.4	—	4.2	47.4	61.4	—
Ryegate town	130	12.3	49.2	13.1	10.8	—	1.5	72.3	93.1	—
Granite County	1 924	19.0	32.6	27.1	14.2	—	7.1	32.2	37.3	4.5
Drummond division	640	27.5	30.3	25.3	16.4	—	7.2	3.1	23.8	3.0
Drummond town	154	16.9	33.8	34.4	7.1	—	5.2	13.0	79.9	5.8
Phillipsburg division	1 284	14.7	33.7	28.0	13.1	—	7.0	46.7	44.1	5.2
Phillipsburg town	487	8.8	46.8	18.7	13.8	—	.4	99.0	99.0	.4
Hill County	7 345	12.4	21.6	15.4	22.9	.2	2.1	73.9	75.8	2.5
Gilford division	426	13.4	32.9	4.2	25.8	—	4.9	72.5	41.1	3.5
Hingham town	69	—	53.6	13.0	17.4	—	5.8	94.2	89.9	5.8
Havre division	5 615	10.9	20.0	17.3	22.3	.3	1.0	79.9	88.4	1.6
Havre city	4 335	8.6	20.6	19.4	23.1	.3	—	99.3	99.3	.5
Havre North CDP	502	12.5	23.1	8.0	10.8	—	—	6.6	78.5	2.2
Rocky Bay division	603	27.4	7.5	13.9	16.3	—	9.8	36.0	25.4	9.1
Rudyard division	427	7.3	43.8	7.5	32.8	—	4.4	71.7	49.4	5.2
Wild Horse Lake division	274	15.7	32.5	8.4	28.5	—	—	39.8	23.4	—
Jefferson County	3 302	25.1	24.4	12.9	18.0	.3	3.4	46.1	36.2	3.1
Boulder division	2 131	26.5	21.5	12.7	18.7	—	3.5	47.0	32.0	3.1
Boulder town	521	7.9	28.4	18.2	12.5	—	—	99.6	99.6	.4
Whitehall division	1 171	22.5	29.6	13.2	16.9	.9	3.2	44.6	43.8	3.2
Whitehall town	502	8.2	33.1	19.9	18.1	2.2	1.2	99.6	98.6	.8
Judith Basin County	1 346	12.6	47.2	16.7	18.9	—	12.6	22.4	31.9	12.3
Geyser division	291	10.0	46.4	22.3	15.8	—	15.8	12.4	11.3	12.7
Hobson division	556	16.4	48.9	14.4	20.0	—	16.0	.4	21.2	16.0
Hobson town	119	22.7	47.9	8.4	13.4	—	5.0	1.7	95.0	5.0
Stanford division	499	10.0	45.7	16.0	19.4	—	7.0	52.7	55.7	8.0
Stanford town	265	10.2	37.7	19.2	15.5	—	—	97.7	100.0	—
Lake County	10 972	22.7	14.2	15.7	19.1	.4	2.5	39.6	29.7	2.1
Big Fork-Swan River division	1 821	19.0	14.9	22.7	19.6	—	6.2	15.2	.3	4.2
Charlo division	520	11.9	26.7	8.3	23.8	2.3	3.8	25.8	21.7	3.5
Charlo CDP	161	6.2	13.0	7.5	13.7	—	—	83.2	70.2	—
Polson division	4 916	24.3	11.1	15.2	17.8	.5	1.6	42.8	33.7	1.7
Finley Point CDP	533	17.4	5.3	28.1	8.1	—	3.6	2.3	1.1	5.6
Polson city	1 561	23.8	18.6	18.7	14.4	1.5	—	98.1	97.8	—

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Lake County—Con.										
Ronan division	2 285	24.9	16.8	14.0	19.5	—	1.8	60.1	46.9	1.5
Kicking Horse CDP	16	37.5	12.5	—	43.8	—	—	—	—	—
Pablo CDP	499	27.1	9.2	15.0	15.4	—	1.4	60.1	44.9	—
Ronan city	715	18.6	21.1	19.3	9.7	—	1.1	99.2	97.9	1.7
St. Ignatius division	1 430	22.3	15.0	13.8	20.9	.8	1.7	31.7	28.3	1.5
Arlee CDP	208	19.7	8.7	3.8	16.3	—	—	19.7	14.9	—
St. Ignatius town	342	11.7	24.3	20.2	16.4	3.5	.9	93.3	88.9	1.8
Lewis and Clark County	21 412	17.4	22.1	14.6	21.3	1.0	1.1	60.8	63.0	1.0
Augusta division	527	22.2	42.9	26.8	15.0	—	2.3	—	39.7	4.7
Helena division	17 906	16.5	22.9	14.0	22.8	1.2	.4	72.2	71.5	.3
East Helena town	644	7.9	35.7	9.0	23.4	—	.3	94.9	97.4	—
Helena city	10 946	11.4	31.3	19.6	22.3	1.9	.2	98.5	98.9	.3
Helena Valley Northeast CDP (pt.)	405	48.4	14.6	2.0	27.2	—	1.5	28.6	34.6	—
Helena Valley Northwest CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helena Valley Southeast CDP	1 643	28.6	1.3	2.9	17.0	—	.4	36.4	29.5	.4
Helena Valley West Central CDP	2 281	22.6	3.2	3.2	31.8	—	.3	18.5	20.3	—
Helena West Side CDP	779	7.4	26.7	8.3	12.6	—	.8	46.6	28.4	.8
Lincoln division	1 756	25.2	13.2	17.9	13.6	—	5.9	2.2	23.9	4.1
Helena Valley Northwest CDP (pt.)	423	28.4	2.1	3.1	31.4	—	—	6.4	—	—
Wolf Creek division	1 223	17.7	15.1	13.3	13.6	—	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3
Helena Valley Northeast CDP (pt.)	192	18.8	5.7	2.1	6.3	—	—	8.3	—	—
Liberty County	1 007	12.3	31.5	10.6	24.6	—	5.0	65.7	56.4	4.8
Chester division	796	12.3	30.8	11.3	25.1	—	4.3	66.3	57.8	4.0
Chester town	470	7.4	25.3	13.6	19.8	—	4.9	100.0	97.7	4.7
Joplin division	211	12.3	34.1	8.1	22.7	—	7.6	63.5	51.2	7.6
Lincoln County	8 002	21.8	14.7	16.7	15.4	1.0	4.0	42.2	24.3	3.9
Eureka division	2 050	28.9	19.5	18.6	14.9	3.9	8.3	38.1	31.0	8.4
Eureka town	480	12.9	34.2	16.3	10.6	2.5	.6	97.5	89.8	1.5
Rexford town	59	5.1	6.8	10.2	8.5	—	—	96.6	96.6	—
Libby division	4 448	16.6	11.1	14.8	15.1	—	1.7	44.9	28.7	2.0
Libby city	1 168	10.3	28.6	20.5	15.8	—	—	96.7	96.0	1.5
Troy division	1 504	27.5	19.1	19.8	17.2	—	5.1	40.1	1.8	3.3
Troy city	421	11.9	28.7	15.2	11.2	—	.7	98.3	1.2	—
McCone County	1 161	8.4	24.9	7.6	26.5	—	3.1	35.0	33.9	5.6
Circle division	725	8.0	24.8	8.8	28.8	—	2.1	55.3	53.7	5.9
Circle town	396	5.8	21.2	10.9	27.8	—	—	99.5	98.2	3.5
North McCone division	436	9.2	25.0	5.5	22.7	—	4.8	1.1	1.1	5.0
Madison County	3 902	23.3	24.8	20.9	13.3	9.5	3.3	37.9	38.7	2.3
Harrison division	502	20.9	30.1	5.4	16.5	—	3.8	.8	3.0	5.0
Madison Valley division	1 529	30.9	19.3	27.3	11.4	24.3	3.4	51.3	51.0	1.5
Ennis town	397	24.7	36.0	18.1	10.6	—	.8	95.2	97.2	1.3
Sheridan division	807	20.7	23.8	12.8	16.7	—	3.3	37.5	41.1	1.7
Sheridan town	338	21.0	34.9	13.0	10.9	—	2.7	86.7	95.3	—
Twin Bridges division	781	15.1	29.7	20.0	10.6	—	2.0	31.8	31.8	2.0
Twin Bridges town	242	12.0	49.2	22.3	5.0	—	—	96.7	96.7	—
Virginia City division	283	17.0	34.3	39.6	15.9	—	4.6	49.1	48.4	4.6
Virginia City town	118	15.3	59.3	21.2	24.6	—	—	83.1	81.4	—
Meagher County	1 259	13.0	34.5	27.2	14.1	—	16.8	46.1	38.0	14.5
Martinsdale-Ringling division	364	6.6	50.0	33.2	11.3	—	23.4	21.2	2.5	22.0
White Sulphur Springs division	895	15.6	28.2	24.7	15.2	—	14.2	56.2	52.5	11.5
White Sulphur Springs city	514	12.1	30.5	17.7	14.8	—	2.5	96.5	90.7	2.3
Mineral County	1 635	17.7	16.0	22.9	12.2	—	7.8	33.1	31.9	6.5
Alberton division	261	13.4	34.5	19.5	8.0	—	8.0	52.1	52.1	4.6
Alberton town	143	7.7	51.0	9.8	7.0	—	—	93.7	93.0	—
Superior division	815	20.9	13.0	17.2	11.7	—	4.2	46.3	45.5	3.2
Superior town	388	15.7	21.4	19.1	12.6	—	—	96.4	94.8	—
West End division	559	15.0	11.8	32.7	14.8	—	13.1	5.0	2.7	12.3
Missoula County	33 466	16.5	15.4	17.4	18.0	.9	.9	69.7	54.0	.7
Frenchtown-Evaro division	1 713	26.6	7.2	10.2	19.1	—	1.1	4.7	1.9	2.5
Lolo division	2 066	34.0	1.7	4.4	19.5	—	1.1	33.0	31.3	—
Lolo CDP	953	26.0	2.3	6.1	19.3	—	—	63.1	64.0	—
Missoula division	27 727	13.1	17.4	19.2	17.9	1.1	.8	79.1	62.7	.7
Bonner-West Riverside CDP	720	4.0	29.0	13.9	5.7	—	—	23.9	7.2	—
Missoula city	18 488	11.1	22.2	24.4	17.0	1.4	.9	96.8	84.5	.8
Orchard Homes CDP	4 339	12.9	7.3	10.9	18.5	—	.3	47.4	23.3	.1
Seeley Lake-Blackfoot Valley division	1 960	37.1	8.4	11.9	17.1	—	2.7	32.6	1.1	1.1
Musselshell County	2 183	17.2	34.4	14.6	14.6	.3	3.7	55.3	51.6	3.3
Klein division	544	31.1	24.6	12.9	14.7	—	4.4	8.6	8.6	4.4
Melstone division	283	14.8	21.2	10.6	21.9	—	8.8	48.4	30.0	8.8
Melstone town	90	20.0	22.2	—	25.6	—	—	91.1	91.1	—
Roundup division	1 356	12.2	41.0	16.1	13.1	.5	2.4	75.4	73.3	1.8
Roundup city	1 004	8.6	43.1	17.9	12.0	.7	—	99.7	98.8	.2
Park County	6 926	15.1	31.4	16.7	17.0	.5	2.5	59.0	52.0	2.0
Gardiner-Cooke division	941	15.2	11.2	29.3	8.3	—	2.3	42.6	40.7	—
Shields Valley division	727	21.9	40.3	4.7	21.0	—	6.3	32.3	—	6.7
Clyde Park town	139	6.5	49.6	6.5	9.4	—	1.4	94.2	—	1.4
Upper Yellowstone Valley division	5 258	14.1	33.8	16.1	18.0	.6	2.0	65.7	61.2	1.7
Livingston city	3 137	4.8	45.1	18.2	18.3	1.1	—	99.4	97.5	.2
Petroleum County	293	12.6	35.8	10.9	11.9	—	9.9	34.5	32.4	7.8
Winnett North division	84	14.3	17.9	7.1	15.5	—	19.0	—	—	16.7
Winnett town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnett South division	209	12.0	43.1	12.4	10.5	—	6.2	48.3	45.5	4.3
Winnett town (pt.)	111	7.2	64.0	9.0	9.9	—	7.2	91.0	85.6	4.5
Phillips County	2 765	17.1	35.4	18.4	19.3	.1	8.0	58.3	53.9	7.6
Belknap division	80	26.3	20.0	17.5	23.8	—	11.3	—	—	6.3
Malta division	2 104	15.6	34.5	14.6	19.4	.2	2.9	71.4	68.1	2.8
Dodson town	75	10.7	49.3	6.7	10.7	—	8.0	100.0	97.3	10.7
Malta city	1 144	17.6	28.8	16.6	18.8	.3	.6	99.1	99.0	.8
Saco town	146	5.5	63.0	11.0	20.5	—	—	97.3	95.9	2.1
Phillips South division	296	23.0	31.4	48.6	7.4	—	30.4	32.4	11.1	26.7
Whitewater division	285	19.3	51.2	15.4	29.5	—	21.8	4.6	8.8	24.2

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Pondera County	2 618	9.3	30.4	10.3	22.7	1.3	1.8	75.6	65.1	.7
Blackfeet East division	34	—	29.4	32.4	20.6	—	23.5	—	—	23.5
Blackfeet West division	159	18.9	8.2	8.8	25.8	—	11.9	52.2	48.4	—
Heart Butte CDP	119	25.2	5.0	11.8	22.7	—	5.9	69.7	64.7	—
Conrad division	1 880	9.8	28.9	9.9	22.0	1.9	1.0	86.4	72.6	.4
Conrad city	1 267	12.3	25.1	13.0	17.7	2.8	1.1	100.0	100.0	—
Valley-Dupuyer division	545	5.5	42.2	10.6	24.4	—	.4	50.1	48.4	.7
Valley town	260	5.0	49.2	16.5	17.3	—	.8	99.6	99.6	.8
Powder River County	1 096	18.0	23.3	10.9	16.5	—	7.2	28.3	28.2	7.8
Broodax division	547	16.8	20.1	10.6	17.2	—	3.1	51.4	51.7	4.2
Broodax town	287	15.7	16.7	13.2	15.7	—	—	97.9	98.6	—
East Powder River division	304	21.7	21.1	9.5	16.8	—	7.9	6.3	6.6	6.9
Otter division	245	15.9	33.1	13.5	14.7	—	15.5	4.1	2.4	16.7
Powell County	2 835	11.0	31.9	14.9	14.6	—	1.9	59.5	58.1	1.8
Avon-Elliston division	457	17.7	31.1	6.1	11.2	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Lodge division	1 990	8.8	31.9	14.8	15.8	—	1.4	84.8	82.8	1.1
Deer Lodge city	1 636	4.8	33.4	16.3	14.1	—	.9	98.5	96.1	.8
Helmville division	388	14.2	33.0	26.0	12.6	—	6.4	—	—	7.7
Prairie County	749	8.0	39.8	10.1	22.4	—	2.7	12.1	61.9	2.3
Terry North division	101	13.9	22.8	2.0	31.7	—	2.0	—	—	2.0
Terry South division	648	7.1	42.4	11.4	21.0	—	2.8	14.0	71.6	2.3
Terry town	401	7.7	44.6	17.2	16.0	—	3.0	17.2	96.5	2.5
Ravalli County	11 099	23.9	20.9	14.1	13.7	.1	2.9	23.6	24.5	2.8
Darby division	777	23.0	16.7	16.2	10.6	—	2.1	35.6	35.3	3.1
Darby town	293	7.8	31.1	21.2	4.1	—	—	92.2	91.8	—
Hamilton division	5 648	18.9	23.8	12.4	13.0	.2	1.2	31.2	30.4	1.3
Hamilton city	1 476	6.6	36.1	25.4	4.8	.6	—	87.8	96.7	1.2
Pinesdale town	93	19.4	3.2	21.5	39.8	—	—	80.6	2.2	—
Stevensville division	3 041	33.4	20.6	9.7	19.5	—	1.7	19.1	16.9	1.6
Stevensville town	512	15.8	36.7	12.1	12.5	—	.2	98.4	97.7	.2
Sula-Edwards division	801	22.1	11.0	43.1	5.0	—	22.7	—	—	20.0
Victor division	832	25.7	16.2	11.9	9.1	—	.5	—	25.5	.5
Richland County	4 825	18.5	20.3	8.5	23.8	.8	1.8	56.6	61.5	2.9
Fairview division	820	12.0	21.1	7.3	23.3	—	1.2	47.1	51.8	2.0
Fairview city	441	14.7	24.7	12.5	18.4	—	.7	87.5	95.9	.7
Lambert division	278	13.3	32.7	4.3	26.6	—	—	15.8	12.6	—
Savage-Crane division	578	14.7	24.4	6.9	18.3	—	6.1	3.8	25.6	10.9
Sidney division	3 149	21.3	18.2	9.5	24.7	1.3	1.3	72.4	74.9	1.9
Sidney city	2 363	17.8	20.7	10.8	26.1	1.7	.8	89.0	97.1	1.3
Roosevelt County	4 265	20.6	24.0	10.2	22.6	.2	.9	75.3	74.4	.8
East Roosevelt division	869	14.2	43.0	9.6	20.0	.9	1.5	72.4	70.1	1.4
Bainville town	96	25.0	51.0	15.6	15.6	—	5.2	100.0	93.8	7.3
Culbertson town	361	14.7	34.1	13.3	20.5	—	1.4	100.0	100.0	—
Froid town	143	9.1	49.7	1.4	11.2	5.6	—	100.0	100.0	—
Fort Peck Reservation division	3 396	22.3	19.1	10.3	23.3	—	.7	76.0	75.6	.6
Brockton town	103	25.2	16.5	1.9	15.5	—	—	100.0	98.1	—
Poplar city	386	6.7	25.6	13.7	13.5	—	.5	100.0	100.0	1.0
Wolf Point city	1 236	12.5	22.0	15.6	24.5	—	—	100.0	99.4	—
Rosebud County	4 251	31.5	13.4	8.2	14.4	.4	1.3	69.7	70.1	1.4
Ashland division	239	29.3	35.1	7.1	9.2	—	—	59.0	61.9	5.0
Ashland CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forsyth division	1 254	23.6	20.7	11.4	17.9	1.3	—	84.2	83.3	.6
Forsyth city	981	20.5	23.4	14.6	16.7	—	—	99.2	98.1	.7
Northern Cheyenne division	903	38.5	3.7	5.8	12.8	—	3.5	62.3	61.8	.9
Ashland CDP (pt.)	149	37.6	—	—	—	—	11.4	71.1	71.1	—
Lame Deer CDP	603	34.8	5.5	8.6	12.8	—	2.5	73.0	72.1	1.3
North of the Yellowstone division	383	23.5	11.2	5.7	9.1	—	—	5.0	—	5.7
Rosebud division	1 472	36.5	10.3	7.8	14.7	—	1.6	80.6	83.4	.7
Colstrip CDP	1 192	40.7	5.0	8.4	14.5	—	.7	99.5	98.7	—
Sanders County	4 335	22.9	20.1	18.8	13.0	.2	4.4	44.4	26.5	2.8
Flathead division	952	16.3	31.5	24.3	11.3	—	2.5	55.8	54.1	2.5
Hot Springs town	377	13.8	45.9	37.9	5.6	—	1.9	95.2	95.0	1.9
Plains division	1 249	21.7	25.0	15.8	13.5	.8	6.0	47.8	38.5	3.1
Plains town	476	10.7	35.1	15.5	12.8	—	—	97.9	97.5	1.7
Thompson Falls-West End division	2 134	26.6	12.2	18.1	13.4	—	4.2	37.3	7.2	2.8
Thompson Falls city	582	14.6	20.8	13.7	14.3	—	.3	100.0	24.7	.3
Sheridan County	2 417	15.0	35.6	10.6	23.1	.4	1.1	63.7	63.7	1.1
Fort Peck Reservation division	82	—	62.2	—	26.8	—	—	—	26.8	—
Medicine Lake division	477	16.8	43.0	4.8	25.2	—	2.9	42.3	40.5	2.9
Medicine Lake town	192	23.4	42.2	12.0	20.3	—	—	100.0	97.9	—
Plentywood division	1 594	15.4	30.4	12.6	22.7	.6	.3	75.7	74.7	.7
Outlook town	53	13.2	50.9	5.7	9.4	—	—	86.8	90.6	—
Plentywood city	1 102	14.2	25.0	15.6	21.1	.8	.2	99.0	98.9	.7
Westby division	264	14.4	45.5	11.7	20.8	—	2.7	50.0	51.1	.8
Westby town	135	13.3	36.3	19.3	10.4	—	1.5	94.8	98.5	1.5
Silver Bow County	15 474	5.1	47.2	19.2	15.8	.5	.9	91.6	92.3	.7
Butte division	15 072	4.8	47.1	19.3	15.7	.5	.8	93.7	94.3	.7
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	14 772	4.8	46.3	19.4	15.8	.5	.8	93.6	94.2	.7
Walkerville city	300	2.7	90.0	14.0	10.7	—	1.0	98.3	97.3	1.0
Silver Bow Northwest division	172	18.0	39.0	—	30.8	—	—	32.0	35.5	—
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	172	18.0	39.0	—	30.8	—	—	32.0	35.5	—
Silver Bow South division	230	15.2	58.7	31.7	7.0	—	8.3	—	—	—
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	230	15.2	58.7	31.7	7.0	—	8.3	—	—	—
Stillwater County	3 291	22.3	26.5	16.0	15.9	1.2	3.5	38.9	43.1	3.0
Absarokee division	1 204	20.8	27.5	20.9	11.9	2.5	5.8	43.3	37.6	3.6
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	457	26.5	28.0	14.4	14.0	6.6	—	93.9	87.5	—
Columbus division	1 282	26.2	21.5	12.7	20.1	.8	3.3	56.5	54.9	2.3
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	19	68.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3
Columbus town	681	20.6	23.8	14.5	19.8	1.5	.9	100.0	99.1	.9
Park City division	569	23.4	27.1	12.1	13.4	—	—	1.1	46.2	1.9
Stillwater North division	236	5.9	47.0	18.2	19.5	—	1.7	11.9	—	6.4
Sweet Grass County	1 639	13.5	37.0	17.3	21.0	.4	3.2	48.9	47.2	3.4
North of the Yellowstone division	333	24.6	30.6	12.6	27.6	—	1.2	1.8	—	1.2
South of the Yellowstone division	1 306	10.6	38.6	18.5	19.3	.5	3.7	60.9	59.3	4.0
Big Timber city	771	6.4	47.7	15.4	20.6	.8	.4	99.6	99.1	1.7

Table 11. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Teton County	2 725	11.5	31.3	14.1	20.5	—	2.6	49.3	52.0	3.4
Choteau division	1 471	7.6	34.6	18.0	18.3	—	2.9	46.5	58.1	3.6
Choteau city	858	7.3	31.2	20.6	16.2	—	.8	76.7	98.5	2.0
Durton-Power division	508	17.1	31.1	6.5	26.0	—	3.1	66.7	48.4	6.1
Durton town	171	17.5	29.2	15.2	21.6	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Fairfield division	746	15.4	24.9	11.4	21.0	—	1.5	42.9	42.2	1.2
Fairfield town	319	13.2	25.4	19.7	12.9	—	.6	99.4	98.7	—
Toole County	2 354	9.2	28.8	15.5	17.8	2.2	3.1	86.9	71.5	4.2
South Toole division	1 704	8.3	27.1	16.8	19.7	3.0	3.1	92.3	76.6	4.5
Shelby city	1 302	7.1	26.6	18.7	18.5	3.9	2.5	100.0	99.5	3.2
Sunburst division	650	11.5	33.4	12.0	12.9	—	3.1	72.9	58.2	3.4
Kevin town	107	15.9	41.1	15.0	10.3	—	2.8	100.0	99.1	.9
Sunburst town	215	5.1	29.8	14.0	11.6	—	2.8	100.0	94.9	3.7
Treasure County	448	14.1	32.4	10.3	13.2	—	3.6	47.3	43.3	3.3
North Treasure division	152	18.4	30.9	7.2	12.5	—	6.6	9.9	1.3	2.6
South Treasure division	296	11.8	33.1	11.8	13.5	—	2.0	66.6	64.9	3.7
Hysham town	180	12.2	34.4	12.2	11.1	—	—	100.0	97.2	2.8
Valley County	5 304	9.2	21.2	11.8	19.7	22.7	2.9	71.2	70.3	2.6
Fort Peck Reservation division	466	23.2	26.0	11.8	29.2	—	4.1	30.3	29.8	2.8
Frazer CDP	132	36.4	5.3	14.4	20.5	—	5.3	100.0	100.0	—
Glasgow division	3 675	6.6	14.7	10.3	18.4	32.7	1.0	89.8	89.2	1.5
Glasgow city	1 744	6.3	21.9	18.4	17.2	—	.7	99.4	99.1	1.3
Nashua town	221	6.8	37.6	18.1	8.1	—	3.2	100.0	99.5	8.1
Hinsdale division	341	9.7	48.4	11.4	24.3	—	3.5	36.4	32.8	4.1
Opheim division	289	6.2	64.4	17.6	20.4	—	6.6	34.7	34.3	5.5
Opheim town	97	15.5	57.7	12.4	9.3	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
South Valley division	533	16.5	20.8	19.3	16.5	—	12.4	20.5	19.1	7.3
Fort Peck town	243	15.6	10.7	18.9	10.7	—	3.3	43.6	42.0	1.6
Wheatland County	1 129	8.1	52.1	15.1	22.1	—	1.2	61.9	60.3	1.8
Harlowton division	839	5.6	57.3	14.8	22.6	—	1.1	73.7	71.5	1.8
Harlowton city	589	5.1	60.3	18.3	20.7	—	.3	98.0	97.3	.5
Judith Gap-Shawmut division	290	15.5	36.9	15.9	20.3	—	1.7	27.9	27.9	1.7
Judith Gap city	61	4.9	54.1	19.7	9.8	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Wibaux County	563	17.6	37.1	9.1	20.2	2.7	.4	55.1	55.1	.2
Pine Hills-St. Phillips division	109	16.5	44.0	7.3	41.3	—	1.8	—	—	—
Wibaux division	454	17.8	35.5	9.5	15.2	3.3	—	68.3	68.3	.2
Wibaux town	313	22.0	39.9	12.8	13.1	4.8	—	97.8	97.8	.3
Yellowstone County	48 781	21.0	11.0	12.6	22.9	2.4	.5	87.0	79.2	.8
Billings division	39 051	19.6	10.4	13.9	23.4	2.9	.3	97.3	90.1	.7
Billings city (pt.)	35 825	19.3	10.8	14.6	23.2	3.1	.3	99.1	96.6	.7
Lockwood CDP	1 500	22.1	4.0	6.4	18.5	—	—	91.9	5.6	—
Buffalo Creek division	102	30.4	9.8	15.7	33.3	—	5.9	9.8	—	—
Huntley Project division	1 306	19.4	30.3	7.9	12.9	1.8	2.8	32.4	28.6	2.8
Laurel division	4 599	22.2	14.1	11.2	18.9	—	.1	62.1	59.3	.3
Laurel city	2 596	16.8	17.4	14.5	15.3	—	—	99.3	98.7	.2
Northwest Yellowstone division	969	43.7	6.0	3.2	30.4	1.7	2.0	38.5	21.5	1.5
Billings city (pt.)	139	85.6	2.9	—	41.7	11.5	—	100.0	85.6	—
Broadview town	65	26.2	24.6	4.6	10.8	—	3.1	96.9	100.0	3.1
Shepherd division	1 105	33.6	9.6	.9	28.3	—	1.4	5.2	.8	1.4
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Yellowstone division	1 649	31.8	6.4	2.8	23.4	—	.8	45.6	9.2	1.5
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone National Park	46	10.9	13.0	13.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone National Park division	46	10.9	13.0	13.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 12. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State	361 155	17.5	21.8	14.9	19.0	1.7	1.9	65.5	60.5	1.8
COUNTY										
Beaverhead County	4 128	16.4	28.9	20.1	18.0	—	5.1	51.4	45.6	5.5
Big Horn County	4 304	21.0	18.0	12.3	15.3	—	2.8	55.3	55.8	1.7
Blaine County	2 930	17.3	29.8	12.5	20.7	—	2.2	60.3	58.4	1.9
Broadwater County	1 593	21.7	21.5	17.0	18.2	.3	5.3	47.6	45.9	3.5
Carbon County	4 828	18.9	39.5	14.2	15.8	.9	2.9	49.9	50.8	3.2
Carter County	816	7.8	30.6	9.8	14.5	—	7.0	38.1	35.0	6.3
Cascade County	33 063	9.3	19.3	15.3	20.4	1.6	1.5	85.4	82.4	1.1
Chouteau County	2 668	12.0	31.9	11.2	22.6	.2	2.2	72.6	51.0	2.8
Custer County	5 405	7.9	28.3	15.8	19.6	1.0	1.3	77.3	80.2	1.9
Daniels County	1 220	10.6	45.6	10.0	23.6	—	3.0	57.6	57.5	3.3
Dawson County	4 487	10.9	25.5	9.8	23.8	—	1.1	66.9	73.0	2.0
Deer Lodge County	4 830	2.2	51.7	20.7	13.8	—	2.1	72.0	70.5	1.8
Fallon County	1 525	9.8	38.6	11.5	22.4	.3	1.1	73.8	70.2	2.6
Fergus County	5 732	10.2	39.6	13.1	17.6	.6	1.8	65.0	59.9	1.4
Flathead County	26 979	26.2	12.6	14.3	16.2	2.1	1.6	54.7	39.6	1.2
Gallatin County	21 350	26.4	17.5	14.9	19.4	5.1	1.0	60.3	62.4	1.0
Garfield County	924	13.4	28.8	15.3	15.9	—	3.9	26.8	29.7	3.6
Glacier County	4 797	23.3	18.7	17.6	18.8	.6	3.2	75.2	70.0	1.9
Golden Valley County	432	13.2	45.8	5.3	22.2	—	3.5	25.5	47.9	—
Granite County	1 924	19.0	32.6	27.1	14.2	—	7.1	32.2	37.3	4.5
Hill County	7 345	12.4	21.6	15.4	22.9	.2	2.1	73.9	75.8	2.5
Jefferson County	3 302	25.1	24.4	12.9	18.0	.3	3.4	46.1	36.2	3.1
Judith Basin County	1 346	12.6	47.2	16.7	18.9	—	12.6	22.4	31.9	12.3
Lake County	10 972	22.7	14.2	15.7	19.1	.4	2.5	39.6	29.7	2.1
Lewis and Clark County	21 412	17.4	22.1	14.6	21.3	1.0	1.1	60.8	63.0	1.0
Liberty County	1 007	12.3	31.5	10.6	24.6	—	5.0	65.7	56.4	4.8
Lincoln County	8 002	21.8	14.7	16.7	15.4	1.0	4.0	42.2	24.3	3.9
McCone County	1 161	8.4	24.9	7.6	26.5	—	3.1	35.0	33.9	5.6
Madison County	3 902	23.3	24.8	20.9	13.3	9.5	3.3	37.9	38.7	2.3
Meagher County	1 259	13.0	34.5	27.2	14.1	—	16.8	46.1	38.0	14.5
Mineral County	1 635	17.7	16.0	22.9	12.2	—	7.8	33.1	31.9	6.5
Missoula County	33 466	16.5	15.4	17.4	18.0	.9	.9	69.7	54.0	.7
Musselshell County	2 183	17.2	34.4	14.6	14.6	.3	3.7	55.3	51.6	3.3
Park County	6 926	15.1	31.4	16.7	17.0	.5	2.5	59.0	52.0	2.0
Petroleum County	293	12.6	35.8	10.9	11.9	—	9.9	34.5	32.4	7.8
Phillips County	2 765	17.1	35.4	18.4	19.3	.1	8.0	58.3	53.9	7.6
Pondera County	2 618	9.3	30.4	10.3	22.7	1.3	1.8	75.6	65.1	.7
Powder River County	1 096	18.0	23.3	10.9	16.5	—	7.2	28.3	28.2	7.8
Powell County	2 835	11.0	31.9	14.9	14.6	—	1.9	59.5	58.1	1.8
Prairie County	749	8.0	39.8	10.1	22.4	—	2.7	12.1	61.9	2.3
Ravalli County	11 099	23.9	20.9	14.1	13.7	.1	2.9	23.6	24.5	2.8
Richland County	4 825	18.5	20.3	8.5	23.8	.8	1.8	56.6	61.5	2.9
Roosevelt County	4 265	20.6	24.0	10.2	22.6	.2	.9	75.3	74.4	.8
Rosebud County	4 251	31.5	13.4	8.2	14.4	.4	1.3	69.7	70.1	1.4
Sanders County	4 335	22.9	20.1	18.8	13.0	.2	4.4	44.4	26.5	2.8
Sheridan County	2 417	15.0	35.6	10.6	23.1	.4	1.1	63.7	63.7	1.1
Silver Bow County	15 474	5.1	47.2	19.2	15.8	.5	.9	91.6	92.3	.7
Stillwater County	3 291	22.3	26.5	16.0	15.9	1.2	3.5	38.9	43.1	3.0
Sweet Grass County	1 639	13.5	37.0	17.3	21.0	.4	3.2	48.9	47.2	3.4
Teton County	2 725	11.5	31.3	14.1	20.5	—	2.6	49.3	52.0	3.4
Toole County	2 354	9.2	28.8	15.5	17.8	2.2	3.1	86.9	71.5	4.2
Treasure County	448	14.1	32.4	10.3	13.2	—	3.6	47.3	43.3	3.3
Valley County	5 304	9.2	21.2	11.8	19.7	22.7	2.9	71.2	70.3	2.6
Wheatland County	1 129	8.1	52.1	15.1	22.1	—	1.2	61.9	60.3	1.8
Wibaux County	563	17.6	37.1	9.1	20.2	2.7	.4	55.1	55.1	.2
Yellowstone County	48 781	21.0	11.0	12.6	22.9	2.4	.5	87.0	79.2	.8
Yellowstone National Park	46	10.9	13.0	13.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Absarokee CDP, Stillwater County	476	28.2	26.9	13.9	13.4	6.3	—	90.1	84.0	—
Alberton town, Mineral County	143	7.7	51.0	9.8	7.0	—	—	93.7	93.0	—
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, Deer Lodge County	4 830	2.2	51.7	20.7	13.8	—	2.1	72.0	70.5	1.8
Arllee CDP, Lake County	208	19.7	8.7	3.8	16.3	—	—	19.7	14.9	—
Ashland CDP, Rosebud County	149	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	71.1	71.1	—
Boinville town, Roosevelt County	96	25.0	51.0	15.6	15.6	—	5.2	100.0	93.8	7.3
Baker city, Fallon County	966	9.3	36.4	15.3	23.7	.4	.2	100.0	99.8	3.0
Bearcreek town, Carbon County	25	—	76.0	16.0	20.0	—	8.0	100.0	92.0	—
Belgrade city, Gallatin County	1 290	36.0	14.9	6.2	22.6	—	.2	96.4	96.3	.2
Belt city, Cascade County	291	11.7	47.4	20.3	8.2	2.4	—	99.0	97.6	—
Big Sandy town, Chouteau County	372	13.4	28.0	12.9	28.0	1.3	1.9	99.5	100.0	1.3
Big Timber city, Sweet Grass County	771	6.4	47.7	15.4	20.6	.8	.4	99.6	99.1	1.7
Billings city, Yellowstone County	35 964	19.6	10.8	14.5	23.2	3.2	.3	99.1	96.6	.7
Bonner-West Riverside CDP, Missoula County	720	4.0	29.0	13.9	5.7	—	—	23.9	7.2	—
Boulder town, Jefferson County	521	7.9	28.4	18.2	12.5	—	—	99.6	99.6	.4
Bozeman city, Gallatin County	9 117	19.1	22.8	19.7	17.3	7.2	.2	96.2	96.8	.1
Bridger town, Carbon County	342	8.8	34.8	16.7	16.1	—	1.5	97.7	96.8	4.4
Broadus town, Powder River County	287	15.7	16.7	13.2	15.7	—	—	97.9	98.6	—
Broadview town, Yellowstone County	65	26.2	24.6	4.6	10.8	—	3.1	96.9	100.0	3.1
Brookton town, Roosevelt County	103	25.2	16.5	1.9	15.5	—	—	100.0	98.1	—
Browning town, Glacier County	421	17.8	30.4	20.0	8.1	—	1.9	100.0	99.5	1.4
Busby CDP, Big Horn County	182	25.8	8.8	8.2	6.0	—	8.2	74.2	74.2	—
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder), Silver Bow County	15 174	5.1	46.4	19.3	15.9	.5	.9	91.5	92.2	.7
Cascade town, Cascade County	343	14.3	32.1	17.2	10.5	—	—	99.1	97.7	.6
Charlo CDP, Lake County	161	6.2	13.0	7.5	13.7	7.5	—	83.2	70.2	—
Chester town, Liberty County	470	7.4	25.3	13.6	19.8	—	4.9	100.0	97.7	4.7
Chinook city, Blaine County	794	8.9	39.7	18.0	18.4	—	.8	99.6	99.1	—
Choteau city, Teton County	858	7.3	31.2	20.6	16.2	—	.8	76.7	98.5	2.0
Circle town, McCone County	396	5.8	21.2	10.9	27.8	—	—	99.5	98.2	3.5
Clyde Park town, Park County	139	6.5	49.6	6.5	9.4	—	1.4	94.2	—	1.4

Table 12. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—										
Con.										
Colstrip CDP, Rosebud County	1 192	40.7	5.0	8.4	14.5	—	.7	99.5	98.7	—
Columbia Falls city, Flathead County	1 204	17.5	6.2	12.2	19.1	—	—	96.9	92.4	—
Columbus town, Stillwater County	681	20.6	23.8	14.5	19.1	1.5	.9	100.0	99.1	.3
Conrad city, Pondera County	1 267	12.3	25.1	13.0	17.7	2.8	1.1	100.0	100.0	—
Crow Agency CDP, Big Horn County	327	15.9	6.7	4.9	20.5	—	—	92.0	91.1	—
Culbertson town, Roosevelt County	361	14.7	34.1	13.3	20.5	—	1.4	100.0	100.0	—
Cut Bank city, Glacier County	1 532	8.9	28.9	18.5	21.0	2.0	.8	100.0	99.3	.8
Darby town, Ravalli County	1 293	7.8	31.1	21.2	4.1	—	—	92.2	91.8	—
Deer Lodge city, Powell County	1 636	4.8	33.4	16.3	14.1	—	.9	98.5	96.1	.8
Denton town, Fergus County	169	7.7	42.0	5.3	21.3	—	—	100.0	95.9	.6
Dillon city, Beaverhead County	1 804	9.9	37.0	22.5	17.8	—	4.1	91.6	93.0	4.4
Dodson town, Phillips County	75	10.7	49.3	6.7	10.7	—	8.0	100.0	97.3	10.7
Drummond town, Granite County	154	16.9	33.8	34.4	7.1	—	5.2	13.0	79.9	5.8
Durfton town, Teton County	171	17.5	29.2	15.2	21.6	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
East Glacier Park Village CDP, Glacier County	212	26.4	16.0	25.9	8.0	—	—	100.0	94.3	—
East Helena town, Lewis and Clark County	644	7.9	35.7	9.0	23.4	—	.3	94.9	97.4	—
Ekalaka town, Carter County	291	4.1	31.6	11.7	5.8	—	2.4	100.0	95.2	2.4
Ennis town, Madison County	397	24.7	36.0	18.1	10.6	—	—	95.2	97.2	1.3
Eureka town, Lincoln County	480	12.9	34.2	16.3	10.6	2.5	.6	97.5	89.8	1.5
Evergreen CDP, Flathead County	1 635	8.8	3.1	8.0	10.2	—	—	85.0	12.7	—
Fairfield town, Teton County	319	13.2	25.4	19.7	12.9	—	.6	99.4	98.7	—
Fairview city, Richland County	441	14.7	24.7	12.5	18.4	—	.7	87.5	95.9	.7
Finley Point CDP, Lake County	533	17.4	5.3	28.1	8.1	—	3.6	2.3	1.1	5.6
Flaxville town, Daniels County	43	11.6	53.5	16.3	20.9	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Forsyth city, Rosebud County	981	20.5	23.4	14.6	16.7	—	—	99.2	98.1	.7
Fort Belknap CDP, Blaine County	161	6.8	5.6	11.2	21.7	—	—	97.5	96.3	—
Fort Benton city, Chouteau County	734	12.0	36.0	13.9	18.8	—	.1	99.0	98.9	2.0
Fort Peck town, Valley County	243	15.6	10.7	18.9	10.7	—	3.3	43.6	42.0	1.6
Frazier CDP, Valley County	132	36.4	5.3	14.4	20.5	—	5.3	100.0	100.0	—
Froid town, Roosevelt County	143	9.1	49.7	1.4	11.2	5.6	—	100.0	100.0	—
Fromberg town, Carbon County	210	9.5	48.1	7.1	7.1	—	—	95.2	95.7	—
Geraldine town, Chouteau County	137	22.6	31.4	10.9	17.5	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Glasgow city, Valley County	1 744	6.3	21.9	18.4	17.2	—	.7	99.4	99.1	1.3
Glendive city, Dawson County	2 391	8.3	32.8	14.7	23.4	—	.3	99.0	100.0	.8
Grass Range town, Fergus County	91	14.3	40.7	30.8	2.2	—	5.5	91.2	91.2	5.5
Great Falls city, Cascade County	24 157	7.2	20.1	17.6	21.7	2.1	.9	99.3	99.0	.5
Hamilton city, Ravalli County	1 476	6.6	36.1	25.4	4.8	.6	—	87.8	96.7	1.2
Hardin city, Big Horn County	1 303	13.7	22.6	20.1	14.5	—	—	97.5	98.2	.4
Harlem city, Blaine County	398	13.3	34.7	12.8	20.1	—	1.3	99.5	99.2	1.0
Harlowton city, Wheatland County	589	5.1	60.3	18.3	20.7	—	.3	98.0	97.3	.5
Havre city, Hill County	4 335	8.6	20.6	19.4	23.1	.3	—	99.3	99.3	.5
Havre North CDP, Hill County	502	12.5	23.1	8.0	10.8	—	—	6.6	78.5	2.2
Hays CDP, Blaine County	123	48.0	5.7	10.6	16.3	—	—	61.8	55.3	—
Heart Butte CDP, Pondera County	119	25.2	5.0	11.8	22.7	—	5.9	69.7	64.7	—
Helena city, Lewis and Clark County	10 946	11.4	31.3	19.6	22.3	1.9	.2	98.5	98.9	.3
Helena Valley Northeast CDP, Lewis and Clark County	597	38.9	11.7	2.0	20.4	—	1.0	22.1	23.5	—
Helena Valley Northwest CDP, Lewis and Clark County	423	28.4	2.1	3.1	31.4	—	—	6.4	—	—
Helena Valley Southeast CDP, Lewis and Clark County	1 643	28.6	1.3	2.9	17.0	—	.4	36.4	29.5	.4
Helena Valley West Central CDP, Lewis and Clark County	2 281	22.6	3.2	3.2	31.8	—	.3	18.5	20.3	—
Helena West Side CDP, Lewis and Clark County	779	7.4	26.7	8.3	12.6	—	.8	46.6	28.4	.8
Hingham town, Hill County	69	—	53.6	13.0	17.4	—	5.8	94.2	89.9	5.8
Hobson town, Judith Basin County	119	22.7	47.9	8.4	13.4	—	5.0	1.7	95.0	5.0
Hot Springs town, Sanders County	377	13.8	45.9	37.9	5.6	—	1.9	95.2	95.0	1.9
Hysham town, Treasure County	180	12.2	34.4	12.2	11.1	—	—	100.0	97.2	2.8
Ismay town, Custer County	23	—	30.4	26.1	26.1	—	—	—	—	—
Joliet town, Carbon County	264	8.0	34.8	8.3	12.1	—	.8	100.0	98.9	—
Jordan town, Garfield County	258	13.2	32.9	15.5	11.2	—	.8	92.2	97.7	.8
Judith Gap city, Wheatland County	61	—	4.9	54.1	19.7	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Kalispell city, Flathead County	5 537	14.0	25.6	22.3	16.9	1.9	.7	98.6	94.5	.4
Kevin town, Toole County	107	15.9	41.1	15.0	10.3	—	2.8	100.0	99.1	.9
Kicking Horse CDP, Lake County	16	37.5	12.5	—	43.8	—	—	—	—	—
Lame Deer CDP, Rosebud County	603	34.8	5.5	8.6	12.8	—	2.5	73.0	72.1	1.3
Laurel city, Yellowstone County	2 596	16.8	17.4	14.5	15.3	—	—	99.3	98.7	.2
Lavina town, Golden Valley County	82	8.5	50.0	6.1	15.9	—	—	7.3	72.0	—
Lewistown city, Fergus County	2 867	8.4	39.8	15.5	14.7	—	.7	98.4	95.4	—
Libby city, Lincoln County	1 168	10.3	28.6	20.5	15.8	—	—	96.7	96.0	1.5
Lima town, Beaverhead County	176	10.8	55.1	11.4	10.8	—	5.1	98.3	6	3.4
Livingston city, Park County	3 137	4.8	45.1	18.2	18.3	1.1	—	99.4	97.5	.2
Lockwood CDP, Yellowstone County	1 500	22.1	4.0	6.4	18.5	—	—	91.9	5.6	—
Lodge Grass town, Big Horn County	177	35.0	31.6	19.8	11.9	—	—	100.0	96.6	—
Lolo CDP, Missoula County	953	26.0	2.3	2.6	19.3	—	—	63.1	64.0	—
Malmstrom AFB CDP, Cascade County	1 496	4.9	—	1.3	15.0	1.3	—	99.6	98.5	—
Malta city, Phillips County	1 144	17.6	28.8	16.6	18.8	.3	.6	99.1	99.0	.8
Manhattan town, Gallatin County	405	9.9	37.3	11.6	18.5	—	.5	98.8	97.8	.5
Medicine Lake town, Sheridan County	192	23.4	42.2	12.0	20.3	—	—	100.0	97.9	—
Melstone town, Musselshell County	90	20.0	22.2	—	25.6	—	—	91.1	—	—
Miles City city, Custer County	4 006	5.9	32.3	17.4	21.5	1.4	1.1	97.8	97.8	1.8
Missoula city, Missoula County	18 488	11.1	22.2	24.4	17.0	1.4	.9	96.8	84.5	.8
Moore town, Fergus County	94	9.6	73.4	2.1	17.0	—	—	93.6	86.2	—
Muddy CDP, Big Horn County	124	41.9	21.8	—	32.3	—	—	52.4	52.4	6.5
Nashua town, Valley County	221	6.8	37.6	18.1	8.1	—	3.2	100.0	99.5	8.1
Neihart town, Cascade County	132	11.4	35.6	34.1	5.3	—	25.8	60.6	—	21.2
North Browning CDP, Glacier County	485	39.4	6.8	13.0	17.3	—	1.2	94.4	92.2	—
Opheim town, Valley County	97	15.5	57.7	12.4	9.3	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Orchard Homes CDP, Missoula County	4 339	12.9	7.3	10.9	18.5	—	.3	47.4	23.3	.1
Outlook town, Sheridan County	53	13.2	50.9	5.7	9.4	—	—	86.8	90.6	—
Pablo CDP, Lake County	499	27.1	9.2	15.0	15.4	—	1.4	60.1	44.9	—
Philipsburg town, Granite County	487	8.8	46.8	18.7	13.8	—	.4	99.0	99.0	.4
Pinesdale town, Ravalli County	93	19.4	3.2	21.5	39.8	—	—	80.6	2.2	—
Plains town, Sanders County	476	10.7	35.1	15.5	12.8	—	—	97.9	97.5	1.7

Table 12. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—										
Con.										
Plentywood city, Sheridan County	1 102	14.2	25.0	15.6	21.1	.8	.2	99.0	98.9	.7
Plevna town, Fallon County	90	8.9	65.6	12.2	14.4	—	—	96.7	91.1	1.1
Polson city, Lake County	1 561	23.8	18.6	18.7	14.4	1.5	—	98.1	97.8	—
Poplar city, Roosevelt County	386	6.7	25.6	13.7	13.5	—	.5	100.0	100.0	1.0
Pryor CDP, Big Horn County	185	40.5	—	8.1	13.5	—	—	47.6	47.6	—
Red Lodge city, Carbon County	1 248	7.8	64.9	26.4	11.9	1.9	.6	96.3	97.9	1.2
Rexford town, Lincoln County	59	5.1	6.8	10.2	8.5	—	—	96.6	96.6	—
Richey town, Dawson County	179	8.4	48.0	17.9	10.1	—	3.4	96.6	95.5	3.4
Ronan city, Lake County	715	18.6	21.1	19.3	9.7	—	1.1	99.2	97.9	1.7
Roundup city, Musselshell County	1 004	8.6	43.1	17.9	12.0	.7	—	99.7	98.8	.2
Ryegate town, Golden Valley County	130	12.3	49.2	13.1	10.8	—	1.5	72.3	93.1	—
Saco town, Phillips County	146	5.5	63.0	11.0	20.5	—	—	97.3	95.9	2.1
Sr. Ignatius town, Lake County	342	11.7	24.3	20.2	16.4	3.5	.9	93.3	88.9	1.8
Scobey city, Daniels County	638	11.8	39.8	16.3	16.8	—	1.1	98.9	98.3	.8
Shelby city, Toole County	1 302	7.1	26.6	18.7	18.5	3.9	2.5	100.0	99.5	3.2
Sheridan town, Madison County	338	21.0	34.9	13.0	10.9	—	2.7	86.7	95.3	—
Sidney city, Richland County	2 363	17.8	20.7	10.8	26.1	1.7	.8	89.0	97.1	1.3
South Browning CDP, Glacier County	493	16.6	7.9	18.5	20.7	—	2.4	97.6	95.5	1.2
Stanford town, Judith Basin County	265	10.2	37.7	19.2	15.5	—	—	97.7	100.0	—
Starr School CDP, Glacier County	72	47.2	—	—	22.2	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Stevensville town, Ravalli County	512	15.8	36.7	12.1	12.5	—	.2	98.4	97.7	.2
Sunburst town, Toole County	215	5.1	29.8	14.0	11.6	—	2.8	100.0	94.9	3.7
Sun Prairie CDP, Cascade County	451	23.3	—	—	24.2	—	—	86.9	67.8	—
Superior town, Mineral County	388	15.7	21.4	19.1	12.6	—	—	96.4	94.8	—
Terry town, Prairie County	401	7.7	44.6	17.2	16.0	—	3.0	17.2	96.5	2.5
Thompson Falls city, Sanders County	582	14.6	20.8	13.7	14.3	—	.3	100.0	24.7	.3
Three Forks town, Gallatin County	549	14.2	31.5	13.3	14.2	—	—	95.3	98.7	.4
Townsend city, Broadwater County	749	16.6	25.1	15.2	13.8	.5	.3	97.1	96.5	—
Troy city, Lincoln County	421	11.9	28.7	15.2	11.2	—	.7	98.3	1.2	—
Twin Bridges town, Madison County	242	12.0	49.2	22.3	5.0	—	—	96.7	96.7	—
Valier town, Pandera County	260	5.0	49.2	16.5	17.3	—	.8	99.6	99.6	.8
Virginia City town, Madison County	118	15.3	59.3	21.2	24.6	—	—	83.1	81.4	—
Walkerville city, Silver Bow County	300	2.7	90.0	14.0	10.7	—	1.0	98.3	97.3	1.0
Westby town, Sheridan County	135	13.3	36.3	19.3	10.4	—	1.5	94.8	98.5	1.5
West Yellowstone town, Gallatin County	687	29.7	11.1	35.8	5.4	4.5	—	53.1	92.4	2.9
Whitefish city, Flathead County	2 259	20.3	24.3	15.7	9.1	1.4	—	97.0	91.5	—
Whitehall town, Jefferson County	502	8.2	33.1	19.9	18.1	2.2	1.2	99.6	98.6	.8
White Sulphur Springs city, Meagher County	514	12.1	30.5	17.7	14.8	—	2.5	96.5	90.7	2.3
Wibaux town, Wibaux County	313	22.0	39.9	12.8	13.1	4.8	—	97.8	97.8	.3
Winnifred town, Fergus County	87	4.6	46.0	13.8	11.5	—	4.6	95.4	90.8	4.6
Winnett town, Petroleum County	111	7.2	64.0	9.0	9.9	—	7.2	91.0	85.6	4.5
Wolf Point city, Roosevelt County	1 236	12.5	22.0	15.6	24.5	—	—	100.0	99.4	—
Butte-Silver Bow, Silver Bow County	15 474	5.1	47.2	19.2	15.8	.5	.9	91.6	92.3	.7

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sane, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State	306 163	54.2	7.5	17.9	4.1	16.2	6.7	29.8	63.5	6.9
Beaverhead County	3 211	34.9	6.8	23.3	3.5	31.5	7.7	27.9	64.4	10.3
Big Hole Basin division	274	—	13.9	12.0	16.4	57.7	4.4	28.5	67.2	6.6
Clark Canyon-Horse Prairie division	134	—	20.1	17.2	—	62.7	3.7	35.1	61.2	19.4
Dillon division	2 619	42.8	3.4	25.2	1.9	26.7	8.5	27.8	63.7	10.3
Dillon city	1 602	54.7	1.4	24.9	1.7	21.5	13.2	31.5	55.3	12.0
Lima-Centennial Valley division	184	—	33.7	18.5	—	38.6	4.3	23.9	71.7	9.8
Lima town	122	—	32.0	13.1	13.9	41.0	6.6	23.0	70.5	13.1
Big Horn County	3 448	39.7	23.5	21.6	1.6	13.6	7.1	36.0	56.8	30.8
Crow Reservation division	1 647	22.4	35.3	21.3	3.3	17.6	5.3	37.7	57.0	40.8
Crow Agency CDP	295	72.2	6.1	18.3	—	3.4	2.7	44.7	52.5	38.6
Lodge Grass town	160	4.4	41.3	23.1	11.3	20.0	29.4	34.4	36.3	59.4
Pryor CDP	173	38.7	16.2	22.5	—	22.5	—	32.9	67.1	48.6
Hardin division	1 437	69.6	8.6	14.6	—	7.2	9.7	32.2	58.1	16.3
Hardin city	1 113	82.7	.5	14.1	—	2.6	12.6	31.1	56.3	17.3
Northern Cheyenne division	292	—	27.4	61.0	—	11.6	6.5	54.8	38.7	53.1
Busby CDP	137	—	27.0	61.3	—	11.7	5.1	65.0	29.9	60.6
Muddy CDP	96	—	12.5	75.0	—	12.5	8.3	37.5	54.2	49.0
Tongue River division	72	—	34.7	9.7	—	55.6	—	—	100.0	—
Blaine County	2 379	54.4	19.4	14.8	2.6	8.8	10.4	32.1	57.5	17.8
Chinook division	1 139	66.3	13.4	8.8	1.7	9.8	6.4	30.6	62.9	7.6
Chinook city	674	86.1	—	11.3	—	2.7	9.1	41.8	49.1	9.1
Fort Belknap division	657	35.0	28.6	25.1	1.8	9.4	16.7	37.0	46.3	40.6
Fort Belknap CDP	142	81.0	1.4	9.9	—	7.7	21.1	38.7	40.1	33.1
Hays CDP	107	—	44.9	45.8	3.7	5.6	26.2	28.0	45.8	48.6
Harlem division	583	53.2	20.6	14.8	5.3	6.2	11.0	29.5	59.5	12.0
Harlem city	347	87.3	—	11.0	—	1.7	13.0	35.4	51.6	15.6
Broadwater County	1 280	—	25.0	26.0	11.8	37.2	3.8	22.5	73.8	12.7
Townsend East division	971	—	27.3	25.1	11.8	35.7	4.4	25.6	69.9	13.4
Townsend city (pt.)	651	—	26.1	31.3	12.0	30.6	5.8	33.5	60.7	13.8
Townsend West division	309	—	17.8	28.8	11.7	41.7	1.6	12.6	85.8	10.7
Townsend city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon County	3 269	56.0	8.4	12.2	2.0	21.2	5.3	27.6	67.1	6.9
Carbon East division	210	31.4	9.5	3.8	—	55.2	—	9.0	91.0	20.5
Fromberg-Bridger division	646	72.0	4.6	10.4	.8	12.2	5.9	29.6	64.6	5.9
Bridger town	287	80.8	1.0	9.1	—	9.1	8.0	31.0	61.0	4.2
Fromberg town	157	79.0	—	8.9	—	12.1	5.7	43.3	51.0	12.1
Joliet division	721	58.8	9.7	11.8	1.0	18.7	6.0	14.7	79.3	5.8
Joliet town	226	86.3	—	7.1	—	6.6	10.2	27.0	62.8	8.4
Red Lodge division	1 372	56.5	6.4	13.6	1.2	22.2	6.8	35.6	57.6	6.9
Bearcreek town	16	—	37.5	—	18.8	43.8	—	37.5	62.5	12.5
Red Lodge city	876	76.8	.6	11.1	—	11.5	8.8	43.8	47.4	8.8
Roberts division	320	31.9	21.3	16.6	11.9	18.4	—	30.3	69.7	2.5
Carter County	589	.8	70.5	5.6	2.4	20.7	6.6	21.2	72.2	5.8
Ekalaka division	368	—	68.5	6.5	2.2	22.8	9.8	26.1	64.1	5.2
Ekalaka town	209	—	76.1	10.5	2.9	10.5	15.3	35.4	49.3	5.7
Little Missouri division	221	2.3	73.8	4.1	2.7	17.2	1.4	13.1	85.5	6.8
Cascade County	30 133	78.4	3.6	10.5	2.3	5.3	8.5	31.5	60.0	5.6
Belt division	693	.6	28.7	14.9	36.4	19.5	5.8	19.8	74.5	3.6
Belt city	256	—	28.9	23.0	29.3	18.8	10.9	37.9	51.2	7.8
Cascade division	639	—	28.0	25.8	17.8	28.3	5.9	24.9	69.2	9.2
Cascade town	304	—	39.5	32.6	17.1	10.9	9.9	33.6	56.6	12.2
Eden-Stockett division	492	4.1	32.3	16.1	28.7	18.9	3.0	22.4	74.6	3.3
Great Falls division	26 583	86.2	1.1	9.3	.3	3.1	9.1	32.9	58.1	5.7
Great Falls city (pt.)	22 635	88.0	.8	8.9	.1	2.2	10.1	33.7	56.2	6.0
Malmstrom AFB CDP	1 415	89.3	.4	9.9	—	.4	1.3	37.1	61.6	2.0
Great Falls North division	708	38.8	17.4	22.5	6.4	15.0	1.1	12.7	86.2	1.1
Great Falls city (pt.)	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Sun Prairie CDP	410	52.7	11.7	23.9	—	11.7	—	15.4	84.6	2.0
Monarch-Neihart division	83	—	34.9	13.3	6.0	45.8	6.0	31.3	62.7	13.3
Neihart town	22	—	18.2	31.8	13.6	36.4	—	31.8	68.2	—
Sun River Valley division	935	44.3	8.3	19.8	5.0	22.6	3.6	24.8	71.6	3.6
Chouteau County	2 064	35.9	17.8	16.9	20.4	8.9	3.7	24.5	71.8	6.9
Big Sandy division	654	43.3	13.5	16.5	18.0	8.7	5.7	22.8	71.6	8.0
Big Sandy town	315	67.9	—	18.4	8.9	4.8	9.8	25.4	64.8	10.8
Fort Benton division	1 008	45.5	17.5	17.3	13.2	6.5	3.5	27.9	68.7	5.2
Fort Benton city	622	66.1	1.1	17.4	9.6	5.8	5.6	32.6	61.7	5.1
Geraldine division	402	—	25.9	16.4	42.5	15.2	1.2	18.7	80.1	9.7
Geraldine town	114	—	43.0	8.8	41.2	7.0	—	30.7	69.3	3.5
Custer County	4 631	76.1	9.3	6.1	.2	8.3	7.4	32.6	59.9	8.4
Miles City division	4 270	82.2	4.1	5.8	.2	7.6	8.0	33.8	58.2	8.8
Miles City city	3 506	87.0	.6	6.2	—	6.1	8.3	35.4	56.4	9.0
Mizpah-Pumpkin division	137	—	56.2	12.4	—	31.4	—	24.1	75.9	3.6
North Custer division	117	6.8	83.8	—	—	9.4	—	11.1	88.9	—
Shirley-Ismay division	107	4.7	74.8	14.0	—	6.5	2.8	20.6	76.6	9.3
Ismay town	5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	40.0	60.0	—
Daniels County	919	.5	40.9	12.9	42.2	3.4	5.1	22.2	72.7	3.7
Daniels North division	882	.6	40.5	11.8	43.7	3.5	5.3	23.1	71.5	3.9
Flaxville town	34	—	64.7	—	35.3	—	14.7	35.3	50.0	11.8
Scobey city	491	—	36.5	9.6	51.1	2.9	7.3	28.7	64.0	2.2
Fort Peck Reservation division	37	—	51.4	40.5	8.1	—	—	—	100.0	—
Dawson County	3 691	77.4	11.6	4.4	2.0	4.7	5.9	25.9	68.2	4.6
Dawson North division	470	29.6	43.4	8.3	9.8	8.9	2.6	17.9	79.6	3.2
Richey town	115	92.2	—	4.3	—	3.5	7.8	40.9	51.3	4.3
Glendive division	3 221	84.4	7.0	3.8	.8	4.0	6.3	27.1	66.6	4.8
Glendive city	2 000	94.2	.8	4.4	.4	3.0	9.0	34.7	56.3	4.9
Deer Lodge County	4 060	74.9	1.0	7.9	.4	15.8	10.5	29.8	59.7	8.6
Anaconda division	3 567	78.9	1.0	7.5	.3	12.4	11.8	31.3	56.9	8.4
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (pt.)	3 567	78.9	1.0	7.5	.3	12.4	11.8	31.3	56.9	8.4
Deer Lodge Valley division	493	45.2	1.2	11.2	1.4	41.0	1.4	18.3	80.3	9.9
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (pt.)	493	45.2	1.2	11.2	1.4	41.0	1.4	18.3	80.3	9.9

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
Fallon County	1 166	59.1	29.9	4.1	1.9	5.0	5.6	23.7	70.8	3.7
Baker division	1 004	68.3	24.8	2.7	.5	3.7	6.2	24.9	68.9	4.1
Baker city	727	83.8	11.6	2.3	—	2.3	8.0	27.5	64.5	5.0
Plevna division	162	1.9	61.7	13.0	10.5	13.0	1.9	16.0	82.1	1.2
Plevna town	73	—	72.6	6.8	9.6	11.0	4.1	26.0	69.9	2.7
Fergus County	4 603	49.1	10.2	17.7	8.5	14.5	7.2	25.1	67.8	6.0
Denton division	302	—	24.2	23.8	46.4	5.6	2.6	17.5	79.8	2.3
Denton town	145	—	16.6	29.7	46.9	6.9	4.1	31.0	64.8	.7
Gross Range division	212	—	38.2	26.9	8.0	26.9	4.7	29.2	66.0	9.4
Gross Range town	57	—	43.9	14.0	10.5	31.6	—	33.3	66.7	12.3
Hanover division	217	—	24.0	29.5	24.0	22.6	2.3	18.9	78.8	6.5
Lewistown division	3 588	62.8	4.0	14.4	5.0	13.8	8.2	26.0	65.8	6.2
Lewistown city	2 474	76.8	.6	14.2	.8	7.6	11.0	31.5	57.5	6.3
Moore town	72	—	48.6	11.1	11.1	29.2	6.9	30.6	62.5	11.1
Roy division	143	—	42.0	38.5	—	19.6	2.8	22.4	74.8	—
Winifred division	141	2.1	44.7	35.5	4.3	13.5	7.1	22.7	70.2	9.9
Winifred town	65	—	38.5	43.1	9.2	9.2	15.4	36.9	47.7	10.8
Flathead County	22 834	37.5	3.3	26.1	3.5	29.6	5.5	26.9	67.6	5.8
Bad Rock-Columbia Heights division	1 077	26.2	3.1	26.1	3.5	41.1	2.0	20.7	77.3	5.2
Columbia Falls division	2 281	41.4	5.2	20.6	—	32.8	6.7	20.9	72.4	8.5
Columbia Falls city	1 108	57.2	.8	24.3	—	17.7	10.6	24.2	65.2	4.8
Creston-Bigfork division	1 883	1.1	4.6	37.3	3.3	53.7	2.2	20.2	77.6	2.4
Glacier National Park division	32	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	37.5	62.5	—
Kalispell division	10 657	51.3	1.9	27.8	2.8	16.3	7.7	31.4	60.9	4.5
Evergreen CDP	1 548	57.2	1.6	19.2	2.8	19.3	3.5	31.7	64.9	6.6
Kalispell city	5 237	61.8	1.4	26.8	2.7	7.3	12.3	39.5	48.2	5.7
Kalispell Northwest division	879	—	13.0	20.0	1.1	65.9	—	8.1	91.9	8.0
Kalispell Southwest division	476	—	8.0	10.5	2.7	78.8	—	21.0	79.0	19.7
Lower Valley-Somers division	1 083	—	9.7	28.4	20.5	41.4	3.9	21.7	74.4	3.2
South Fork division	743	43.6	.8	11.4	3.2	40.9	2.7	45.2	52.1	26.8
Whitefish division	3 723	39.9	1.7	25.1	3.6	29.7	4.2	25.9	69.9	4.1
Whitefish city	1 830	57.8	.4	25.5	4.1	12.2	6.2	34.3	59.5	5.4
Gallatin County	19 015	45.1	5.1	29.0	2.9	18.0	3.7	30.8	65.5	4.5
Belgrade division	3 213	28.6	7.3	30.6	4.7	28.9	1.6	25.0	73.4	4.3
Belgrade city	1 208	36.8	1.2	34.4	—	27.5	2.7	30.8	66.5	4.6
Bozeman division	11 927	54.9	2.3	29.6	1.8	11.4	4.8	34.6	60.7	3.6
Bozeman city	8 751	60.1	1.0	32.0	.7	6.2	5.6	40.1	54.3	4.3
Gallatin Gateway division	1 085	19.4	15.9	27.0	4.0	33.8	—	14.9	85.1	8.0
Manhattan division	1 178	39.0	9.1	18.5	10.0	23.4	1.4	24.9	73.7	2.6
Manhattan town	381	65.9	—	11.8	.5	21.8	3.9	29.1	66.9	3.1
Three Forks division	786	55.3	6.0	16.0	2.4	20.2	2.8	26.6	70.6	5.6
Three Forks town	502	74.3	—	14.5	—	11.2	3.8	33.9	62.4	7.4
West Yellowstone division	826	—	17.2	43.1	.2	39.5	5.6	33.1	61.4	14.5
West Yellowstone town	416	—	20.7	40.9	.5	38.0	8.2	40.6	51.2	20.9
Garfield County	577	.3	63.3	11.3	5.7	19.4	6.9	27.7	65.3	2.1
North Garfield division	422	.5	62.8	12.1	5.9	18.7	8.3	27.0	64.7	1.9
Jordan town	202	1.0	68.8	12.4	5.9	11.9	13.9	32.7	53.5	2.5
South Garfield division	155	—	64.5	9.0	5.2	21.3	3.2	29.7	67.1	2.6
Glacier County	3 816	56.6	3.4	26.8	.4	12.8	9.7	37.3	53.0	18.0
Blackfeet division	2 148	44.6	5.8	29.7	.7	19.1	12.2	42.5	45.3	27.0
Browning town	373	56.8	1.1	31.9	—	10.2	16.9	46.9	36.2	34.3
East Glacier Park Village CDP	149	61.7	—	21.5	—	16.8	—	49.7	50.3	14.8
North Browning CDP	445	65.2	.4	24.5	—	9.9	11.2	46.3	42.5	27.0
South Browning CDP	448	68.3	1.2	21.9	—	9.6	24.1	49.8	26.1	47.5
Starr School CDP	65	—	7.7	29.2	16.9	46.2	32.3	29.2	38.5	20.0
Cut Bank division	1 652	72.6	.3	23.1	—	4.0	6.5	30.8	62.7	6.4
Cut Bank city	1 361	76.3	.4	19.3	—	4.0	7.9	33.7	58.4	6.6
Glacier National Park division	16	—	—	18.8	—	—	—	18.8	81.3	25.0
Golden Valley County	330	.6	31.5	18.8	25.5	23.6	.6	29.1	70.3	4.8
Lavina division	165	—	36.4	21.8	19.4	22.4	—	32.1	67.9	6.1
Lavina town	69	—	55.1	8.7	27.5	8.7	—	42.0	58.0	14.5
Ryegate division	165	1.2	26.7	15.8	31.5	24.8	1.2	26.1	72.7	3.6
Ryegate town	106	—	28.3	14.2	34.0	23.6	1.9	34.0	64.2	2.8
Granite County	1 051	34.4	5.6	12.9	6.1	40.9	5.9	28.5	65.6	11.4
Drummond division	437	31.8	11.0	10.5	6.2	40.5	6.2	25.2	68.6	13.7
Drummond town	114	58.8	—	18.4	—	22.8	20.2	28.9	50.9	28.9
Philipsburg division	614	36.3	1.8	14.7	6.0	41.2	5.7	30.9	63.4	9.8
Philipsburg town	388	51.5	—	13.4	1.5	33.5	9.0	31.7	59.3	11.1
Hill County	6 426	73.6	6.3	13.9	3.1	3.1	7.1	28.2	64.6	6.8
Gildford division	335	67.8	8.7	6.3	10.1	7.2	3.0	16.7	80.3	3.6
Hingham town	56	87.5	5.4	7.1	—	—	—	5.4	94.6	—
Havre division	5 144	83.8	1.9	12.7	.2	1.5	7.5	28.4	64.0	5.5
Havre city	4 018	84.3	.4	14.2	—	1.0	7.9	31.4	60.7	5.7
Havre North CDP	449	89.5	—	10.5	—	—	5.6	31.4	63.0	6.5
Rocky Bay division	471	3.6	43.5	33.3	5.3	14.2	11.3	42.3	46.5	29.3
Rudyard division	299	45.5	7.0	15.1	25.1	7.4	3.0	23.1	73.9	2.0
Wild Horse Lake division	177	22.6	30.5	11.9	31.6	3.4	—	14.7	85.3	—
Jefferson County	2 867	38.4	8.2	14.7	5.5	33.3	4.1	18.8	77.0	7.9
Boulder division	1 821	38.4	9.0	12.6	5.6	34.5	3.4	18.2	78.4	8.3
Boulder town	462	68.2	.4	8.0	.9	22.5	6.9	33.8	59.3	14.1
Whitehall division	1 046	38.4	6.8	18.4	5.3	31.2	5.4	20.0	74.7	7.1
Whitehall town	457	67.6	.4	17.7	—	14.2	11.6	28.0	60.4	8.1
Judith Basin County	908	—	22.4	25.3	25.9	26.4	5.1	22.4	72.6	5.9
Geyser division	198	—	27.3	9.1	28.3	35.4	2.0	18.2	79.8	7.1
Hobson division	329	—	18.8	31.0	21.9	28.3	4.0	22.2	73.9	4.9
Hobson town	97	—	26.8	24.7	20.6	27.8	2.1	32.0	66.0	9.3
Stanford division	381	—	22.8	28.9	28.1	20.2	7.6	24.7	67.7	6.3
Stanford town	211	—	20.9	31.3	33.6	14.2	12.3	34.1	53.6	8.1
Lake County	7 814	—	9.5	34.5	21.2	34.7	6.5	28.9	64.6	10.6
Big Fork-Swan River division	900	—	10.9	28.2	3.3	57.6	1.4	26.8	71.8	3.9
Charlo division	430	—	13.0	13.5	40.9	32.6	4.0	19.3	76.7	8.1
Charlo CDP	152	—	16.4	15.8	44.7	23.0	3.9	23.7	72.4	14.5
Polson division	3 150	—	4.0	42.7	23.2	30.1	6.9	31.3	61.7	8.6
Finley Point CDP	150	—	4.7	40.0	28.7	26.7	3.3	26.7	70.0	11.3
Polson city	1 399	—	3.6	54.6	24.1	17.7	11.2	43.6	45.2	9.2

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
Pondera County	2 246	56.8	11.8	12.8	6.8	11.9	4.7	25.2	70.1	5.0
Blackfeet East division	28	—	75.0	25.0	—	—	—	28.6	71.4	28.6
Blackfeet West division	133	—	14.3	43.6	—	—	12.0	33.8	54.1	21.1
Hearst Butte CDP	119	—	10.1	48.7	—	41.2	13.4	37.8	48.7	23.5
Conrad division	1 631	63.4	9.1	11.1	7.6	8.8	4.8	23.7	71.5	3.1
Conrad city	1 126	80.7	—	13.3	—	6.0	7.0	28.1	64.9	4.1
Valler-Dupuyer division	454	53.1	16.5	9.0	6.4	15.0	2.4	28.0	69.6	5.7
Valler town	221	84.2	.9	5.9	—	9.0	3.2	34.8	62.0	6.8
Powder River County	805	.5	58.8	16.0	1.1	23.6	3.2	24.6	72.2	4.6
Broodius division	419	.5	62.8	20.0	.5	16.2	3.1	28.2	68.7	5.0
Broodius town	216	.9	56.0	27.8	—	14.4	1.9	32.9	65.3	6.0
East Powder River division	217	.9	62.2	6.9	3.2	26.7	2.8	13.8	83.4	1.8
Otter division	169	—	44.4	17.8	—	37.9	4.1	29.6	66.3	7.1
Powell County	2 234	56.0	4.1	9.2	3.0	27.7	6.5	28.9	64.6	7.6
Avon-Elliston division	335	16.4	18.2	—	8.7	56.7	9.3	19.1	71.6	5.1
Deer Lodge division	1 714	69.8	.8	10.6	.6	18.1	6.4	31.9	61.7	8.2
Deer Lodge city	1 411	77.3	.4	9.7	—	7.7	7.7	33.2	59.1	9.2
Helmville division	185	—	9.2	13.0	14.1	63.8	2.7	18.9	78.4	5.9
Prairie County	568	43.7	34.2	7.0	7.0	8.1	3.7	32.0	64.3	5.8
Terry North division	78	—	62.8	14.1	2.6	20.5	—	10.3	89.7	—
Terry South division	490	50.6	29.6	5.9	7.8	6.1	4.3	35.5	60.2	6.7
Terry town	291	83.2	7.2	3.4	—	6.2	5.8	37.5	56.7	6.2
Ravalli County	9 698	31.6	6.3	16.6	2.3	43.1	3.8	26.9	69.3	7.3
Darby division	655	—	9.5	16.0	5.6	68.9	2.1	28.4	69.5	9.3
Darby town	249	—	13.3	22.9	7.2	56.6	5.6	43.8	50.6	11.6
Hamilton division	5 184	45.0	4.6	14.8	1.1	34.5	5.0	31.3	63.7	7.8
Hamilton city	1 345	74.1	1.3	19.0	—	5.7	15.2	46.7	38.1	10.9
Pinesdale town	88	3.4	8.0	5.7	5.7	77.3	4.5	52.3	43.2	23.9
Stevensville division	2 786	19.9	6.4	22.4	2.9	48.5	2.5	18.5	79.0	5.5
Stevensville town	476	61.8	.6	23.1	.2	14.3	4.2	37.2	58.6	5.0
Sula-Edwards division	347	—	13.0	11.5	3.7	71.8	2.9	32.0	65.1	11.2
Victor division	726	24.8	12.5	11.0	4.7	47.0	2.1	23.6	74.4	6.7
Richland County	3 956	63.0	18.2	11.7	1.5	5.5	4.9	27.6	67.4	5.5
Fairview division	644	51.1	28.0	10.1	1.6	9.3	5.9	28.1	66.0	6.5
Fairview city	351	86.6	4.6	4.6	—	4.3	9.1	34.2	56.7	10.5
Lambert division	229	—	68.1	10.9	7.0	14.0	2.2	12.2	85.6	3.5
Savage-Crane division	415	34.0	41.4	10.8	5.5	8.2	4.1	23.4	72.5	4.3
Sidney division	2 668	75.9	8.0	12.3	.4	3.4	5.1	29.5	65.4	5.7
Sidney city	2 006	86.8	1.7	7.7	—	3.1	6.7	35.4	57.8	7.0
Roosevelt County	3 694	58.3	23.6	11.2	4.7	2.2	9.7	35.5	54.8	17.3
East Roosevelt division	695	21.3	49.6	10.5	17.1	1.4	3.2	23.9	72.9	2.0
Bainville town	70	—	80.0	2.9	17.1	—	—	44.3	55.7	2.9
Culbertson town	305	48.5	27.9	10.8	10.8	2.0	4.6	25.6	69.8	.7
Froid town	108	—	71.3	8.3	20.4	—	7.4	32.4	60.2	6.5
Fort Peck Reservation division	2 999	66.9	17.5	11.3	1.9	2.4	11.3	38.1	50.6	20.8
Brockton town	95	—	77.9	8.4	8.4	—	9.5	46.3	44.2	38.9
Paplar city	331	87.9	5.7	4.5	—	1.8	14.5	45.0	40.5	22.1
Wolf Point city	1 104	93.7	—	5.6	—	.7	8.6	36.1	55.3	9.2
Rosebud County	3 479	24.0	23.0	37.6	.2	15.1	5.4	26.9	67.7	18.5
Ashland division	189	—	55.0	11.6	3.7	29.6	16.4	17.5	66.1	17.5
Ashland CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forsyth division	1 046	76.3	8.0	8.2	—	7.5	5.1	33.7	61.3	10.8
Forsyth city	842	88.6	—	4.9	—	6.5	6.3	36.8	56.9	10.0
Northern Cheyenne division	745	.7	29.0	61.5	—	8.9	12.9	42.1	45.0	53.3
Ashland CDP (pt.)	116	—	16.4	68.1	—	15.5	13.8	49.1	37.1	78.4
Lame Deer CDP	501	1.0	31.3	59.9	—	7.8	16.0	45.7	38.3	50.1
North of the Yellowstone division	258	—	53.5	10.1	—	36.4	1.2	15.5	83.3	16.3
Rosebud division	1 241	2.7	20.8	57.8	—	18.8	.4	15.8	83.8	4.6
Colstrip CDP	1 014	—	18.9	64.6	—	16.5	.5	17.1	82.4	4.5
Sanders County	3 397	.1	10.2	20.2	13.1	56.4	6.4	25.5	68.1	11.5
Flathead division	708	.3	15.4	25.1	21.6	37.6	10.9	30.2	58.9	15.1
Hot Springs town	223	.9	30.5	35.9	12.1	20.6	24.7	44.4	30.9	14.3
Plains division	985	.2	11.8	17.0	14.1	57.0	5.3	24.5	70.3	9.8
Plains town	421	.5	14.5	25.9	18.5	40.6	5.2	33.3	61.5	9.5
Thompson Falls-West End division	1 704	—	7.2	20.0	9.0	63.9	5.2	24.1	70.7	10.9
Thompson Falls city	531	—	9.0	23.2	16.9	50.8	7.9	32.8	59.3	11.5
Sheridan County	1 899	3.8	46.5	13.4	33.4	2.9	5.6	28.0	66.5	3.6
Fort Peck Reservation division	51	—	39.2	—	47.1	13.7	—	29.4	70.6	—
Medicine Lake division	352	.9	50.9	14.2	31.5	2.6	1.1	20.5	78.4	4.3
Medicine Lake town	138	2.2	60.1	5.1	31.2	1.4	2.9	37.0	60.1	5.1
Plentywood division	1 279	—	48.5	12.7	37.1	1.7	7.0	31.7	61.3	3.8
Outlook town	42	—	66.7	—	33.3	—	2.4	26.2	71.4	—
Plentywood city	896	—	45.0	14.6	38.6	1.8	9.4	36.3	54.4	4.7
Westby division	217	31.8	29.5	18.9	11.5	8.3	5.5	18.0	76.5	2.3
Westby town	112	61.6	6.3	21.4	4.5	6.3	10.7	21.4	67.9	—
Silver Bow County	13 899	83.0	1.6	8.7	.9	5.8	11.3	32.5	56.2	6.1
Butte division	13 596	84.4	1.4	8.4	.6	5.0	11.5	32.8	55.6	6.1
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	13 337	84.4	1.5	8.6	.7	4.9	11.5	32.9	55.6	6.1
Walkerville city	259	87.6	—	1.5	—	10.8	12.4	28.6	59.1	5.0
Silver Bow Northwest division	159	34.0	5.0	23.3	17.0	20.8	—	14.5	85.5	5.0
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	159	34.0	5.0	23.3	17.0	20.8	—	14.5	85.5	5.0
Silver Bow South division	144	—	12.5	18.1	4.9	64.6	—	20.8	79.2	6.9
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (pt.)	144	—	12.5	18.1	4.9	64.6	—	20.8	79.2	6.9
Stillwater County	2 523	47.9	15.1	15.9	2.0	19.1	4.8	22.4	72.8	6.4
Absarokee division	767	39.6	20.9	19.9	.8	18.8	5.0	22.4	72.6	5.2
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	420	72.4	—	19.3	—	8.3	5.7	27.4	66.9	4.3
Columbus division	1 071	57.7	10.5	15.1	.4	16.3	5.9	23.8	70.3	5.1
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus town	627	82.0	—	12.8	—	5.3	10.0	31.7	58.2	5.1
Park City division	509	55.0	10.2	12.4	1.4	21.0	3.9	23.0	73.1	11.8
Stillwater North division	176	4.0	33.0	13.1	18.8	31.3	—	12.5	87.5	3.4
Sweet Grass County	1 281	47.0	11.0	13.8	3.1	25.1	4.5	27.9	67.6	5.9
North of the Yellowstone division	272	—	34.2	9.6	12.9	43.4	3.7	13.2	83.1	1.5
South of the Yellowstone division	1 009	59.7	4.8	15.0	.5	20.1	4.8	31.8	63.4	7.1
Big Timber city	671	73.6	.9	16.1	—	9.4	7.0	39.5	53.5	8.3

Table 13. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
Teton County	2 329	39.6	15.1	22.0	13.6	9.7	4.0	26.5	69.6	4.6
Choteau division	1 180	56.9	8.6	18.4	5.8	10.3	5.1	32.4	62.5	6.7
Choteau city	748	73.9	—	19.0	.3	6.8	8.0	39.6	52.4	8.3
Dutton-Power division	471	.4	31.4	27.4	31.2	9.6	3.6	18.7	77.7	1.3
Dutton town	154	1.3	41.6	24.7	27.3	5.2	4.5	28.6	66.9	.6
Fairfield division	678	36.7	15.0	24.5	14.9	8.8	2.2	21.7	76.1	3.2
Fairfield town	291	70.1	.7	24.7	—	4.5	4.5	32.3	63.2	4.1
Toole County	1 922	46.1	6.3	40.3	4.0	3.3	6.2	35.0	58.8	4.8
South Toole division	1 414	49.1	5.4	38.5	4.9	2.1	7.4	38.3	54.4	5.6
Shelby city	1 134	58.4	1.5	38.1	—	2.0	8.8	42.3	48.9	7.0
Sunburst division	508	37.8	8.9	45.5	1.4	6.5	3.1	25.8	71.1	2.8
Kevin town	83	50.6	—	39.8	—	9.6	—	39.8	60.2	9.6
Sunburst town	176	24.4	9.1	55.1	—	11.4	3.4	27.3	69.3	1.7
Treasure County	339	—	26.3	42.2	4.1	27.4	5.0	28.0	67.0	8.8
North Treasure division	113	—	21.2	44.2	5.3	29.2	—	30.1	69.9	9.7
South Treasure division	226	—	28.8	41.2	3.5	26.5	7.5	27.0	65.5	8.4
Hysam town	147	—	29.3	43.5	5.4	21.8	10.2	32.0	57.8	10.9
Valley County	3 268	61.8	8.3	19.2	4.8	5.9	7.3	26.7	66.0	6.9
Fort Peck Reservation division	363	28.1	22.6	27.0	13.8	8.5	6.1	24.0	70.0	20.1
Frazer CDP	104	84.6	—	15.4	—	—	21.2	43.3	35.6	67.3
Glasgow division	2 154	77.5	1.6	15.4	1.2	4.3	10.1	28.0	61.8	6.9
Glasgow city	1 528	83.6	—	13.9	—	—	12.9	30.7	56.4	8.2
Nashua town	167	92.8	—	—	—	7.2	9.0	33.5	57.5	4.2
Hinsdale division	272	43.4	9.2	28.7	5.5	13.2	—	22.1	77.9	—
Opheim division	193	—	46.1	24.9	27.5	1.6	—	24.4	75.6	.5
Opheim town	70	—	54.3	38.6	7.1	—	—	38.6	61.4	1.4
South Valley division	286	45.8	14.3	24.8	4.5	10.5	—	25.5	74.5	1.4
Fort Peck town	130	66.9	—	23.8	—	—	—	14.6	85.4	—
Wheatland County	849	52.3	8.8	13.1	6.6	19.2	5.3	30.5	64.2	12.2
Harlowton division	685	55.9	8.8	12.4	5.5	17.4	5.5	31.4	63.1	11.1
Harlowton city	474	75.1	1.7	9.1	.4	13.7	5.5	35.7	58.9	9.1
Judith Gap-Shawmut division	164	37.2	9.1	15.9	11.0	26.8	4.3	26.8	68.9	17.1
Judith Gap city	45	91.1	—	4.4	—	—	6.7	20.0	73.3	24.4
Wibaux County	454	48.2	36.1	7.0	1.8	6.8	7.7	21.1	71.1	11.5
Pine Hills-St. Phillips division	85	3.5	80.0	—	5.9	10.6	4.7	14.1	81.2	2.4
Wibaux division	369	58.5	26.0	8.7	.8	6.0	8.4	22.8	68.8	13.6
Wibaux town	256	84.4	1.6	9.0	—	5.1	12.1	30.1	57.8	12.9
Yellowstone County	44 689	76.0	2.7	15.7	.9	4.7	6.8	31.0	62.2	4.8
Billings division	35 993	82.9	.8	13.9	—	2.4	7.6	33.7	58.6	4.7
Billings city (pt.)	33 042	83.4	.7	14.0	—	1.9	8.0	34.7	57.3	4.6
Lockwood CDP	1 368	70.2	1.8	17.8	—	10.2	4.5	25.4	70.0	6.0
Buffalo Creek division	93	—	—	44.1	7.5	48.4	—	23.7	76.3	6.5
Huntley Project division	1 109	.7	27.5	33.2	20.7	17.9	3.3	20.3	76.4	5.1
Laurel division	4 118	79.2	2.0	11.1	—	7.6	5.4	23.6	71.1	5.0
Laurel city	2 262	82.9	.3	12.0	—	4.8	6.9	31.1	62.0	7.3
Northwest Yellowstone division	872	36.1	15.8	26.4	4.5	17.2	—	11.5	88.5	4.2
Billings city (pt.)	139	94.2	—	—	—	5.8	—	11.5	88.5	—
Broadview town	51	—	35.3	35.3	5.9	23.5	—	21.6	78.4	9.8
Shepherd division	1 014	2.4	26.3	46.6	8.0	16.7	.5	15.8	83.7	1.9
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Yellowstone division	1 490	34.6	9.1	29.6	2.4	24.3	2.9	15.0	82.1	6.3
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone National Park	24	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Yellowstone National Park division	24	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—

Table 14. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										
Plentywood city, Sheridan County	896	—	45.0	14.6	38.6	1.8	9.4	36.3	54.4	4.7
Plevna town, Fallon County	73	—	72.6	6.8	9.6	11.0	4.1	26.0	69.9	2.7
Polson city, Lake County	1 399	—	3.6	54.6	24.1	17.7	11.2	43.6	45.2	9.2
Poplar city, Roosevelt County	331	87.9	5.7	4.5	—	1.8	14.5	45.0	40.5	22.1
Pryor CDP, Big Horn County	173	38.7	16.2	22.5	—	22.5	—	32.9	67.1	48.6
Red Lodge city, Carbon County	876	76.8	.6	11.1	—	11.5	8.8	43.8	47.4	8.8
Rexford town, Lincoln County	46	—	13.0	28.3	4.3	54.3	4.3	30.4	65.2	—
Richey town, Dawson County	115	92.2	—	4.3	—	3.5	7.8	40.9	51.3	4.3
Ronan city, Lake County	640	—	11.7	44.4	32.0	11.9	14.7	39.2	46.1	10.0
Roundup city, Musselshell County	780	.3	18.5	20.1	24.9	36.3	10.6	33.1	56.3	9.9
Ryegate town, Golden Valley County	106	—	28.3	14.2	34.0	23.6	1.9	34.0	64.2	2.8
Saco town, Phillips County	113	100.0	—	—	—	—	1.8	34.5	63.7	15.9
St. Ignatius town, Lake County	302	—	18.5	26.8	22.5	32.1	14.2	34.4	51.3	23.5
Scobey city, Daniels County	491	—	36.5	9.6	51.1	2.9	7.3	28.7	64.0	2.2
Shelby city, Toole County	1 134	58.4	1.5	38.1	—	2.0	8.8	42.3	48.9	7.0
Sheridan town, Madison County	275	54.5	—	14.5	5.5	25.5	11.3	29.5	59.3	1.8
Sidney city, Richland County	2 006	86.8	1.7	7.7	.6	3.1	6.7	35.4	57.8	7.0
South Browning CDP, Glacier County	448	68.3	.2	21.9	—	9.6	24.1	49.8	26.1	47.5
Stanford town, Judith Basin County	211	—	20.9	31.3	33.6	14.2	12.3	34.1	53.6	8.1
Starr School CDP, Glacier County	65	—	7.7	29.2	16.9	46.2	32.3	29.2	38.5	20.0
Stevensville town, Ravalli County	476	61.8	.6	23.1	.2	14.3	4.2	37.2	58.6	5.0
Sunburst town, Toole County	176	24.4	9.1	55.1	—	11.4	3.4	27.3	69.3	1.7
Sun Prairie CDP, Cascade County	410	52.7	11.7	23.9	—	11.7	—	15.4	84.6	2.0
Superior town, Mineral County	354	—	10.7	22.6	39.5	27.1	11.9	33.1	55.1	12.7
Terry town, Prairie County	291	83.2	—	7.2	3.4	—	6.2	5.8	37.5	56.7
Thompson Falls city, Sanders County	531	—	9.0	23.2	16.9	—	7.9	32.8	59.3	6.2
Three Forks town, Gallatin County	502	74.3	—	14.5	—	11.2	3.8	33.9	62.4	11.5
Townsend city, Broadwater County	651	—	26.1	31.3	12.0	30.6	5.8	33.5	62.4	7.4
Troy city, Lincoln County	374	.5	4.8	28.9	16.6	49.2	9.6	31.3	59.1	13.8
Twin Bridges town, Madison County	182	75.3	1.1	4.4	—	19.2	5.5	30.2	64.3	15.9
Valier town, Pondera County	221	84.2	.9	5.9	—	9.0	3.2	34.8	62.0	6.8
Virginia City town, Madison County	62	—	22.6	—	22.6	54.8	12.9	19.4	67.7	3.2
Walkerville city, Silver Bow County	259	87.6	—	1.5	—	10.8	12.4	28.6	59.1	5.0
Westby town, Sheridan County	112	61.6	6.3	21.4	4.5	6.3	10.7	21.4	67.9	—
West Yellowstone town, Gallatin County	416	—	20.7	40.9	.5	38.0	8.2	40.6	51.2	20.9
Whitefish city, Flathead County	1 830	57.8	.4	25.5	4.1	12.2	6.2	34.3	59.5	5.4
Whitehall town, Jefferson County	457	67.6	.4	17.7	—	14.2	11.6	28.0	60.4	8.1
White Sulphur Springs city, Meagher County	409	—	36.7	14.4	7.8	41.1	7.3	25.7	67.0	12.5
Wibaux town, Wibaux County	256	84.4	1.6	9.0	—	5.1	12.1	30.1	57.8	12.9
Winnifred town, Fergus County	65	—	38.5	43.1	9.2	9.2	15.4	36.9	47.7	10.8
Winnett town, Petroleum County	78	—	19.2	30.8	25.6	24.4	6.4	30.8	62.8	7.7
Wolf Point city, Roosevelt County	1 104	93.7	—	5.6	—	.7	8.6	36.1	55.3	9.2
Butte-Silver Bow, Silver Bow County	13 899	83.0	1.6	8.7	.9	5.8	11.3	32.5	56.2	6.1

Table 17. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

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

American Indian Area County	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut															
	All persons	Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined				
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years	
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unem- ployed				Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
Blackfeet Reservation, MT -----	8 488	2 031	431	80	60	3 294	66.3	6.6	4 162	2 340	31.1	4 718	6 950	50.1	2 192	52.0
Glacier County -----	7 778	1 843	403	80	60	3 037	66.9	6.9	3 836	2 145	30.1	4 724	6 341	51.5	1 984	54.2
Pondera County -----	710	188	28	--	--	257	59.5	2.7	326	195	42.1	4 659	609	35.0	208	30.3
Crow Reservation and Trust Lands, MT -----	6 341	1 414	357	63	38	2 181	69.8	6.6	2 836	1 546	44.0	4 243	4 670	50.0	1 498	53.5
Crow Reservation -----	6 330	1 414	357	63	38	2 181	69.8	6.6	2 836	1 546	44.0	4 243	4 670	50.0	1 498	53.5
Big Horn County -----	6 039	1 377	344	63	38	2 111	68.8	6.9	2 753	1 489	44.9	4 112	4 563	50.9	1 468	54.6
Yellowstone County -----	291	37	13	--	--	70	100.0	--	83	57	21.1	9 904	107	13.1	30	--
Crow Trust Lands -----	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Big Horn County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Treasure County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yellowstone County -----	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flathead Reservation, MT -----	21 061	1 343	434	109	64	2 514	73.3	5.5	3 331	1 979	17.0	6 428	5 017	38.5	1 395	39.6
Flathead County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake County -----	18 825	1 145	387	94	61	2 115	72.2	5.9	2 868	1 692	17.9	6 461	4 329	38.9	1 180	38.2
Missoula County -----	595	107	18	--	--	174	83.3	--	192	114	12.3	6 079	295	44.1	108	54.6
Sanders County -----	1 641	91	29	15	3	225	75.6	5.8	271	173	11.0	6 322	393	30.0	107	39.3
Fort Belknap Reservation and Trust Lands, MT -----	2 485	658	167	13	8	1 037	66.6	6.0	1 344	721	29.5	4 536	2 297	46.9	739	52.2
Fort Belknap Reservation -----	2 485	658	167	13	8	1 037	66.6	6.0	1 344	721	29.5	4 536	2 297	46.9	739	52.2
Blaine County -----	2 319	606	153	13	8	968	66.3	5.8	1 259	682	28.7	4 562	2 156	47.2	684	52.5
Phillips County -----	166	52	14	--	--	69	71.0	8.7	85	39	43.6	4 133	141	41.8	55	49.1
Fort Belknap Trust Lands -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blaine County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Phillips County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Peck Reservation, MT -----	10 722	1 503	400	71	30	2 629	61.4	5.9	3 484	2 003	29.7	4 778	5 654	46.6	1 544	55.2
Daniels County -----	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roosevelt County -----	9 287	1 356	381	71	30	2 393	60.4	5.7	3 187	1 812	28.6	4 767	5 118	45.2	1 388	53.7
Sheridan County -----	132	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valley County -----	1 212	147	19	--	--	236	71.6	8.1	297	191	40.3	4 888	536	60.8	156	67.9
Northern Cheyenne Reservation and Trust Lands, MT--SD (pt.) -----	3 906	1 071	311	54	43	1 450	61.6	5.6	2 085	1 218	31.4	4 479	3 517	51.5	1 136	57.6
Northern Cheyenne Reservation -----	3 906	1 071	311	54	43	1 450	61.6	5.6	2 085	1 218	31.4	4 479	3 517	51.5	1 136	57.6
Big Horn County -----	1 118	313	115	9	9	403	71.0	9.9	624	318	33.6	5 274	973	59.2	304	60.5
Rosebud County -----	2 788	758	196	45	34	1 047	58.0	3.9	1 461	900	30.7	4 178	2 544	48.5	832	56.5
Northern Cheyenne Trust Lands (pt.) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rosebud County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rocky Boy's Reservation and Trust Lands, MT -----	1 931	561	134	22	16	799	64.3	6.1	1 087	598	32.8	4 278	1 856	48.9	582	55.7
Rocky Boy's Reservation -----	1 531	429	113	22	16	605	61.0	6.6	855	461	37.3	4 052	1 465	50.2	448	55.8
Chouteau County -----	25	3	--	--	--	13	100.0	--	13	12	25.0	6 001	25	--	6	--
Hill County -----	1 506	426	113	22	16	592	60.1	6.8	842	449	37.6	4 018	1 440	51.0	442	56.6
Rocky Boy's Trust Lands -----	400	132	21	--	--	194	74.7	4.6	232	137	17.5	5 129	391	44.2	134	55.2
Chouteau County -----	123	29	6	--	--	66	68.2	4.5	84	47	25.5	4 879	123	50.4	31	48.4
Hill County -----	277	103	15	--	--	128	78.1	4.7	148	90	13.3	5 243	268	41.4	103	57.3
Crow/Northern Cheyenne Area, MT -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Big Horn County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 18. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

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

American Indian Area County	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occu- pied	Renter occu- pied	Lacking com- plete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median sel- ected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dol- lars)
							None	1 or more	With a mort- gage	Not mort- gaged	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Blackfeet Reservation, MT	2 973	2 309	1 863	976	887	33	258	1 605	300-	150	239
Glacier County	2 780	2 148	1 714	898	816	18	242	1 472	300-	150	242
Pondera County	193	161	149	78	71	15	16	133	300-	150	200-
Crow Reservation and Trust Lands, MT	2 081	1 705	1 075	672	403	36	83	992	300-	155	243
Crow Reservation	2 074	1 698	1 075	672	403	36	83	992	300-	155	243
Big Horn County	1 961	1 612	1 037	634	403	36	83	954	300-	155	243
Yellowstone County	113	86	38	38	-	-	-	38	-	-	-
Crow Trust Lands	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big Horn County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasure County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone County	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flathead Reservation, MT	10 382	7 863	1 741	1 059	682	13	171	1 570	308	118	212
Flathead County	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake County	9 151	6 914	1 488	859	629	13	160	1 328	336	114	208
Missoula County	276	241	119	94	25	-	3	116	300-	150	281
Sanders County	952	708	134	106	28	-	8	126	300-	100-	211
Fort Belknap Reservation and Trust Lands, MT	845	704	640	355	285	15	114	526	300-	127	200-
Fort Belknap Reservation	843	704	640	355	285	15	114	526	300-	127	200-
Blaine County	763	657	601	316	285	8	110	491	300-	132	200-
Phillips County	80	47	39	39	-	7	4	35	300-	100-	-
Fort Belknap Trust Lands	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blaine County	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Peck Reservation, MT	3 991	3 450	1 602	768	834	10	254	1 348	377	162	252
Daniels County	47	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roosevelt County	3 396	2 999	1 465	702	763	10	232	1 233	377	169	261
Sheridan County	82	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley County	466	363	137	66	71	-	22	115	-	132	200-
Northern Cheyenne Reservation and Trust Lands, MT--SD (pt.)	1 287	1 037	871	544	327	17	107	764	300-	150	200-
Northern Cheyenne Reservation	1 287	1 037	871	544	327	17	107	764	300-	150	200-
Big Horn County	384	292	257	152	105	8	19	238	300-	165	200-
Rosebud County	903	745	614	392	222	9	88	526	300-	143	200-
Northern Cheyenne Trust Lands (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosebud County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Boy's Reservation and Trust Lands, MT	498	421	385	208	177	2	52	333	300-	136	210
Rocky Boy's Reservation	389	326	302	170	132	2	47	255	300-	135	218
Chouteau County	15	7	7	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	200-
Hill County	374	319	295	170	125	2	47	248	300-	135	223
Rocky Boy's Trust Lands	109	95	83	38	45	-	5	78	300-	150	200-
Chouteau County	34	28	28	12	16	-	2	26	300-	150	221
Hill County	75	67	55	26	29	-	3	52	350	-	200-
Crow/Northern Cheyenne Area, MT	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big Horn County	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 19. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Stillwater County	6 536	26.8	294	22 020	25 487	27 777	30 543	10 342	13 089
Absarokee division	1 914	14.9	669	21 506	30 616	29 579	36 426	6 708	12 123
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	1 061	15.3	801	18 627	31 009	27 583	36 485	6 146	15 245
Columbus division	2 739	43.2	332	21 505	24 846	26 418	29 991	11 708	15 235
Absarokee CDP (pt.)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus town	1 573	45.0	383	17 956	22 360	25 386	29 682	9 341	13 505
Park City division	1 398	14.4	915	20 579	25 584	22 424	30 126	10 350	16 634
Stillwater North division	485	16.5	1 831	13 516	32 376	14 306	37 895	1 858	33 142
Sweet Grass County	3 154	37.0	376	19 878	21 845	24 762	27 195	8 705	10 985
North of the Yellowstone division	768	17.6	1 445	18 834	23 956	20 379	25 858	11 789	20 147
South of the Yellowstone division	2 386	43.3	359	19 525	21 720	25 945	29 177	7 776	9 995
Big Timber city	1 557	46.0	389	16 717	19 495	22 240	25 672	7 805	10 106
Teton County	6 271	31.8	294	21 051	23 249	24 885	27 846	11 372	15 106
Choteau division	3 213	35.3	346	20 361	22 686	25 534	29 941	9 572	12 158
Choteau city	1 741	46.9	321	18 026	20 937	24 469	27 883	8 383	10 580
Dutton-Power division	1 262	26.2	1 022	21 547	30 366	22 317	32 054	18 799	26 553
Dutton town	392	41.3	823	17 092	23 929	18 820	27 893	8 098	20 316
Fairfield division	1 796	29.5	456	18 666	23 908	22 859	26 348	10 058	17 215
Fairfield town	660	45.6	546	17 787	24 162	25 233	33 528	10 274	15 143
Toole County	5 046	19.9	473	23 218	27 328	28 530	31 836	10 923	14 606
South Toole division	3 524	14.3	745	23 765	28 787	28 880	35 121	10 261	15 593
Shelby city	2 763	14.6	738	21 457	28 339	28 834	35 461	9 204	14 196
Sunburst division	1 522	33.0	473	18 644	23 892	22 603	29 410	10 417	14 813
Kevin town	185	43.8	703	11 328	23 230	21 059	27 401	5 757	12 561
Sunburst town	437	45.5	558	20 964	32 090	27 094	34 721	8 662	16 547
Treasure County	874	45.3	789	16 539	19 974	20 098	25 268	10 106	12 588
North Treasure division	284	49.3	1 726	13 221	18 964	16 856	23 072	7 372	11 512
South Treasure division	590	43.4	775	16 893	22 465	21 553	27 088	10 310	15 002
Hysam town	361	46.0	814	16 396	22 005	19 059	26 074	8 108	15 928
Valley County	8 239	24.2	266	20 777	22 852	25 599	28 366	9 121	12 038
Fort Peck Reservation division	1 150	24.1	531	11 886	17 796	12 342	21 901	4 920	8 534
Frazier CDP	403	13.6	916	5 816	15 711	6 359	15 870	—	10 000
Glasgow division	5 192	22.9	311	20 441	23 658	26 600	29 713	8 733	12 843
Glasgow city	3 572	16.6	454	18 294	23 083	25 493	30 083	7 523	13 267
Nashua town	375	43.7	429	15 363	18 158	18 909	27 162	7 248	11 438
Hinsdale division	704	17.9	1 747	17 476	24 541	20 866	30 080	6 564	19 360
Opheim division	479	25.7	1 487	20 094	22 744	22 225	34 801	6 797	12 184
Opheim town	145	46.2	966	12 265	24 668	25 266	33 484	6 608	11 379
South Valley division	714	39.1	569	27 206	37 565	31 009	39 689	14 962	25 026
Fort Peck town	325	42.5	752	32 998	39 924	36 611	45 356	20 006	25 821
Wheatland County	2 246	41.1	297	16 034	17 916	19 344	21 828	7 710	9 985
Harlowton division	1 694	41.0	371	15 846	18 047	19 574	22 550	7 465	9 796
Harlowton city	1 049	42.5	385	15 430	17 823	18 927	22 484	7 726	10 548
Judith Gap-Shawmut division	552	41.5	402	15 371	19 545	16 653	21 532	7 436	11 873
Judith Gap city	133	45.9	813	11 738	21 708	11 769	28 809	5 736	11 594
Wibaux County	1 191	45.2	367	18 147	21 340	22 295	26 052	8 493	14 982
Pine Hills-St. Phillips division	260	45.8	583	12 146	19 086	14 151	25 688	5 937	15 787
Wibaux division	931	45.0	438	18 741	22 943	22 984	27 598	9 061	15 562
Wibaux town	628	45.9	531	16 821	19 866	21 409	28 591	7 477	12 563
Yellowstone County	113 419	14.1	130	25 475	26 409	30 970	32 096	13 429	14 678
Billings division	89 027	13.8	157	25 226	26 226	31 065	32 411	13 421	14 776
Billings city (pt.)	80 713	13.7	165	25 025	26 098	31 122	32 492	13 465	14 856
Lockwood CDP	3 967	15.4	435	24 178	28 086	26 008	30 768	7 957	16 734
Buffalo Creek division	251	19.9	1 739	13 365	35 930	14 503	47 795	5 001	17 486
Huntley Project division	2 894	14.4	626	21 671	27 948	24 416	30 552	11 244	19 170
Laurel division	11 214	13.7	268	22 571	25 618	26 662	30 555	10 431	14 195
Laurel city	5 686	12.0	366	19 604	22 624	22 315	26 661	8 777	12 258
Northwest Yellowstone division	2 631	21.3	577	34 749	40 733	36 629	42 738	9 314	22 230
Billings city (pt.)	438	15.1	1 640	41 572	59 163	41 572	57 259	—	—
Broadview town	133	47.4	678	24 021	28 918	24 904	31 632	5 430	21 850
Shepherd division	2 980	15.9	495	29 514	35 742	33 278	38 249	14 289	23 758
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Yellowstone division	4 422	15.1	556	25 100	30 918	28 929	34 007	9 520	16 516
Billings city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellowstone National Park	52	7.7	—	—	32 500	—	32 500	—	—
Yellowstone National Park division	52	7.7	—	—	32 500	—	32 500	—	—

Table 20. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—									
Con.									
Plentywood city, Sheridan County	2 136	48.2	284	19 762	21 486	23 954	27 361	11 223	13 407
Plevna town, Fallon County	140	58.6	649	16 670	23 536	17 321	27 904	10 571	18 322
Polson city, Lake County	3 283	15.3	431	12 836	16 214	17 788	24 246	7 320	10 561
Paplar city, Roosevelt County	881	40.6	524	13 226	19 022	20 194	28 326	6 699	10 613
Rygor CDP, Big Horn County	654	13.6	785	11 060	19 137	10 771	21 446	6 075	14 638
Red Lodge city, Carbon County	1 958	40.1	349	16 314	18 760	21 374	25 225	11 009	13 036
Raxford town, Lincoln County	132	42.4	1 643	27 949	31 428	29 024	31 606	—	10 000
Richey town, Dawson County	1 259	40.9	1 570	11 151	16 507	18 768	29 665	5 554	9 588
Ronan city, Lake County	1 547	45.0	304	14 399	17 487	18 902	22 460	7 517	9 651
Roundup city, Musselshell County	1 808	43.4	326	15 404	17 235	19 600	23 538	6 614	8 575
Ryegate town, Golden Valley County	260	51.2	554	14 646	22 991	18 234	26 047	6 734	14 045
Saco town, Phillips County	261	47.1	517	16 575	22 108	23 347	27 497	11 261	14 711
St. Ignatius town, Lake County	778	44.7	341	15 667	18 565	18 235	22 090	7 362	11 831
Scobey city, Daniels County	1 154	42.7	441	19 425	23 230	24 763	28 816	9 486	13 296
Shelby city, Toole County	2 763	14.6	738	21 457	28 339	28 834	35 461	9 204	14 196
Sheridan town, Madison County	652	23.8	762	13 354	20 345	25 301	29 923	7 620	11 367
Sidney city, Richland County	5 217	15.8	413	21 226	24 778	24 796	29 433	11 866	17 945
South Browning CDP, Glacier County	1 748	48.2	127	7 908	9 904	7 962	10 019	3 773	7 466
Stanford town, Judith Basin County	529	41.6	595	17 003	21 837	20 646	29 226	9 449	17 204
Starr School CDP, Glacier County	260	12.3	799	8 592	33 581	8 592	33 581	—	—
Stevensville town, Ravalli County	1 221	47.3	342	15 831	18 284	17 256	20 702	10 921	14 590
Sunburst town, Toole County	437	45.5	558	20 964	32 090	27 094	34 721	8 662	16 547
Sun Prairie CDP, Cascade County	1 424	15.3	993	26 091	31 889	26 569	32 915	13 514	31 232
Superior town, Mineral County	881	43.7	481	17 191	21 992	22 045	26 891	8 293	14 209
Terry town, Prairie County	659	49.5	359	14 196	17 756	17 918	22 872	6 689	10 497
Thompson Falls city, Sanders County	1 319	42.0	319	18 385	20 684	21 563	24 865	9 652	11 825
Three Forks town, Gallatin County	1 203	45.0	450	18 793	21 760	22 600	26 146	9 666	13 432
Townsend city, Broadwater County	1 635	46.7	297	17 437	19 760	20 555	25 001	9 853	13 597
Troy city, Lincoln County	953	41.6	370	16 134	19 456	18 487	21 516	6 330	10 605
Twin Bridges town, Madison County	374	44.4	1 070	11 285	18 371	20 029	26 804	5 719	7 778
Valier town, Pondera County	519	45.9	828	20 326	23 943	24 509	28 808	8 874	14 666
Virginia City town, Madison County	142	39.4	1 308	14 401	30 599	17 236	40 308	5 418	12 175
Walkerville city, Silver Bow County	605	43.1	737	14 896	19 241	19 144	25 749	6 815	11 450
Westby town, Sheridan County	253	50.6	678	22 209	28 463	27 835	32 266	5 048	9 821
West Yellowstone town, Gallatin County	913	37.5	544	19 706	23 950	27 550	30 847	11 222	15 254
Whitefish city, Flathead County	4 368	12.8	545	19 900	23 601	22 610	27 431	11 729	16 307
Whitehall town, Jefferson County	1 067	44.6	413	17 542	22 788	26 839	32 071	8 035	11 359
White Sulphur Springs city, Meagher County	963	46.8	366	17 760	20 575	20 227	24 502	9 158	14 130
Wibaux town, Wibaux County	628	45.9	531	16 821	19 866	21 409	28 591	7 477	12 563
Winifred town, Fergus County	150	45.3	2 261	16 770	22 472	21 283	38 345	5 198	10 394
Winnett town, Petroleum County	188	44.1	927	12 468	19 782	18 288	23 740	7 392	11 691
Wolf Point city, Roosevelt County	2 880	15.1	468	19 450	23 414	24 193	30 891	10 135	16 347
Butte-Silver Bow, Silver Bow County	33 941	14.5	222	20 264	22 167	28 289	30 695	10 471	11 802

Table 22. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dol- lars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Nashua town, Valley County	226	48.2	310	377	100	136	10.4	18.1	9.0	13.9	130	241	12.7	26.5
Neihart town, Cascade County	138	48.6	—	—	137	230	—	—	9.6	20.8	—	—	—	—
North Browning CDP, Glacier County	485	36.7	140	207	118	157	12.0	18.0	15.8	31.1	215	255	15.4	20.3
Opheim town, Valley County	96	49.0	516	784	118	150	25.8	89.6	10.7	20.9	139	261	9.4	24.4
Orchard Homes CDP, Missoula County	4 339	14.2	601	666	177	194	14.5	18.7	10.0	13.8	352	381	25.0	29.5
Outlook town, Sheridan County	54	51.9	610	730	206	244	9.4	54.4	8.1	16.4	88	321	4.4	15.6
Pablo CDP, Lake County	501	15.6	375	608	60	225	10.7	21.9	4.3	19.7	212	291	21.5	59.9
Philipsburg town, Granite County	487	47.2	367	441	125	143	19.2	23.5	11.4	15.6	234	280	22.5	32.6
Pinesdale town, Ravalli County	121	31.4	301	998	116	168	20.0	99.3	5.0	15.0	—	250	—	100.0
Plains town, Sanders County	468	41.7	397	475	141	162	12.4	33.1	10.0	14.0	232	297	16.9	22.9
Plentywood city, Sheridan County	1 100	49.4	498	561	164	179	21.0	24.8	10.8	13.0	271	307	23.1	26.3
Plevna town, Fallon County	85	50.6	285	715	118	140	17.0	44.7	9.2	14.8	259	341	1.9	18.1
Polson city, Lake County	1 565	15.8	378	462	140	172	19.7	25.3	9.7	16.0	246	302	23.9	32.0
Poplar city, Roosevelt County	390	43.1	429	568	173	208	15.3	23.9	15.4	21.7	301	376	30.2	49.8
Pryor CDP, Big Horn County	169	13.6	—	600	24	338	—	—	25.0	—	126	239	5.3	58.7
Red Lodge city, Carbon County	1 248	45.4	438	480	147	165	21.5	25.6	12.9	15.9	274	300	17.4	21.6
Rexford town, Lincoln County	60	40.0	312	792	107	187	2.5	24.6	2.7	23.7	—	300	—	20.0
Richey town, Dawson County	177	47.5	328	397	127	148	11.3	29.3	9.2	14.6	195	331	13.1	27.4
Ronan city, Lake County	710	47.5	407	461	131	150	19.4	22.8	12.5	17.1	236	265	22.3	26.0
Roundup city, Musselshell County	1 006	44.3	395	463	143	158	18.3	23.8	11.6	14.4	230	261	22.1	25.7
Ryegate town, Golden Valley County	127	48.8	277	462	120	147	14.8	23.8	8.9	14.9	255	355	18.5	39.8
Saco town, Phillips County	145	45.5	192	561	112	133	9.6	21.6	9.5	15.8	143	260	9.8	20.1
St. Ignace town, Lake County	332	46.7	316	390	124	143	13.7	21.0	10.0	14.6	245	277	21.8	32.5
Scobey city, Daniels County	636	44.5	524	590	186	202	19.8	23.7	14.2	18.1	220	286	16.2	24.5
Shelby city, Toole County	1 302	15.4	464	566	158	190	13.3	20.9	9.3	14.3	214	289	17.3	26.8
Sheridan town, Madison County	344	29.1	305	646	145	174	12.4	23.9	8.5	15.5	252	318	25.9	52.7
Sidney city, Richland County	2 363	16.3	493	572	169	202	14.0	19.3	9.5	13.3	262	297	16.6	22.1
South Browning CDP, Glacier County	493	47.7	309	491	133	177	6.7	15.8	12.3	21.3	198	221	29.5	38.4
Stanford town, Judith Basin County	269	47.2	350	438	137	167	13.0	21.4	8.2	12.9	202	255	17.6	26.3
Starr School CDP, Glacier County	76	9.2	—	400	108	286	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Stevensville town, Ravalli County	512	48.6	485	535	129	144	21.2	26.7	11.9	16.3	304	341	23.6	30.7
Sunburst town, Toole County	205	46.3	411	526	158	184	9.2	15.9	9.7	15.0	324	389	12.2	22.0
Sun Prairie CDP, Cascade County	482	15.4	598	749	150	300	25.1	34.8	—	20.0	351	609	11.7	25.9
Superior town, Mineral County	386	47.2	468	584	150	179	15.2	23.6	10.9	16.0	233	285	19.9	24.8
Terry town, Prairie County	414	49.3	287	389	130	143	9.3	16.4	11.2	15.0	227	266	10.7	17.1
Thompson Falls city, Sanders County	582	43.3	435	492	133	161	20.1	24.1	9.7	14.1	238	287	15.8	22.4
Three Forks town, Gallatin County	549	46.3	449	509	149	167	18.0	22.4	10.3	13.9	263	311	22.5	28.6
Townsend city, Broadwater County	749	45.7	406	452	153	173	19.3	23.3	9.6	12.9	266	295	20.2	24.1
Troy city, Lincoln County	409	39.9	362	456	130	155	9.5	16.5	12.1	17.9	257	290	20.0	30.0
Twin Bridges town, Madison County	232	45.3	401	555	132	167	16.7	29.9	15.4	27.7	235	363	22.9	33.8
Valier town, Pondera County	273	47.3	503	604	170	205	14.7	23.5	10.9	16.0	254	300	21.8	30.1
Virginia City town, Madison County	124	44.4	407	538	120	181	6.9	16.9	10.7	22.5	—	400	—	35.0
Walkerville city, Silver Bow County	294	42.9	387	472	138	161	9.1	15.5	11.1	15.0	200	268	22.6	57.8
Westby town, Sheridan County	131	50.4	324	501	146	180	7.9	17.4	9.6	16.4	191	243	18.5	34.4
West Yellowstone town, Gallatin County	675	39.9	597	846	223	299	16.5	28.6	6.2	13.8	319	361	22.2	29.1
Whitefish city, Flathead County	2 259	13.0	509	661	170	200	21.5	27.8	9.8	15.4	308	367	21.7	27.2
Whitehall town, Jefferson County	502	45.0	475	546	129	153	14.5	20.3	11.7	16.4	240	281	15.0	20.8
White Sulphur Springs city, Meagher County	512	48.8	413	475	127	146	14.0	20.3	10.2	13.9	247	305	17.0	25.3
Wibaux town, Wibaux County	316	48.4	395	556	142	167	13.5	23.0	10.4	15.5	177	252	13.1	19.6
Winifred town, Fergus County	89	42.7	34	433	82	164	3.3	56.7	7.0	15.9	148	285	10.9	38.1
Winnert town, Petroleum County	114	51.8	324	488	158	182	12.4	33.8	13.9	23.1	273	318	10.8	26.9
Wolf Point city, Roosevelt County	1 236	15.7	541	647	166	191	15.1	22.3	10.8	17.3	265	327	23.3	41.4
Butte-Silver Bow, Silver Bow County	15 474	14.2	485	521	184	192	16.2	18.6	12.6	14.3	253	276	24.4	27.1

Table 23. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

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

American Indian Area County	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper		
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Blackfeet Reservation, MT -----	8 549	29.2	3 004	28.6	92	214	303	137	163	225	253
Glacier County -----	7 863	30.4	2 801	29.6	94	219	311	137	163	227	256
Pondera County -----	686	15.9	203	15.3	363	-	300	-	200	83	287
Crow Reservation and Trust Lands, MT -----	6 370	14.4	2 091	15.5	104	171	331	133	177	214	272
Crow Reservation -----	6 366	14.4	2 088	15.5	104	171	331	133	177	214	272
Big Horn County -----	6 066	14.7	1 969	15.5	104	171	331	133	177	214	272
Yellowstone County -----	300	9.7	119	15.1	877	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crow Trust Lands -----	4	50.0	3	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big Horn County -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasure County -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone County -----	4	50.0	3	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flathead Reservation, MT -----	21 259	23.4	10 399	23.2	133	260	366	98	138	190	230
Flathead County -----	22	-	11	18.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake County -----	18 895	23.9	9 184	23.0	146	280	394	86	142	184	228
Missoula County -----	704	10.5	271	12.5	490	7	671	106	194	55	470
Sanders County -----	1 638	23.6	933	28.7	349	57	244	54	134	110	257
Fort Belknap Reservation and Trust Lands, MT -----	2 508	46.8	856	46.1	137	139	186	100	155	129	167
Fort Belknap Reservation -----	2 508	46.8	854	46.1	137	139	186	100	155	129	167
Blaine County -----	2 319	47.5	763	45.7	141	139	188	106	159	129	167
Phillips County -----	189	38.6	91	49.5	608	72	229	-	100	-	-
Fort Belknap Trust Lands -----	-	-	2	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blaine County -----	-	-	2	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips County -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Peck Reservation, MT -----	10 595	26.1	3 983	24.9	105	327	427	149	175	235	269
Daniels County -----	94	22.3	48	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roosevelt County -----	9 217	26.5	3 387	25.4	106	327	426	155	183	244	279
Sheridan County -----	134	17.2	86	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley County -----	1 150	24.1	462	24.2	468	-	-	100	163	74	179
Northern Cheyenne Reservation and Trust Lands, MT-SD (pt.) -----	3 923	14.1	1 291	13.8	110	147	279	131	168	122	199
Northern Cheyenne Reservation -----	3 923	14.1	1 291	13.8	110	147	279	131	168	122	199
Big Horn County -----	1 077	15.1	382	14.1	254	63	292	133	196	93	228
Rosebud County -----	2 846	13.7	909	13.6	117	146	309	120	165	114	210
Northern Cheyenne Trust Lands (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosebud County -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Boy's Reservation and Trust Lands, MT -----	1 954	45.3	514	46.1	151	143	209	115	158	181	230
Rocky Boy's Reservation -----	1 547	46.1	397	47.1	161	137	204	113	157	187	243
Chouteau County -----	32	40.6	16	43.8	454	-	-	-	-	-	200
Hill County -----	1 515	46.2	381	47.2	163	137	204	113	157	196	247
Rocky Boy's Trust Lands -----	407	42.5	117	42.7	377	102	430	-	200	128	228
Chouteau County -----	137	44.5	41	46.3	781	32	269	-	200	129	263
Hill County -----	270	41.5	76	40.8	410	89	612	-	-	97	225
Crow/Northern Cheyenne Area, MT -----	7	-	4	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big Horn County -----	7	-	4	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

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

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

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

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

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

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

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

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

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

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

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

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

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

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

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

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

BLOCK

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

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

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

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

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

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

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

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

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

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

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

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

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

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

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

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

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

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

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

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

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

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

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

COUNTY

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

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

Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

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

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

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

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

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

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

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

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

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

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

Inventory Presentation

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

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

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNAL POINT

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

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Central City

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

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

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

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

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

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

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

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consolidated City

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

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

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

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

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

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

Incorporated Place

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

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

STATE

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

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

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

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

TIGER

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

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

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

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

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

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

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

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

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

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

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

Extended City

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

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

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

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

Urbanized Area Central Place

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

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

Urbanized Area Title and Code

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

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

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

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

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

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

ZIP CODE®

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

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

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

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

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

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

Presentations Based on Responses:

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

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

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

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

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

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

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

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

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

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

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

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

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

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

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

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

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

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

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

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

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

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

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

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

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

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

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

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

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

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

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

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

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

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

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

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

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

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

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

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

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

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

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

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

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

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

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

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

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

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

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

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

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

Income Type in 1989

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

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

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

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

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

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

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

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

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

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

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

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

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

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

- Wage or salary income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 235 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President.

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

Occupation

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

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

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

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

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

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

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

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

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

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

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

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

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

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

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

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

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

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

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

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

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

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

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

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

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

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

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

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

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

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

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

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

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

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

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

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

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

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

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy

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

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

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

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

Travel Time to Work

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

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

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

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

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

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

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

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

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

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

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

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

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

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

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

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

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

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

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

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

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

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

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

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

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

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

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

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

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

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

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

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

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

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

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

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (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	

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

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

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

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

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

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

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

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

REFERENCE WEEK

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

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

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

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

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

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

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

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

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." "Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups" are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

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

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

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

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

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

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

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

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

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

SEX

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

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

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

-serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

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

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

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

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

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

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

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

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

WORK STATUS IN 1989

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

Weeks Worked in 1989

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

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

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

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

YEAR OF ENTRY

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

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

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

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

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

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

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

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

ACREAGE

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

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL SALES

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

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

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, 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 houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

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

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

CONDOMINIUM FEE

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

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

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

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

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

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

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

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

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

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

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

DURATION OF VACANCY

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

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

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

FARM RESIDENCE

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

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

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

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

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).

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.

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, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

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

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

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

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

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and 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 also was 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. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-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 generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at 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, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was 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" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the 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. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (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 OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item 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 and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (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 also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item 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 or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

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

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "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 a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

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

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

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

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

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

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to 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. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

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 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

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

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item 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 was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

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

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

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

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential 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, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

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

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

such as 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 also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

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

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

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

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the 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 generally were 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 was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

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

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

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

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

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include 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, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

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

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

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item 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 householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item 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 that 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 a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure 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 because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

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

DERIVED MEASURES

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

Interpolation

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

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

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

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or 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

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INTRODUCTION

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including 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. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

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:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} 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 $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

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

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

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

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 $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

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

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

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

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	

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

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

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

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	141-160
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	161-180
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	
9	\$300,000 or more	
10	Other ¹	
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	2
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	3
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	

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

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

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.

¹Value 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.

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 canvass. 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

¹For 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

²The 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	

¹For 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—Montana

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.7
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.1
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

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

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

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

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

Enumeration of Housing Units

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Followup

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

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

Special Enumeration Procedures

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

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

On the inside	Page
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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

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

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

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

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

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

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

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

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

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

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

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

Instructions for 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

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

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

Include

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

Do NOT include

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

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

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

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.

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

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7

Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a **RELATIVE** of Person 1:

Husband/wife Brother/sister
 Natural-born or adopted son/daughter Father/mother or Grandchild
 Stepson/stepdaughter Other relative

If **NOT RELATED** to Person 1:

Roomer, boarder, or foster child Unmarried partner
 Housemate, roommate 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 Japanese
 Filipino Asian Indian
 Hawaiian Samoan
 Korean Guamanian
 Vietnamese Other API
 Other race (Print race)

a. Age b. Year of birth

0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	9	1	0	1	0	1
2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
4	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
5	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
6	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
7	7	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0
8	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
9	9	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0

Now married Separated
 Widowed Never married
 Divorced

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.)

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

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

No

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

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

A mobile home or trailer
 A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building with 2 apartments
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 A building with 50 or more apartments
 Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

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

If this is a **ONE-FAMILY HOUSE** —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household **OWNS** OR IS **BUYING** this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you **PAY RENT** for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant	G. DO		ID		
	Occupied	Vacant						
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24				
	C1. Vacancy status		<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 24 or more	E. Complete after			
	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ			<input type="radio"/> LR	<input type="radio"/> TC	<input type="radio"/> QA	JIC 1
	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers			<input type="radio"/> P/F	<input type="radio"/> RE	<input type="radio"/> I/T	
	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant			<input type="radio"/> MV	<input type="radio"/> ED	<input type="radio"/> EN	
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?				<input type="radio"/> P0	<input type="radio"/> P3	<input type="radio"/> P6	JIC 2
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No			<input type="radio"/> P1	<input type="radio"/> P4	<input type="radio"/> IA	
					<input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> P5	<input type="radio"/> SM	
					F. Cov.			
					<input type="radio"/> 1b	<input type="radio"/> 1a	<input type="radio"/> 7	H1

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>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.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$.00 Yearly cost -- Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p>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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H15. Do you get water from --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	<p>b. Gas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$.00 Yearly cost -- Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p>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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>c. Water</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$.00 Yearly cost -- Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$.00 Yearly cost -- Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes -- Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more 	

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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 } Go to H23b
 Yes, contract to purchase }
 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. →

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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?
o Yes, born in the United States - Skip to 11
o Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
o Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
o Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
o No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
o 1987 to 1990 o 1970 to 1974
o 1985 or 1986 o 1965 to 1969
o 1982 to 1984 o 1960 to 1964
o 1980 or 1981 o 1950 to 1959
o 1975 to 1979 o Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?
o No, has not attended since February 1
o Yes, public school, public college
o 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.
o No school completed
o Nursery school
o Kindergarten
o 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
o 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
o 9th grade
o 10th grade
o 11th grade
o 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
o HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
o Some college but no degree
o Associate degree in college - Occupational program
o Associate degree in college - Academic program
o Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
o Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
o Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
o 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, Ecuadorian, 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)?
o Born after April 1, 1985 - Go to questions for the next person
o Yes - Skip to 15a
o 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?
o Yes
o No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
o Yes o No - Skip to 16

b. What is this language?
(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?
o Very well o Not well
o Well o Not at all

16. When was this person born?
o Born before April 1, 1975 - Go to 17a
o 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?
o Yes, now on active duty
o Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
o Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only - Skip to 18
o No - Skip to 18

b. Was active-duty military service during - Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
o September 1980 or later
o May 1975 to August 1980
o Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975)
o February 1965-July 1964
o Korean conflict (June 1950-January 1955)
o World War II (September 1940-July 1947)
o World War I (April 1917-November 1918)
o 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?
o Yes o No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?
o Yes o 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?
o Yes o No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?
o Yes o 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?
o 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.)
o 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?
o Yes o No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State f. ZIP Code

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 Motorcycle
 Bus or trolley bus Bicycle
 Streetcar or trolley car Walked
 Subway or elevated Worked at home
 Railroad Ferryboat Taxicab
 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 5 people
 2 people 6 people
 3 people 7 to 9 people
 4 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 1980 to 1984
 1989 1979 or earlier
 1988 Never worked
 1985 to 1987

Go to 28 *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 Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
 Wholesale trade
 Retail trade

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
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

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
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

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-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

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

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

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

DATA PRODUCTS

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

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

Printed Reports

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

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

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

Computer Tape Files

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

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

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

Here are some important features of STF's:

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

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

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("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 PUMS files:

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

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

Microfiche

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

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

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

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

Online Information Systems

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

Custom Data Products

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

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic Publications

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

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

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

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

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

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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

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

Regional Office Contacts—

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

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

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

Other Sources of Products and Services

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

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

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

Economic Censuses and Surveys

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

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

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

Agriculture Census and Surveys

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

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

Governments Census and Surveys

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

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

Foreign Trade Statistics

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

Other Statistical Activities

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

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

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

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

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

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

Economic characteristics:

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

Housing

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

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

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

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States
		Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
		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
		Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

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

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

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

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

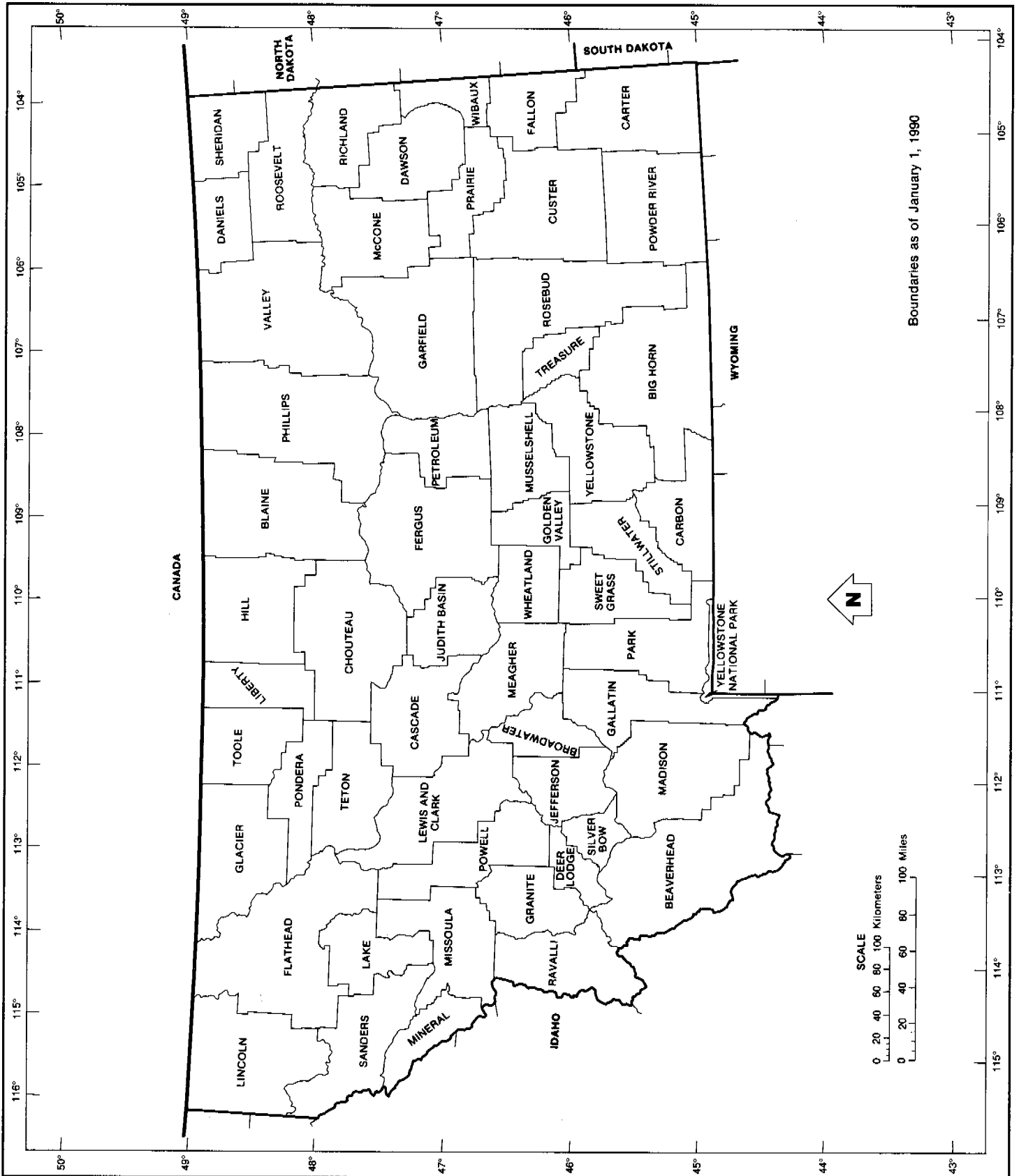
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

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

APPENDIX G. Maps








Counties



County Subdivision Outline Map Legend and County Location Index

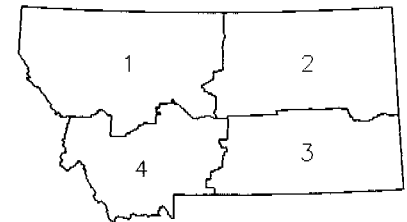
MAP LEGEND

MAP SECTIONS

	International
	State
	County ¹
	American Indian Reservation
	Trust Land
	County Subdivision
	Incorporated Place
	Census Designated Place
	Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline

ERIE
CAMPO
CROW

YORK
ROME
Zena



An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity.

¹County or an equivalent entity for statistical purposes.

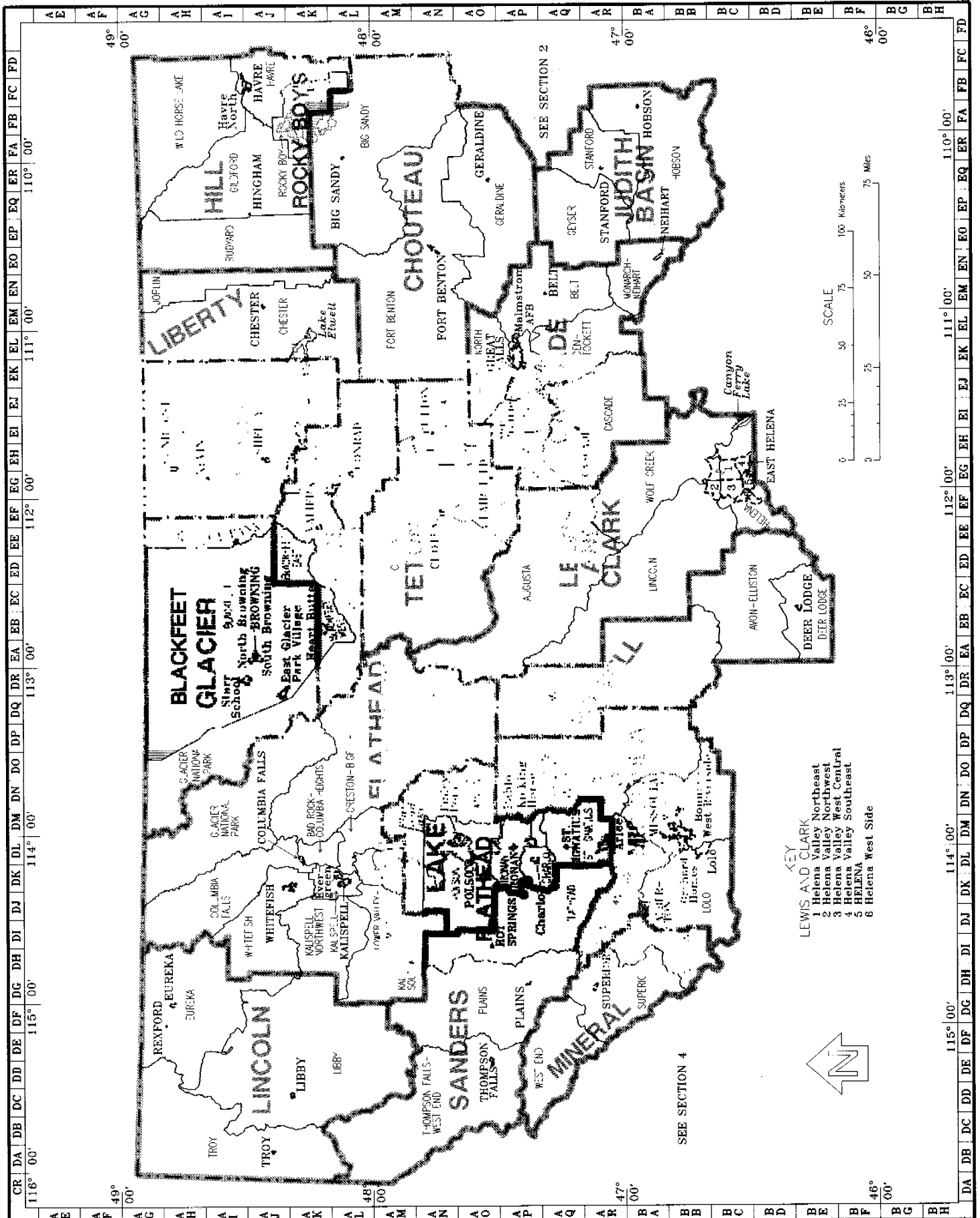
Note: All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where international, State, county and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where an international, State, county or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

COUNTY LOCATION INDEX

This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the county subdivision outline map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision outline maps only.

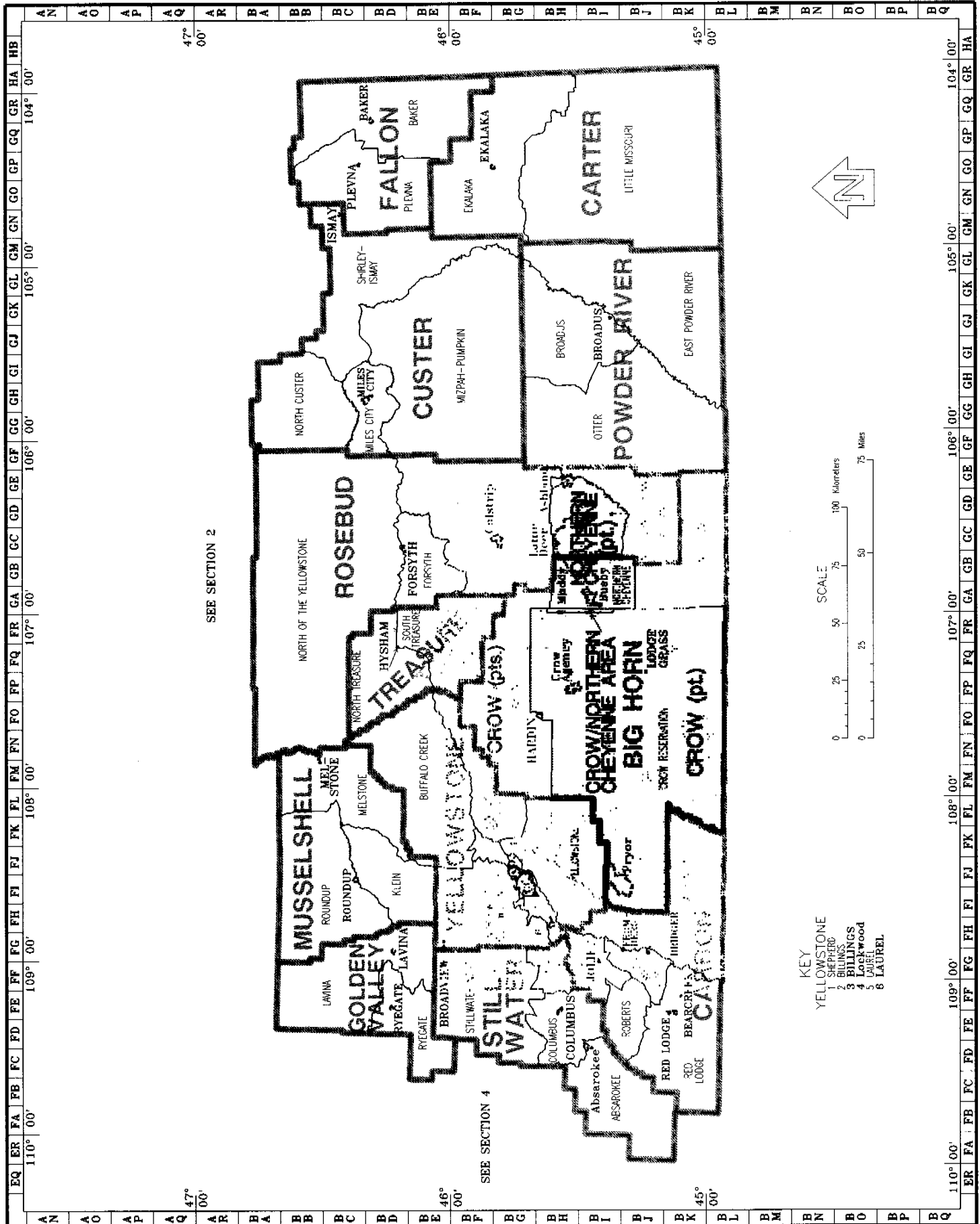
COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF	COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF	COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Beaverhead.....	4	EB-BL	Lewis and Clark....	1	EE-AQ	Sweet Grass.....	4	FA-BH
Big Horn.....	3	FP-BI	Liberty.....	1	EL-AI	Teton.....	1	EE-AN
Blaine.....	2	FG-AJ	Lincoln.....	1	DE-AJ	Toole.....	1	EH-AI
Broadwater.....	4	EJ-BE	McCone.....	2	GH-AO	Treasure.....	3	FP-BE
Carbon.....	3	FG-BK	Madison.....	4	EF-BK	Valley.....	2	GC-AK
Carter.....	3	GO-BI	Meagher.....	4	EM-BC	Wheatland.....	4	FA-BD
Cascade.....	1	EJ-AQ	Mineral.....	1	DF-AR	Wibaux.....	2	GQ-AR
Chouteau.....	1	EP-AM	Missoula.....	1	DL-AR	Yellowstone.....	3	FK-BG
Custer.....	3	GJ-BE	Musselshell.....	3	FJ-BD	Yellowstone National Park.....	4	EO-BN
Daniels.....	2	GI-AH	Park.....	4	EP-BI			
Dawson.....	2	GM-AQ	Petroleum.....	2	FK-AQ			
Deer Lodge.....	4	DR-BF	Phillips.....	2	FL-AK			
Fallon.....	3	GP-BE	Pondera.....	1	ED-AK			
Fergus.....	2	FE-AQ	Powder River.....	3	GI-BJ			
Flathead.....	1	DM-AK	Powell.....	1	EA-BA			
Gallatin.....	4	EK-BJ	Prairie.....	2	GJ-BA			
Garfield.....	2	FR-AP	Ravalli.....	4	DL-BF			
Glacier.....	1	DR-AI	Richland.....	2	GO-AN			
Golden Valley.....	3	FE-BD	Roosevelt.....	2	GM-AK			
Granite.....	4	DP-BD	Rosebud.....	3	GA-BF			
Hill.....	1	ER-AI	Sanders.....	1	DF-AN			
Jefferson.....	4	EF-BF	Sheridan.....	2	GO-AH			
Judith Basin.....	1	EQ-AR	Silver Bow.....	4	EC-BG			
Lake.....	1	DL-AO	Stillwater.....	3	FD-BI			

American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 1

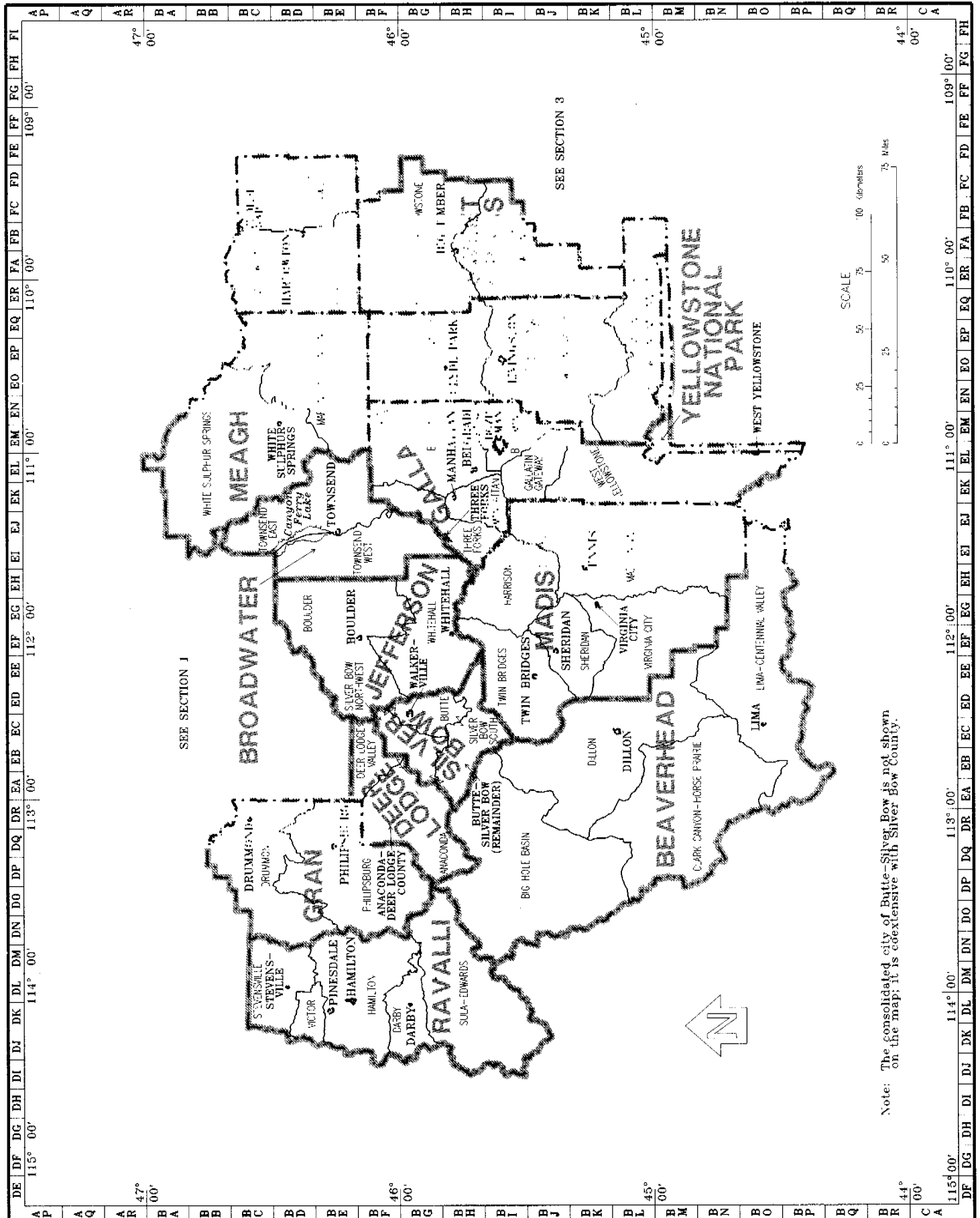


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 3



American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 4



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census