

After 1990 CPH-5 reports were published, the Census Bureau discovered that data in this report series on weeks worked in 1989 and usual hours worked per week in 1989 (Tables 5 and 6) and on mobility and self-care limitations (Tables 7 and 8) were incorrect. Corrected versions of Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8, which were published after the errors were discovered, are shown in this report.

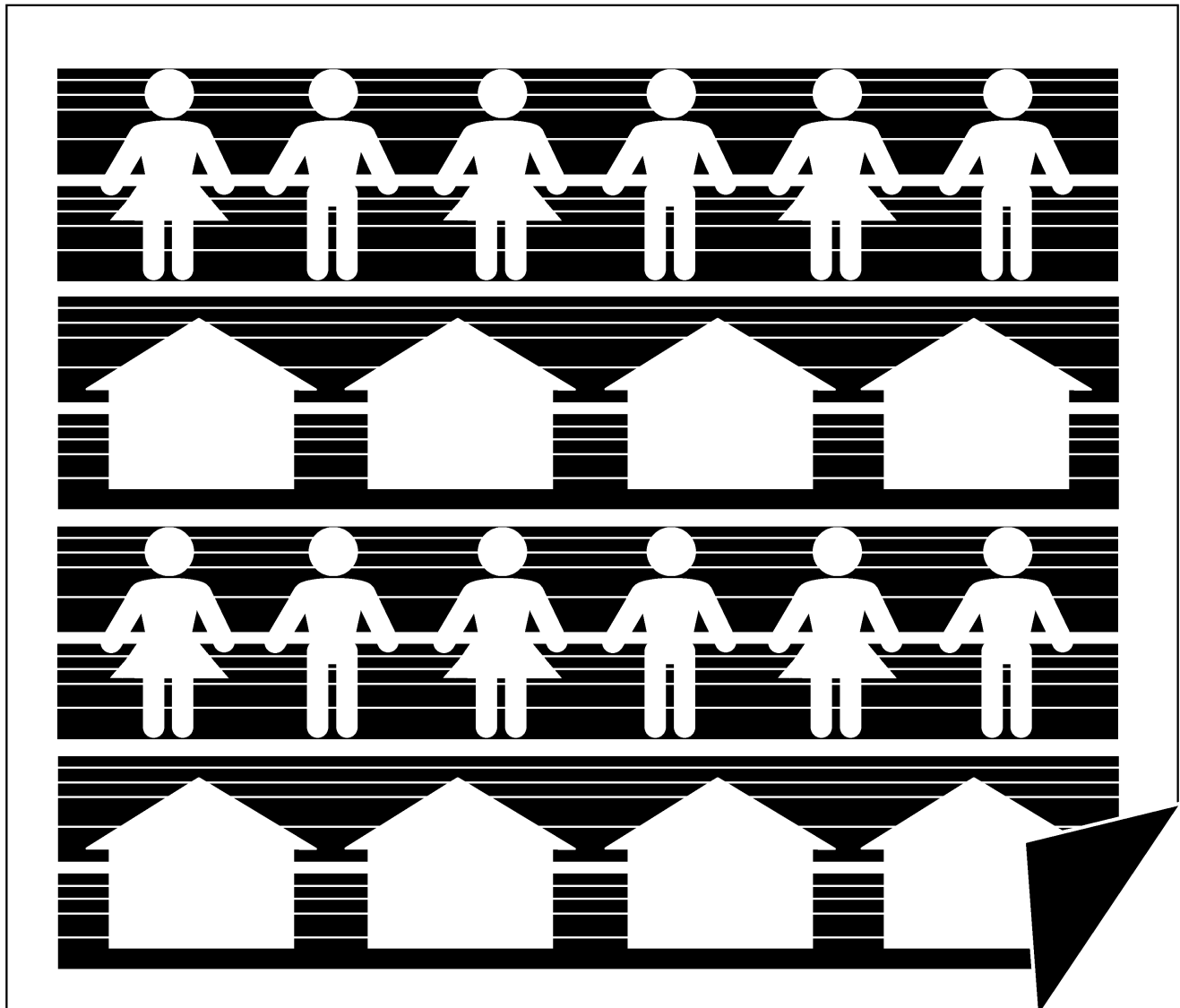
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CPH-5-4

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Summary Social, Economic,
and Housing Characteristics
Arizona



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U.S. Department of Commerce
Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Mark W. Plant, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs and Administrator

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**

Mark W. Plant, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs and Administrator



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director

C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Bryant Benton, Acting Associate Director for
Management Services

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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County Subdivision			

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

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

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

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

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

... Not applicable.

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.

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head	
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		ALASKA		Total	
The Span		Total		Total	
Urban and Rural		Total		Total	
Stub	Number of persons	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Male	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Female	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	White	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
	Black	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Hispanic	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Other	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Hispanic or other	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Hispanic	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Other	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Stub	Age	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Under 18	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	18-24	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	25-34	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	35-44	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	45-54	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	55-64	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	65-74	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	75-84	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	85 and over	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Stub	Sex	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Male	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Female	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	White	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
	Black	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Hispanic	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Other	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Hispanic or other	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Hispanic	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Other	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Stub	Marital status	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Never married	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Married	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
	Divorced	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Widowed	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Never married	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Married	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
	Divorced	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Widowed	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Never married	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stub	Education	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Less than high school	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	High school graduate	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Some college	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Bachelor's degree or higher	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Less than high school	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	High school graduate	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Some college	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Bachelor's degree or higher	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Less than high school	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stub	Income	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Under \$10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	\$10,000-\$14,999	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	\$15,000-\$24,999	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	\$25,000-\$34,999	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	\$35,000-\$49,999	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	\$50,000-\$74,999	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	\$75,000-\$99,999	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	\$100,000 and over	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Under \$10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stub	Occupation	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Professional	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Technical	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Service	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Operative	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Construction	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Transportation	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Professional	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Technical	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stub	Industry	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Manufacturing	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Construction	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Retail trade	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Health care	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Manufacturing	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Construction	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Retail trade	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Health care	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Manufacturing	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stub	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stub	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stub	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Unemployed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

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 selected products 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

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.

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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							
			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	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present			
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence			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	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Yavapai County	107 714	3.1	104 326	29.2	101 667	58.5	842	28.5	6 303	25.7	31 676	35.5	27 779	32.0	3 004	61.3		
Ashfork division	1 213	1.6	1 193	41.5	1 137	46.5	14	64.3	82	8.5	366	36.3	335	35.2	23	65.2		
Congress division	5 286	2.1	5 177	25.5	4 993	49.6	12	—	247	9.3	1 565	31.9	1 370	26.1	129	76.0		
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	1 740	2.8	1 692	26.8	1 590	48.7	5	—	117	4.3	483	34.4	415	27.2	36	100.0		
Humboldt division	3 268	4.2	3 130	29.3	3 122	53.3	47	83.0	223	48.9	1 069	29.8	985	25.6	59	88.1		
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	595	1.2	588	26.7	567	50.6	—	—	21	66.7	200	46.5	186	42.5	14	100.0		
Mingus Mountain division	16 200	2.6	15 779	33.3	15 198	60.5	144	45.1	1 185	25.6	4 762	39.9	3 988	34.5	601	70.4		
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Clarkdale town	2 159	1.8	2 121	41.3	2 019	54.5	30	26.7	156	18.6	635	37.3	535	32.1	78	65.4		
Cottonwood city	5 918	3.7	5 697	35.8	5 537	62.7	82	52.4	678	25.7	1 626	44.0	1 235	36.1	337	69.4		
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP	7 037	1.9	6 904	28.1	6 599	64.6	14	100.0	302	26.2	2 202	36.4	1 976	33.1	148	71.6		
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	125	—	125	64.8	125	12.0	—	—	—	—	29	62.1	23	52.2	6	100.0		
Jerome town	388	3.1	376	33.5	371	51.5	—	—	28	—	97	49.5	61	39.3	25	76.0		
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Prescott division	61 206	3.0	59 385	28.8	57 730	60.6	474	18.1	3 578	26.1	17 785	36.7	15 743	34.1	1 634	56.9		
Bagdad CDP	1 886	5.7	1 778	57.7	1 723	48.1	24	—	220	22.3	551	51.9	496	48.6	34	70.6		
Chino Valley town	4 837	1.5	4 765	33.2	4 501	57.2	24	16.7	196	8.2	1 422	44.9	1 244	43.5	153	58.2		
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	2 920	5.2	2 768	22.8	2 808	57.3	23	—	208	26.9	1 043	16.1	979	15.5	56	28.6		
Prescott city	26 427	3.4	25 535	25.9	25 192	61.8	165	13.3	1 632	26.9	7 278	33.4	6 314	30.4	784	54.1		
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	8 858	2.5	8 639	24.5	8 208	71.9	85	—	493	29.8	2 732	40.8	2 429	37.6	241	69.7		
Verde division	20 541	4.3	19 662	27.2	19 487	54.3	151	27.2	988	24.9	6 129	30.8	5 358	26.7	558	58.1		
Big Park CDP	2 995	5.9	2 818	20.8	2 881	70.5	24	75.0	200	23.0	980	19.7	925	17.8	41	34.1		
Camp Verde town (pt.)	6 243	2.5	6 088	39.4	5 818	49.7	66	15.2	369	23.0	1 786	35.8	1 523	31.2	182	64.8		
Cornville CDP	2 118	2.0	2 075	45.5	1 972	39.6	8	100.0	32	15.6	575	42.4	483	37.5	72	66.7		
Lake Montezuma CDP	1 841	3.3	1 780	27.9	1 746	44.9	—	—	48	62.5	608	26.0	540	24.4	34	52.9		
Sedona city (pt.)	5 336	6.6	4 982	15.5	5 117	59.4	48	—	223	22.0	1 606	29.8	1 347	25.1	195	47.2		
Yuma County	106 895	18.8	86 748	36.0	97 918	57.5	11 093	40.1	26 977	47.9	28 110	50.6	23 528	47.9	3 368	67.0		
Somerton division	15 369	52.1	7 369	62.9	14 177	42.0	4 164	41.7	8 295	53.6	3 459	69.5	2 717	72.7	576	51.9		
San Luis city	4 718	67.6	1 529	59.6	4 416	48.2	1 369	48.8	2 804	61.6	1 130	67.3	882	73.8	223	38.1		
Somerton city	5 282	50.9	2 594	69.6	4 767	42.3	1 536	42.9	2 913	50.5	1 180	68.9	872	74.1	211	50.7		
Yuma city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wellton division	6 246	25.4	4 662	41.2	5 627	61.1	634	46.1	1 614	67.5	1 432	60.8	1 128	58.4	122	72.1		
Wellton town	1 066	17.7	877	41.8	995	46.9	129	48.8	253	52.6	265	45.7	218	40.4	34	67.6		
Yuma division	85 280	12.4	74 717	33.0	78 114	60.1	6 295	38.4	17 068	43.3	23 219	47.2	19 683	43.8	2 670	70.0		
Fortuna Foothills CDP	7 737	3.7	7 448	9.8	7 483	57.0	74	56.8	572	26.6	2 982	16.6	2 757	15.5	154	42.2		
Yuma city (pt.)	54 923	11.9	48 399	37.0	49 478	60.5	3 942	35.9	11 148	41.1	14 529	54.3	12 059	51.5	1 939	71.8		

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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							
	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	Married-couple family		Female householder, no hus- band present	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			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
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																
Whiteriver CDP, Navajo County -----	3 738	—	3 738	97.0	3 103	50.8	677	52.9	1 650	39.6	813	77.5	514	88.5	229	62.4
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County -----	4 515	2.1	4 418	24.8	4 306	62.1	70	60.0	257	28.4	1 290	32.1	1 053	29.1	129	38.8
Willcox city, Cochise County -----	3 122	4.9	2 968	53.8	2 869	51.9	130	29.2	518	30.5	816	52.1	680	48.8	109	77.1
Williams city, Coconino County -----	2 461	4.3	2 354	52.4	2 215	48.5	75	37.3	396	36.4	660	54.2	570	55.3	47	25.5
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County -----	404	4.0	388	5.7	388	55.2	—	—	23	43.5	160	18.1	143	15.4	14	50.0
Window Rock CDP, Apache County -----	3 206	.7	3 183	70.2	2 793	49.1	253	33.6	1 378	34.6	726	62.3	377	59.9	284	60.6
Winkelman town, Gila County -----	707	3.7	681	82.5	634	21.0	59	35.6	368	30.7	186	59.1	136	55.9	30	53.3
Winslow city, Navajo County -----	8 190	1.3	8 082	62.9	7 425	45.1	455	31.0	1 782	25.6	2 036	57.8	1 475	50.8	428	79.4
Youngtown town, Maricopa County -----	2 542	8.1	2 335	10.0	2 477	53.2	11	—	268	31.7	664	10.4	571	9.8	73	15.1
Yuma city, Yuma County -----	54 923	11.9	48 399	37.0	49 478	60.5	3 942	35.9	11 148	41.1	14 529	54.3	12 059	51.5	1 939	71.8

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					
Yavapai County—Con.														
Humboldt division	7	502	17.5	69	197	9	—	—	9	2 447	60.5	4.0	700	351
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	—	114	—	16	43	—	—	—	—	429	78.3	8.2	101	36
Mingus Mountain division	242	2 704	6.4	937	721	96	32	18	46	11 266	75.6	12.6	2 733	1 090
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkdale town	37	392	.8	136	109	7	4	—	3	1 488	80.6	14.7	400	169
Cottonwood city	65	941	3.2	292	285	68	25	12	31	4 047	73.1	10.7	918	323
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP	119	1 165	8.8	427	272	—	—	—	—	4 992	76.0	13.2	1 275	548
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	13	34	—	—	13	13	—	6	7	65	49.2	—	6	—
Jerome town	5	50	18.0	28	11	3	3	—	—	294	84.0	20.4	51	18
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prescott division	933	8 709	3.2	5 162	3 045	298	126	82	90	43 063	81.2	19.5	11 408	4 416
Bagdad CDP	38	358	—	124	98	19	—	7	12	1 094	76.1	13.3	174	—
Chino Valley town	81	963	2.7	285	213	11	5	—	6	3 275	73.8	8.7	727	250
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	16	222	10.8	97	64	8	8	—	—	2 417	75.8	16.4	779	425
Prescott city	388	3 157	4.4	2 745	1 270	94	48	31	15	19 138	83.3	23.5	5 108	2 133
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	140	1 443	—	539	360	55	19	10	26	6 007	78.0	9.5	1 699	637
Verde division	185	2 597	5.2	742	786	154	66	29	59	15 594	80.8	21.8	3 970	1 828
Big Park CDP	—	232	12.5	91	51	7	—	—	7	2 554	91.5	31.8	718	396
Camp Verde town (pt.)	83	1 022	1.6	205	314	39	19	4	16	4 322	67.1	11.0	1 060	423
Cornville CDP	20	349	4.3	111	97	25	—	16	9	1 467	78.4	14.7	372	91
Lake Montezuma CDP	15	202	—	49	61	12	8	2	2	1 425	74.5	13.3	410	236
Sedona city (pt.)	58	519	5.8	164	134	33	7	7	19	4 336	88.6	30.1	1 078	500
Yuma County	1 504	21 603	3.4	5 648	6 619	1 101	479	169	453	63 024	64.9	12.7	13 459	4 248
Somerton division	99	4 814	.2	859	1 402	189	19	6	164	7 525	25.8	5.0	575	142
San Luis city	31	1 535	—	223	439	30	—	—	30	2 330	21.5	7.8	137	54
Somerton city	16	1 516	—	213	467	91	8	6	77	2 517	21.2	2.3	148	30
Yuma city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellton division	41	1 417	1.5	294	400	87	59	2	26	3 434	53.4	11.7	576	113
Wellton town	19	263	—	55	71	8	4	2	2	614	46.4	7.0	112	40
Yuma division	1 364	15 372	4.6	4 495	4 817	825	401	161	263	52 065	71.3	13.9	12 308	3 993
Fortuna Foothills CDP	39	615	.8	444	222	39	18	6	15	6 822	77.6	13.1	2 057	1 040
Yuma city (pt.)	1 070	10 504	4.3	2 820	2 879	476	233	85	158	32 335	73.6	15.6	7 309	1 922

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 bach- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in pri- vate school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.													
Sun City West CDP, Maricopa County.....	—	35	—	252	10	—	—	—	15 937	88.4	27.7	5 410	4 176
Sun Lakes CDP, Maricopa County.....	5	28	25.0	177	12	12	—	—	6 494	86.6	19.5	2 280	1 488
Supai CDP, Coconino County.....	13	117	4.3	2	14	6	—	—	225	42.2	6.2	10	3
Superior town, Pinal County.....	59	825	2.8	61	204	19	—	—	2 105	49.5	6.4	348	74
Surprise town, Maricopa County.....	69	1 373	3.3	201	458	153	56	27	4 297	52.2	7.5	768	406
Swift Trail Junction CDP, Graham County...	16	134	—	60	8	—	—	—	903	70.0	8.7	176	29
Taylor town, Navajo County.....	68	708	—	138	154	25	13	2	1 158	81.2	10.3	144	24
Tec Nos Pos CDP, Apache County.....	7	244	9.8	63	64	20	—	20	177	52.0	—	—	—
Tempe city, Maricopa County.....	2 474	19 651	6.4	29 796	11 186	644	408	97	82 561	89.9	36.8	14 424	2 569
Thatcher town, Graham County.....	49	929	—	606	499	21	5	—	1 801	76.5	14.3	395	184
Three Points CDP, Pima County.....	5	393	—	64	63	19	12	—	1 316	70.1	3.0	302	51
Tolleson city, Maricopa County.....	34	1 071	3.6	236	310	112	55	23	2 347	51.1	3.1	294	65
Tombstone city, Cochise County.....	8	153	1.3	30	57	12	8	1	904	73.0	11.3	297	134
Tsaile CDP, Apache County.....	24	258	—	265	102	3	—	—	475	70.7	13.5	56	21
Tuba City CDP, Coconino County.....	163	2 370	3.2	444	681	57	—	31	3 182	69.8	12.5	324	42
Tucson city, Pima County.....	6 089	62 349	8.1	51 787	26 152	3 415	1 220	818	248 500	78.6	20.7	48 734	13 204
Tucson Estates CDP, Pima County.....	8	85	—	49	15	—	—	—	2 494	71.7	13.4	698	447
Valencia West CDP, Pima County.....	93	781	2.2	141	246	58	8	7	1 804	61.9	5.2	371	72
Wellton town, Yuma County.....	19	263	—	55	71	8	4	2	614	46.4	7.0	112	40
Whetstone CDP, Cochise County.....	21	252	.8	58	71	4	2	—	838	81.6	10.1	267	76
Whiteriver CDP, Navajo County.....	101	986	2.5	161	258	98	8	8	1 557	51.1	2.0	75	17
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County.....	28	591	6.8	137	264	78	28	—	3 389	72.0	16.1	792	323
Willcox city, Cochise County.....	29	696	2.0	112	185	23	16	7	1 925	69.2	9.1	402	119
Williams city, Coconino County.....	43	457	.9	112	148	24	11	—	1 504	64.4	14.5	322	113
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County.....	—	37	5.4	8	16	—	—	—	334	82.0	3.0	103	39
Window Rock CDP, Apache County.....	37	822	4.6	139	147	12	—	—	1 595	72.9	9.4	203	16
Winkelman town, Gila County.....	9	217	—	146	62	7	2	—	412	71.6	5.6	83	8
Winslow city, Navajo County.....	157	2 098	4.1	478	547	54	14	10	4 596	71.6	8.2	854	159
Youngtown town, Maricopa County.....	—	107	3.7	47	41	5	2	—	2 300	60.0	8.0	488	293
Yuma city, Yuma County.....	1 070	10 504	4.3	2 820	2 879	476	233	85	32 335	73.6	15.6	7 309	1 922

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]

Table with 17 columns: State/County/County Subdivision/Place, Total, Female, Percent in labor force (Total, Female), Civilian labor force (Total, Percent unemployed), Workers (Total, Means of transportation to work: Percent using car, truck, or van; Percent in carpools; Percent using public transportation), Worked in 1989 (Total, Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989, Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks), Females with own children under 6 years (Total, Percent in labor force), Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force.

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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															Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
	Labor force										Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers						Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force		
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Means of transportation to work				Total	Total				Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation							
Pinal County—Con.																	
North Pinal division	27 088	13 891	49.0	42.1	13 216	7.1	12 053	92.8	19.2	.4	14 603	10 095	7 659	1 579	57.6	1 339	
Apache Junction city (pt.)	14 429	7 550	48.8	43.7	7 016	6.7	6 424	92.1	17.9	.7	7 772	5 309	3 894	778	61.4	724	
Hayden town (pt.)																	
Kearny town	1 708	867	52.2	41.4	891	4.7	783	93.2	14.4	—	1 019	719	561	110	44.5	69	
Superior town	2 465	1 273	43.4	31.1	1 069	10.7	949	93.8	40.7	—	1 064	878	725	114	56.1	159	
Papago division	444	248	31.8	27.0	141	20.6	104	84.6	42.3	7.7	164	82	58	45	33.3	17	
Chuihu CDP	179	101	34.6	35.6	62	33.9	41	80.5	31.7	—	71	50	34	15	53.3	9	
San Manuel division	8 319	4 124	55.3	40.5	4 595	6.5	4 167	93.3	18.9	.4	4 960	3 544	2 894	735	33.9	352	
Dudleyville CDP	931	470	51.0	35.5	475	10.1	411	92.9	23.8	.2	530	370	281	114	54.4	78	
Mammoth town	1 275	631	53.9	41.2	685	11.2	589	92.5	21.2	—	725	516	420	121	42.1	65	
Oracle CDP	2 161	1 073	54.0	39.7	1 167	2.8	1 107	94.5	16.4	.7	1 268	913	771	171	25.7	80	
San Manuel CDP	2 641	1 300	62.0	43.2	1 638	6.7	1 473	94.9	20.6	—	1 712	1 273	1 046	237	24.1	72	
Santa Cruz County	20 724	11 004	61.0	49.0	12 603	10.4	11 172	88.6	17.8	.6	13 073	9 115	6 811	2 400	44.8	1 551	
Nogales division	18 920	10 157	60.3	47.8	11 370	11.3	9 977	89.5	17.7	.7	11 828	8 148	6 018	2 333	44.1	1 493	
Nogales city	13 287	7 216	61.1	48.4	8 109	13.7	6 938	88.6	21.2	.5	8 306	5 526	3 876	1 571	46.6	1 004	
Rio Rico East CDP	1 173	647	66.4	52.6	765	2.0	690	97.8	6.4	—	778	573	499	177	41.8	117	
Patagonia division	1 804	847	68.3	63.3	1 233	2.5	1 195	81.3	19.0	—	1 245	967	793	67	68.7	58	
Patagonia town	675	347	61.8	54.2	417	5.8	391	83.4	18.2	—	410	262	209	60	68.3	41	
Yavapai County	87 203	45 222	49.4	42.9	43 011	6.2	39 679	88.5	14.8	.1	49 142	33 060	22 802	4 966	54.3	3 623	
Ashfork division	1 005	480	52.1	39.2	524	.8	500	80.4	24.2	—	560	429	320	49	46.9	22	
Congress division	4 453	2 212	43.3	37.0	1 929	8.7	1 743	86.2	17.8	—	2 142	1 434	1 062	206	35.0	126	
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	1 380	707	40.7	30.1	561	6.8	523	88.0	18.0	—	611	439	320	92	33.7	50	
Humboldt division	2 749	1 326	38.4	28.1	1 055	7.6	968	84.4	18.4	—	1 273	724	484	105	32.4	72	
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)																	
Camp Verde town (pt.)																	
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	488	238	51.2	41.6	250	8.8	228	96.9	21.5	—	281	172	115	23	30.4	7	
Mingus Mountain division	12 598	6 725	48.9	42.2	6 155	7.3	5 590	91.1	13.0	.1	6 662	4 688	3 409	881	58.9	659	
Camp Verde town (pt.)																	
Clarkdale town	1 676	884	50.8	42.3	851	8.2	764	94.4	12.2	—	903	650	473	116	56.0	80	
Cottonwood city	4 613	2 523	46.8	41.5	2 157	8.0	1 928	90.9	15.7	.4	2 370	1 535	1 083	380	61.3	258	
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP	5 466	2 876	48.4	41.1	2 646	6.3	2 450	94.3	11.7	—	2 866	2 126	1 611	344	56.4	293	
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	78	31	41.0	64.5	32	40.6	19	63.2	—	—	19	19	12	—	—	—	
Jerome town	324	185	69.1	65.4	224	5.4	202	64.4	11.4	—	239	174	121	21	85.7	15	
Prescott Valley town (pt.)																	
Prescott division	49 448	25 431	50.8	44.6	25 078	6.4	23 107	90.0	15.4	.1	29 084	19 474	13 334	2 926	54.1	1 979	
Bagdad CDP	1 300	641	68.6	46.6	886	4.3	830	89.0	20.0	1.0	914	728	627	110	30.0	47	
Chino Valley town	3 644	1 895	50.0	44.6	1 822	8.9	1 628	90.5	13.6	—	2 105	1 482	1 069	315	35.6	103	
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	2 578	1 358	37.7	32.0	973	7.4	853	95.3	20.8	—	1 158	804	546	87	54.0	64	
Prescott city	22 233	11 633	48.9	43.7	10 869	6.9	9 958	88.2	14.2	.1	12 821	8 380	5 588	1 069	58.1	745	
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	6 833	3 525	52.6	48.0	3 583	5.5	3 360	92.8	17.7	—	4 069	2 812	1 836	481	59.3	437	
Verde division	16 950	9 048	48.9	42.8	8 270	4.2	7 771	83.6	12.3	.1	9 421	6 311	4 193	799	58.3	765	
Big Park CDP	2 674	1 492	45.1	39.7	1 206	.3	1 202	79.0	11.6	.9	1 272	871	567	69	62.3	76	
Camp Verde town (pt.)	4 891	2 548	43.9	35.0	2 134	5.5	1 930	91.2	18.4	—	2 568	1 635	1 126	308	45.8	246	
Cornville CDP	1 628	829	59.0	52.4	960	6.7	884	96.4	9.4	—	1 040	694	451	94	66.0	110	
Lake Montezuma CDP	1 537	798	41.9	34.5	644	6.4	581	89.3	15.0	—	749	500	391	61	49.2	55	
Sedona city (pt.)	4 560	2 497	54.7	50.9	2 494	3.2	2 415	79.7	9.2	—	2 775	1 996	1 319	201	68.7	203	
Yuma County	78 683	38 440	59.1	47.8	41 951	11.4	40 798	87.0	18.2	1.4	51 148	34 726	25 175	7 223	53.2	5 349	
Somerton division	10 346	5 099	50.0	36.4	5 173	27.7	3 533	86.1	21.9	5.4	6 393	3 495	2 087	1 079	41.1	537	
San Luis city	3 278	1 750	52.0	36.5	1 706	44.0	860	85.3	29.3	3.8	1 994	956	555	396	40.2	148	
Somerton city	3 410	1 752	47.7	32.1	1 625	24.1	1 210	85.3	23.8	5.8	2 066	1 123	580	390	35.1	169	
Yuma city (pt.)																	
Wellton division	4 408	1 825	67.2	49.0	2 573	5.9	2 787	76.5	27.9	5.3	3 284	1 928	1 396	438	52.3	385	
Wellton town	752	369	51.1	41.5	382	11.0	328	92.1	21.6	—	429	272	183	67	44.8	41	
Yuma division	63 929	31 516	60.0	49.6	34 205	9.3	34 478	87.9	17.0	.6	41 471	29 303	21 692	5 706	55.6	4 427	
Fortuna Foothills CDP	7 024	3 507	34.5	28.1	2 394	11.0	2 116	93.3	19.4	1.2	2 834	1 929	1 438	216	43.5	127	
Yuma city (pt.)	39 570	20 153	64.5	54.6	23 447	7.5	23 301	90.3	15.9	.7	27 472	19 807	14 670	4 298	57.3	3 469	

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															
	Labor force									Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force			Workers			Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force			
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Means of transportation to work			Total			Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		
								Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools						Percent using public trans- portation
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION — Con.																
Thatcher town, Graham County	2 609	1 391	54.9	46.2	1 433	8.6	1 263	88.5	16.2	—	1 762	959	664	252	52.0	168
Three Points CDP, Pima County	1 473	743	62.5	52.9	920	3.5	875	95.0	20.1	—	1 025	751	624	136	45.6	96
Tolleson city, Maricopa County	3 013	1 586	67.3	57.6	2 028	10.7	1 719	89.2	21.9	1.7	2 019	1 391	1 081	267	70.0	340
Tombstone city, Cochise County	1 018	525	47.6	43.0	485	8.7	439	64.7	10.7	—	520	353	239	43	46.5	31
Tsaile CDP, Apache County	671	340	44.0	32.1	295	19.3	227	55.5	13.2	2.6	389	195	195	83	41.0	45
Tuba City CDP, Coconino County	4 372	2 315	60.9	59.5	2 634	22.8	2 006	77.1	16.1	—	2 670	1 617	979	525	74.1	788
Tucson city, Pima County	316 216	164 992	63.7	56.6	196 051	8.3	182 021	84.6	14.8	4.2	219 656	156 374	104 697	24 550	61.5	21 178
Tucson Estates CDP, Pima County	2 558	1 454	21.7	17.8	547	3.5	536	89.6	15.7	—	662	379	281	25	72.0	24
Valencia West CDP, Pima County	2 220	1 131	62.4	50.1	1 385	9.3	1 221	93.5	25.4	2.8	1 481	1 008	728	234	50.0	185
Wellton town, Yuma County	752	369	51.1	41.5	382	11.0	328	92.1	21.6	—	429	272	183	67	44.8	41
Whetstone CDP, Cochise County	962	497	61.4	59.2	574	9.8	532	93.6	19.9	—	647	468	352	68	75.0	83
Whiteriver CDP, Navajo County	2 117	1 111	55.3	44.0	1 170	29.1	778	69.9	25.2	1.4	1 242	581	469	448	39.5	326
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County	3 803	2 108	50.1	42.7	1 892	7.3	1 767	87.4	20.5	—	2 031	1 367	940	217	68.2	176
Willcox city, Cochise County	2 262	1 233	59.8	52.1	1 352	6.1	1 262	83.7	20.6	—	1 504	1 061	792	174	66.1	166
Williams city, Coconino County	1 783	886	62.9	54.9	1 121	4.3	1 043	84.2	16.3	—	1 251	904	645	170	55.3	161
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County	369	187	33.1	23.5	122	5.7	115	100.0	8.7	—	158	90	60	11	18.2	3
Window Rock CDP, Apache County	1 983	1 017	62.1	71.5	1 231	25.3	919	90.2	19.7	—	1 185	768	617	311	74.3	338
Winkelman town, Gila County	510	251	51.0	30.3	258	8.5	236	81.4	15.3	—	281	194	163	33	6.1	15
Winslow city, Navajo County	5 634	3 032	63.0	56.5	3 551	9.9	3 137	87.5	14.5	—	3 730	2 547	1 791	580	69.1	555
Youngtown town, Maricopa County	2 401	1 468	27.1	20.7	649	6.8	597	86.8	8.7	2.2	769	501	332	50	30.0	21
Yuma city, Yuma County	39 570	20 153	64.5	54.6	23 447	7.5	23 301	90.3	15.9	—	27 472	19 807	14 670	4 298	57.3	3 469

Table 7. Disability Status: 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	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	Total	Mobility limitation					Self-care limitation
The State -----	2 256 407	8.3	4.1	4.1	2.0	3.0	463 335	16.5	13.0	9.3	40.4	77.7	22.0	75.7	
Apache County -----	33 475	10.3	6.8	16.2	4.3	14.8	3 863	38.2	28.0	28.3	23.1	57.7	12.7	56.0	
Chinle division -----	9 209	10.8	6.6	18.2	4.3	17.4	1 065	35.9	26.0	30.3	24.2	47.9	9.3	47.0	
Chinle CDP -----	2 372	8.8	5.0	25.6	2.9	25.1	157	41.4	30.6	35.7	33.7	60.1	31.9	58.6	
Lukachukai CDP -----	56	14.3	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	100.0	39.6	—	48.2	
Many Farms CDP -----	687	11.4	4.2	6.4	—	6.4	8	—	—	—	20.5	55.5	—	51.5	
Rough Rock CDP -----	185	27.0	10.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	10	—	—	—	40.0	14.8	—	22.9	
Tsalle CDP -----	644	9.8	6.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	27	11.1	11.1	11.1	36.5	46.8	13.0	48.3	
Dennehotso division -----	890	15.8	11.6	13.5	5.4	11.8	101	34.7	24.8	14.9	15.6	53.8	12.5	49.8	
Dennehotso CDP -----	354	9.3	4.5	8.2	3.1	8.2	16	—	—	—	33.3	62.0	—	61.2	
Eagar-Springerville division -----	4 292	8.0	4.8	5.3	2.9	4.5	548	12.8	11.7	3.8	29.0	79.3	17.9	77.0	
Eagar town -----	2 180	6.9	4.2	6.6	2.9	5.1	198	3.5	3.5	1.5	18.5	79.3	15.6	76.9	
Springerville town -----	1 099	7.0	2.5	4.2	2.2	3.7	172	15.7	12.2	10.5	55.8	76.7	50.0	75.8	
Fort Apache division -----	102	—	—	6.9	—	6.9	32	65.6	43.8	65.6	—	59.8	—	59.8	
McNary CDP (pt.) -----	102	—	—	6.9	—	6.9	32	65.6	43.8	65.6	—	59.8	—	59.8	
Fort Defiance division -----	12 958	10.7	7.2	20.8	3.8	18.7	1 385	47.4	30.8	34.3	22.8	57.4	14.3	55.2	
Fort Defiance CDP -----	2 294	7.8	4.6	15.0	2.4	13.8	127	6.3	6.3	6.3	37.1	72.7	50.0	70.4	
Ganado CDP -----	519	9.1	4.2	9.6	4.2	5.4	29	48.3	31.0	48.3	53.2	68.0	—	69.6	
St. Michaels CDP -----	696	11.8	6.9	21.4	—	21.4	43	46.5	—	46.5	41.5	59.4	—	57.3	
Sawmill CDP -----	342	8.5	2.9	42.7	5.0	42.7	15	—	—	—	41.4	72.5	—	73.5	
Window Rock CDP -----	1 810	8.8	5.6	3.6	1.2	2.4	103	52.4	18.4	43.7	25.0	72.2	50.0	68.2	
Puerco division -----	606	8.3	5.3	1.2	1.2	—	17	100.0	47.1	52.9	24.0	73.4	—	70.1	
St. Johns division -----	2 666	9.7	5.4	4.7	2.4	3.9	360	24.2	19.2	16.4	36.4	77.0	21.9	74.3	
St. Johns city -----	1 755	6.6	3.6	3.1	.5	2.9	212	18.9	15.1	10.4	36.2	79.1	50.0	76.4	
Sweetwater division -----	2 752	10.5	9.0	20.6	11.7	19.7	355	58.0	56.3	48.5	5.2	35.8	11.2	35.4	
Teec Nos Pos CDP -----	341	10.6	4.4	34.0	6.2	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	58.4	—	55.6	
Cochise County -----	53 431	10.5	5.4	4.3	2.4	3.0	12 465	14.9	12.7	8.4	37.0	71.5	15.2	69.2	
Benson division -----	4 251	17.3	10.7	5.8	4.2	4.7	1 720	13.4	12.6	4.3	25.9	70.1	4.5	65.0	
Benson city -----	2 040	21.4	12.0	9.7	6.5	7.9	911	12.0	10.5	4.4	35.7	68.9	6.1	65.6	
St. David CDP -----	681	10.6	9.5	4.1	4.1	2.9	389	17.7	17.7	4.9	—	74.7	—	69.7	
Bisbee division -----	9 994	10.3	5.6	3.7	2.6	2.0	2 497	13.0	11.9	6.2	36.6	71.9	8.2	69.8	
Bisbee city -----	3 667	9.3	4.9	4.0	2.2	2.2	1 278	13.5	13.0	7.8	38.9	73.1	14.6	71.2	
Sierra Vista city (pt.) -----	207	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	74.9	—	74.9	
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.) -----	4 413	11.2	5.6	2.7	2.0	1.2	811	12.0	10.1	4.3	41.3	71.1	—	69.1	
Bowie division -----	991	11.7	7.5	5.2	.8	5.2	457	14.4	12.5	12.7	14.7	71.4	—	65.3	
Douglas division -----	10 082	7.7	4.9	6.5	2.6	5.4	2 263	21.9	18.3	15.6	25.1	63.8	13.6	62.1	
Douglas city -----	7 222	8.4	5.3	6.1	2.7	5.2	1 834	23.4	20.1	16.8	23.6	63.5	18.0	61.3	
Pirtleville CDP -----	834	3.6	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.9	93	—	—	—	43.3	70.5	—	70.5	
Elfrida division -----	1 501	14.5	7.8	4.0	2.9	1.9	472	9.5	8.5	4.2	30.0	68.4	—	64.7	
Sierra Vista division -----	22 596	10.1	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.6	3 328	11.0	9.8	3.9	47.5	75.5	21.6	73.6	
Huachuca City town -----	1 042	18.4	10.2	3.7	3.4	.6	197	5.6	5.6	—	34.4	65.9	—	62.2	
Sierra Vista city (pt.) -----	17 226	8.5	3.1	2.7	1.4	1.5	2 222	12.9	11.4	4.2	50.5	76.2	29.4	74.6	
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.) -----	1 483	12.2	4.6	6.1	3.4	3.3	180	2.8	2.8	—	55.8	75.8	16.0	75.4	
Tombstone city -----	685	18.7	12.4	3.8	3.8	1.9	324	7.1	7.1	1.5	28.9	72.5	7.7	66.6	
Whetstone CDP -----	784	15.3	6.3	2.4	2.2	1.8	161	8.7	8.7	5.6	41.7	77.4	17.6	73.1	
Willcox division -----	4 016	10.5	6.0	6.5	3.3	5.0	1 728	19.2	13.2	15.0	32.2	71.0	33.3	68.1	
Willcox city -----	1 751	9.5	4.6	5.0	2.1	4.6	455	38.9	24.8	31.2	36.7	77.2	61.1	73.6	
Coconino County -----	64 083	6.7	3.3	5.1	1.7	4.2	5 573	20.3	16.8	13.5	41.2	72.9	27.8	71.5	
Coconino division -----	42 900	5.5	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.7	3 391	14.7	13.6	8.8	50.1	74.6	33.4	73.8	
Flagstaff city -----	33 650	4.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.8	1 988	19.3	18.1	10.8	52.0	73.3	36.8	72.6	
Kachina Village CDP -----	1 228	4.4	1.3	1.8	.5	1.3	14	—	—	—	70.4	90.8	—	90.3	
Sedona city (pt.) -----	1 198	11.0	7.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	897	5.0	4.2	3.3	15.9	69.2	—	64.5	
Havasupai division -----	249	6.0	2.4	4.0	2.4	2.8	18	11.1	11.1	11.1	60.0	65.8	—	67.1	
Supai CDP -----	249	6.0	2.4	4.0	2.4	2.8	18	11.1	11.1	11.1	60.0	65.8	—	67.1	
Hopi division -----	60	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	—	52	53.8	53.8	53.8	—	24.5	—	24.5	
Hualapai division -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kaibab division -----	1 274	8.3	5.4	1.3	.5	1.2	101	10.9	8.9	8.9	30.2	81.2	—	77.3	
Fredonia town -----	709	6.1	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	72	15.3	12.5	12.5	48.8	74.9	—	74.1	
Tuba City division -----	15 098	9.6	6.4	14.1	3.2	12.5	1 584	34.3	25.1	24.7	25.8	64.1	21.9	61.7	
Cameron CDP -----	283	14.1	10.6	14.1	3.5	10.6	50	20.0	20.0	20.0	—	46.5	—	41.4	
Kaibito CDP -----	320	11.6	9.7	77.5	—	77.5	21	76.2	52.4	52.4	16.2	60.4	—	55.3	
Leupp CDP -----	532	10.0	5.8	8.6	2.8	8.6	14	50.0	50.0	50.0	28.3	65.8	—	63.8	
Moenkopi CDP -----	456	5.3	2.6	24.8	2.6	23.5	59	39.0	20.3	39.0	50.0	70.1	50.0	69.6	
Page city -----	3 932	5.6	2.7	1.9	1.6	.7	351	17.1	17.1	4.0	48.0	82.5	46.8	81.1	
Tuba City CDP -----	4 090	5.9	2.9	15.2	2.1	14.8	202	43.6	18.3	33.7	46.1	65.2	29.8	64.8	
Williams division -----	4 502	7.7	2.9	1.8	.9	1.2	427	10.8	9.4	5.2	48.1	83.8	35.9	81.4	
Grand Canyon Village CDP -----	1 344	4.8	—	3.2	.7	2.5	—	—	—	—	100.0	95.3	100.0	95.5	
Williams city -----	1 460	9.9	5.6	2.0	2.0	.8	323	14.2	12.4	6.8	38.2	75.4	13.8	72.9	
Gila County -----	22 653	10.3	5.3	6.8	2.1	5.8	7 627	17.1	14.1	8.4	37.4	67.5	17.7	65.4	
Globe division -----	7 773	8.4	4.7	3.2	2.3	2.1	1 957	20.2	17.3	10.0	37.8	73.1	16.8	71.4	
Central Heights-Midland City CDP -----	1 725	9.2	6.0	4.2	2.0	2.7	468	19.4	18.2	5.8	24.5	73.4	—	70.3	
Globe city -----	3 517	8.1	5.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	988	20.3	16.4	11.7	32.9	75.6	18.5	73.4	
Miami division -----	2 704	13.4	7.2	3.0	2.4	1.7	902	13.7	12.3	6.0	38.1	66.3	15.2	63.7	
Claypool CDP -----	989	11.8	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.4	335	16.7	13.4	5.1	71.8	69.8	53.3	70.3	
Miami town -----	1 224	16.2	10.7	3.7	3.3	2.5	296	11.1	10.5	8.1	26.3	62.8	4.9	58.7	
Reservation division -----	2 807	8.9	4.1	33.1	2.7	32.7	232	53.0	34.9	44.8	35.7	50.9	27.3	50.2	
Canyon Day CDP -----	471	2.8	—	—	—	—	43	23.3	—	—	100.0	54.8	—	56.1	
Peridot CDP (pt.) -----	145	12.4	4.8	82.8	4.1	82.8	17	100.0	52.9	100.0	27.8	41.7	100.0	37.4	
San Carlos CDP -----	1 739	8.6	4.9	44.3	2.2	43.6	122	63.9	40.2	56.6	32.2	50.7	39.5	49.3	
Tonto division -----	8 236	11.8													

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	Total	Mobility limitation					Self-care limitation
Greenlee County	4 689	6.3	3.9	2.3	1.5	1.5	894	11.1	9.7	6.4	27.9	66.3	—	64.8	
Clifton division	3 255	4.9	3.5	2.6	1.7	1.9	530	12.8	10.6	9.2	21.9	66.9	—	65.8	
Clifton town	1 600	5.3	3.2	3.1	1.5	2.5	358	11.7	11.7	6.4	25.9	66.2	—	65.0	
Morenci CDP	1 139	3.8	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	14	57.1	57.1	57.1	16.3	68.8	—	67.9	
Duncan division	1 434	9.6	4.7	1.5	.9	.8	364	8.5	8.5	2.2	35.0	64.8	—	62.5	
Duncan town	338	8.9	7.1	4.7	2.1	3.3	131	7.6	7.6	3.1	13.3	71.1	—	67.4	
La Paz County	8 391	12.3	7.4	7.8	4.5	6.1	2 203	15.3	10.1	10.5	31.8	68.9	34.5	65.7	
Parker division	8 391	12.3	7.4	7.8	4.5	6.1	2 203	15.3	10.1	10.5	31.8	68.9	34.5	65.7	
Bluewater CDP	290	12.1	6.9	—	—	—	143	7.0	7.0	3.5	42.9	—	—	73.1	
Ehrenberg CDP	751	15.6	5.9	19.4	12.5	16.5	121	23.1	17.4	11.6	49.6	79.3	84.0	73.4	
Parker town	1 822	6.2	2.3	1.5	.4	1.3	233	23.2	11.6	16.7	54.0	75.4	62.5	74.1	
Parker Strip CDP	1 074	13.9	7.8	5.7	4.7	4.2	390	10.5	3.1	9.0	18.8	70.6	—	66.6	
Poston CDP	251	2.8	1.2	7.2	4.0	4.8	16	18.8	18.8	—	57.1	66.8	—	69.3	
Quartzsite town	1 052	18.9	14.1	11.9	9.3	8.7	480	15.6	8.8	13.8	21.1	67.5	9.2	63.8	
Maricopa County	1 339 445	7.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	2.5	256 408	16.2	12.7	9.2	43.9	80.7	23.5	79.0	
Buckeye division	7 566	8.6	5.1	3.9	1.9	3.2	1 008	21.6	12.2	12.8	35.7	73.0	38.3	70.4	
Buckeye town (pt.)	2 941	8.1	4.8	4.1	1.8	3.5	477	25.8	15.3	15.9	32.1	72.9	24.1	70.5	
Surprise town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chandler division	58 612	6.0	2.5	2.8	1.4	2.0	8 370	11.9	10.0	5.7	47.1	80.4	26.2	79.2	
Chandler city (pt.)	43 132	6.0	2.2	3.0	1.3	2.1	3 617	14.8	13.2	6.3	51.4	83.7	27.7	82.5	
Gilbert town (pt.)	850	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	43	20.9	20.9	20.9	48.6	79.9	—	79.4	
Mesa city (pt.)	813	3.4	1.6	1.7	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	53.6	61.8	—	62.0	
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Queen Creek town	1 386	3.4	.6	.7	—	.7	155	7.7	7.7	4.5	83.0	70.4	—	70.9	
Sun Lakes CDP	2 662	15.0	10.5	4.6	3.4	3.3	3 884	8.3	6.1	4.4	20.0	46.7	—	44.2	
Tempe city (pt.)	4 002	2.4	.5	.3	.3	—	98	12.2	12.2	7.1	60.8	79.6	58.3	79.2	
Deer Valley division	23 368	6.7	3.0	2.3	1.2	1.4	3 943	13.4	11.4	7.2	43.3	79.2	33.3	77.3	
Carefree town (pt.)	754	4.6	2.7	.7	.7	—	530	8.7	7.0	3.8	34.3	66.8	—	65.7	
Cave Creek town	1 956	7.8	2.4	4.1	2.7	3.0	393	22.6	18.6	9.9	58.8	81.0	46.2	80.1	
Glendale city (pt.)	7 720	6.1	2.3	2.0	.6	1.5	491	20.8	19.6	15.9	54.0	81.2	42.2	79.7	
Peoria city (pt.)	3 062	7.0	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1 552	6.3	5.0	2.3	16.3	70.4	27.8	67.3	
Phoenix city (pt.)	3 717	5.5	2.3	.9	.9	.2	190	27.4	27.4	14.2	47.3	84.7	26.5	83.2	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	377	6.1	1.9	—	—	—	90	10.0	—	10.0	69.6	75.7	—	75.3	
Gila Bend division	3 095	9.8	7.4	7.9	3.1	6.7	327	19.6	13.1	13.5	16.8	76.3	7.4	72.4	
Avondale city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	57.1	57.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Buckeye town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gila Bend town	991	10.5	6.4	4.8	3.3	3.6	158	3.8	1.9	3.8	27.9	77.0	21.2	73.6	
Goodyear city (pt.)	164	11.0	8.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	8	—	—	—	22.2	86.3	—	82.3	
Phoenix division	1 230 964	7.5	3.5	3.6	1.8	2.5	226 789	16.8	13.2	9.6	44.3	81.1	23.4	79.4	
Apache Junction city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	65.8	—	65.8	
Avondale city (pt.)	9 501	10.8	6.1	6.3	3.3	4.3	1 007	27.6	24.0	11.6	33.6	71.9	6.3	69.9	
Buckeye town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chandler city (pt.)	15 972	3.7	1.2	1.9	.8	1.4	610	23.3	18.0	12.5	61.1	86.8	24.6	86.4	
El Mirage town	2 832	12.4	6.3	4.7	4.2	2.1	348	33.0	28.7	19.3	43.0	75.9	12.5	74.5	
Fountain Hills town	6 506	7.6	3.5	2.8	1.8	1.8	1 665	8.8	8.8	5.5	44.5	78.5	19.1	77.0	
Gilbert town (pt.)	17 695	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	879	16.4	13.0	9.7	52.5	83.2	33.2	82.5	
Glendale city (pt.)	89 378	8.1	3.5	3.8	1.8	2.8	10 518	19.7	15.3	11.7	48.0	82.1	24.2	80.4	
Goodyear city (pt.)	2 567	4.4	2.4	.9	.2	.9	344	17.2	11.9	9.3	38.9	72.9	—	71.5	
Guadalupe town	3 188	8.6	7.0	5.0	3.4	2.4	211	41.2	38.4	15.2	17.8	67.6	22.0	64.8	
Litchfield Park city	1 981	6.7	2.9	1.5	1.2	.3	568	11.6	8.8	5.8	48.1	74.7	25.0	73.5	
Luke AFB CDP	1 188	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	40.0	67.6	41.2	67.2	
Mesa city (pt.)	175 393	6.9	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.8	34 101	16.0	12.7	9.0	47.9	81.9	24.4	80.4	
Paradise Valley town	7 895	3.7	1.5	1.5	.9	1.1	1 692	13.5	11.3	7.3	51.2	65.3	16.0	65.2	
Peoria city (pt.)	25 985	7.4	3.8	3.6	1.9	2.2	5 371	17.5	14.1	10.1	39.1	81.0	19.2	79.1	
Phoenix city (pt.)	636 583	8.0	3.8	4.0	2.1	2.8	92 307	18.8	15.0	10.6	43.2	81.7	22.7	79.8	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	88 136	5.9	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.9	20 067	15.0	11.4	8.6	48.7	81.8	21.6	80.6	
Sun City CDP	5 870	14.4	9.3	6.0	3.9	4.1	31 564	13.0	9.7	8.2	20.8	45.9	18.3	43.3	
Surprise town (pt.)	2 855	9.2	6.9	4.7	2.9	2.9	661	20.7	14.1	12.4	10.3	72.0	15.7	67.8	
Tempe city (pt.)	101 141	5.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	2.1	8 966	14.7	12.5	7.7	50.2	80.9	33.3	79.7	
Tolleson city	2 647	10.0	6.1	5.9	3.1	4.0	366	29.8	25.7	23.8	32.5	78.2	45.1	74.5	
Youngtown town	908	17.4	9.7	4.3	3.0	2.3	1 263	18.7	14.7	10.5	29.1	68.7	—	63.7	
St. Johns division	1 515	14.0	8.8	17.3	5.2	15.6	180	48.3	42.2	43.3	28.3	51.0	22.8	49.2	
Komatke CDP	585	14.7	9.7	26.7	7.7	26.7	39	56.4	46.2	56.4	22.1	47.7	22.2	45.7	
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salt River division	2 822	11.2	6.4	6.2	3.8	4.3	829	13.6	12.2	7.1	34.0	69.3	8.3	67.6	
Mesa city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tonto division	800	3.1	.8	.5	.5	.5	472	6.8	5.7	2.3	32.0	61.3	—	60.7	
Carefree town (pt.)	184	7.6	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	81	6.2	6.2	—	57.1	80.6	—	80.6	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	46	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	89.1	
Wickenburg division	10 703	11.9	7.3	5.8	3.2	3.8	14 490	9.2	6.5	4.8	26.6	53.1	20.6	51.0	
Peoria city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sun City West CDP	4 203	11.1	7.5	6.1	2.8	4.4	11 723	7.9	5.5	4.5	11.2	21.1	8.6	20.3	
Surprise town (pt.)	959	13.2	11.1	5.2	1.7	3.5	555	6.8	5.8	4.1	11.8	66.3	—	60.1	
Wickenburg town	2 319	9.3	4.8	5.4	3.2	2.8	1 331	14.3	12.3	3.1	41.9	79.3	12.0	78.0	
Mohave County	54 300	11.9	6.4	4.7	2.5	3.5	18 839	13.3	9.8	8.7	34.2	74.6	19.9	71.0	
Kingman North division	18 042	12.9	7.5	5.5	3.2	3.9	6 266	16.2	13.2	9.8	30.4	74.2	22.3	70.1	
Bullhead City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dolan Springs CDP	498	24.5	15.9	8.8	1.2	8.8	428	29.2	18.9	26.4	23.0	36.7	—	33.7	
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	1 520	17.6	8.6	4.3	2.7	3.3	296	5.7	5.7	3.0	41.0	75.4	22.0	70.7	
Kingman city	7 205	9.0	4.6	4.4	2.6	3.1	2 080	19.1	16.3	10.0	36.7	78.6	28.3	76.1	
New Kingman-Butler CDP	6 428	13.8	9.0	6.2	3.8	4.2	2 606	13.9	11.4	7.0	22.8				

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				
Navajo County—Con.														
Apache division	4 937	8.3	5.8	14.5	1.8	13.6	304	39.1	33.9	25.3	22.6	63.7	3.4	61.3
Cibecue CDP	712	14.7	10.4	1.4	.6	.8	54	35.2	35.2	14.8	23.8	52.1	—	48.2
East Fork CDP	461	8.7	7.4	8.5	3.0	6.9	20	20.0	—	20.0	15.0	59.1	—	57.0
McNary CDP (pt.)	55	—	—	9.1	—	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	69.1	—	69.1
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Show Low city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiteriver CDP	2 009	4.9	3.8	24.4	.9	23.6	108	39.8	39.8	17.6	13.1	60.2	15.8	58.3
Hopi division	4 013	11.9	5.7	10.9	3.1	9.4	562	34.0	23.3	27.6	39.1	54.2	35.8	53.0
Hotevilla CDP	590	12.7	6.3	10.0	3.4	8.3	136	52.2	31.6	47.1	50.7	39.4	50.0	40.5
Keams Canyon CDP	335	1.5	—	6.6	—	6.6	12	—	—	—	100.0	47.6	—	48.4
Kykotsmvi Village CDP	407	5.9	1.2	11.3	4.4	10.1	46	32.6	23.9	26.1	66.7	73.1	72.2	72.8
Polacca CDP	653	14.9	8.9	13.8	4.0	11.3	74	47.3	36.5	37.8	30.9	59.5	42.3	55.8
Second Mesa CDP	414	12.6	6.8	3.1	3.1	1.4	54	31.5	31.5	9.3	46.2	69.9	—	69.1
Shongopovi CDP	356	17.1	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	63	7.9	7.9	7.9	75.4	56.3	100.0	58.4
Indian Wells division	3 359	17.6	13.9	13.1	5.9	11.5	466	37.1	27.9	26.2	12.0	51.6	—	47.4
Greasewood CDP	64	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	67.2	—	67.2
Little Colorado division	9 382	8.0	4.6	9.1	1.8	8.2	1 415	16.2	11.4	11.6	40.2	76.0	27.1	74.0
Holbrook city	2 881	8.6	4.8	7.9	.5	7.5	398	14.6	8.5	12.6	44.0	78.0	—	75.4
Winslow city	4 758	8.5	5.5	11.5	2.7	10.1	790	16.6	11.1	12.2	32.1	76.6	25.6	74.1
Pinon division	3 243	15.7	11.9	14.6	7.7	11.6	395	47.1	45.8	25.8	11.8	42.3	8.8	39.9
Pinon CDP	252	6.0	6.0	27.0	—	27.0	11	—	—	—	—	47.3	—	44.4
Snowflake division	13 272	8.9	5.3	3.0	2.1	1.9	2 713	13.7	11.5	4.9	34.5	70.0	10.9	68.0
Heber-Overgaard CDP	916	10.5	8.0	3.5	1.7	2.6	305	15.4	7.5	10.5	16.7	64.1	—	60.2
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	1 476	8.5	4.9	1.9	1.4	.8	361	11.1	11.1	6.4	38.9	76.4	57.1	73.5
Show Low city (pt.)	2 864	5.8	3.6	2.9	.7	2.9	622	16.4	12.7	3.7	37.0	73.9	—	72.3
Snowflake town	1 885	6.8	3.2	1.1	.6	1.1	254	11.8	11.8	2.4	43.4	64.2	—	63.1
Taylor town	1 292	7.7	4.0	1.5	1.5	.9	149	10.7	10.7	7.4	38.4	71.2	21.1	69.4
Western division	5 243	10.4	7.3	16.9	2.8	16.2	409	28.4	19.8	21.5	23.5	59.2	8.2	56.8
Kayenta CDP	2 438	4.8	2.6	17.0	.3	16.9	83	20.5	6.0	20.5	35.3	67.8	50.0	66.3
Shonto CDP	360	7.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.7	4	—	—	—	48.1	79.6	—	80.3
Pima County	416 076	9.1	4.5	3.7	2.2	2.5	88 743	18.0	14.6	9.6	41.1	76.7	22.2	74.6
Ajo division	1 886	18.1	12.8	6.9	4.6	5.3	847	15.2	13.8	6.5	24.3	55.8	8.0	52.1
Ajo CDP	1 589	17.5	13.0	6.7	4.0	4.8	768	16.8	15.2	7.2	19.1	52.5	11.1	48.1
Arivaca division	17 463	10.9	5.8	4.5	2.9	3.0	10 830	12.0	9.5	6.3	35.7	67.8	11.7	65.9
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	3 364	14.4	9.0	5.6	3.9	3.6	9 304	10.5	7.9	5.3	18.1	45.8	—	43.5
Three Points CDP (pt.)	1 149	14.2	8.1	2.9	2.1	2.1	120	20.8	20.8	10.8	39.9	70.6	—	67.6
Valencia West CDP	1 984	9.8	5.0	4.8	3.3	3.0	236	22.0	19.9	11.4	45.4	70.8	12.1	70.3
Marana division	9 863	14.5	6.6	5.3	3.5	2.8	1 433	17.7	15.5	9.0	45.7	74.7	14.2	72.5
Avra Valley CDP	2 074	16.0	8.7	7.6	4.8	4.7	340	15.3	14.7	4.7	38.4	73.2	6.0	70.8
Marana town (pt.)	846	12.6	7.6	3.0	2.5	1.2	170	14.1	14.1	4.7	30.8	72.5	14.3	68.6
Picture Rocks CDP	2 633	13.6	6.0	3.3	2.1	1.6	295	11.2	11.2	6.1	48.7	72.5	12.5	70.5
Three Points CDP (pt.)	196	16.3	6.6	13.3	6.6	6.6	8	—	—	—	31.3	82.3	—	79.2
Papago division	4 358	15.4	12.2	8.4	2.5	7.5	518	30.3	19.5	21.2	8.2	47.6	15.0	42.2
Pisinemo CDP	313	16.0	16.0	7.3	2.9	4.5	22	22.7	22.7	22.7	—	46.0	—	39.8
Santa Rosa CDP	260	8.8	8.8	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	54.9	—	50.0
Sells CDP	1 391	14.5	12.4	1.9	.4	1.6	79	22.8	—	22.8	—	53.0	—	45.5
Tucson division	382 506	8.8	4.2	3.6	2.1	2.4	75 115	18.8	15.3	10.0	42.0	77.5	23.5	75.5
Catalina CDP	2 796	10.9	5.9	3.5	2.4	1.1	655	12.8	11.8	5.5	20.7	75.6	8.8	71.1
Flowing Wells CDP	8 260	14.5	8.3	4.0	3.1	1.7	2 605	22.6	17.2	15.2	35.3	80.6	14.3	76.0
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	57	—	—	—	—	—	75	16.0	16.0	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Marana town (pt.)	515	6.2	2.7	1.6	.6	1.6	39	28.2	28.2	15.4	50.0	76.2	—	75.0
Oro Valley town	4 259	6.7	4.2	3.0	1.6	2.1	1 254	9.2	5.5	4.4	25.0	73.5	—	71.4
South Tucson city	2 981	15.6	11.9	9.3	5.1	6.2	659	32.2	27.9	8.0	22.2	64.4	5.9	60.6
Tucson city	258 112	9.2	4.5	3.9	2.3	2.7	49 300	20.6	16.8	11.1	43.0	77.3	24.8	75.3
Tucson Estates CDP	885	23.8	15.5	5.6	5.6	1.2	1 665	13.2	9.4	7.3	29.9	58.6	22.0	53.5
Pinal County	64 923	11.7	7.6	4.4	2.9	2.7	15 380	16.9	14.0	8.9	28.1	71.7	16.4	68.1
Casa Grande division	14 978	8.7	4.3	3.1	1.7	2.4	2 809	16.6	14.1	8.7	38.9	78.3	22.3	75.8
Casa Grande city	11 326	8.2	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.3	1 879	20.3	17.2	10.2	41.8	79.2	27.4	76.9
Coolidge division	5 971	13.5	9.7	8.6	5.1	5.9	1 214	19.7	16.6	12.3	25.2	71.0	13.5	67.6
Coolidge city	3 851	17.6	13.3	12.7	7.2	8.8	929	23.4	19.3	13.7	22.0	72.8	11.9	67.9
Eloy division	6 079	11.3	7.9	4.6	3.5	1.9	1 164	16.3	14.6	9.0	21.3	72.6	18.0	68.6
Arizona City CDP	1 155	9.0	6.3	2.8	1.6	1.9	529	10.0	8.9	7.8	21.9	74.5	42.1	70.2
Eloy city	4 039	11.4	8.7	4.3	3.3	1.9	549	22.4	19.9	10.4	21.9	72.5	13.5	68.5
Florence division	3 302	12.1	8.2	3.1	2.4	.8	940	19.9	18.9	10.0	26.3	78.0	10.1	73.3
Florence town	1 800	12.9	9.4	4.3	3.1	1.4	652	19.3	19.3	8.6	24.6	76.5	14.5	71.5
Gila River division	3 963	15.0	12.1	6.2	5.1	3.6	336	23.2	23.2	10.7	17.5	57.3	4.4	53.8
Blackwater CDP	225	13.3	13.3	16.0	2.7	13.3	14	64.3	64.3	—	—	71.8	—	63.9
Sacaton CDP	962	16.0	11.7	4.6	4.2	2.7	77	11.7	11.7	—	—	71.2	—	66.4
Santan CDP	129	52.7	44.2	13.2	13.2	—	9	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.2	—	—	9.8
Maricopa-Stanfield division	3 429	7.6	4.8	1.9	1.5	.9	428	18.9	18.9	1.4	36.8	66.0	19.6	64.4
Ak-Chin Village CDP	211	1.9	.9	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	50.0	52.2	—	52.1
North Pinal division	19 562	14.9	9.8	4.8	3.3	2.8	7 367	15.8	11.8	9.1	26.7	72.6	19.2	67.3
Apache Junction city (pt.)	9 921	17.7	11.8	4.5	3.0	2.7	4 363	19.1	13.5	11.3	26.1	77.4	12.1	70.0
Hayden town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kearyn town	1 405	10.9	5.9	4.6	4.3	2.7	303	14.9	14.2	3.6	32.7	65.7	16.7	64.2
Superior town	1 995	10.8	9.4	12.8	9.3	7.6	470	4.9	4.9	3.6	4.6	57.5	32.4	53.8
Papago division	413	9.4	9.4	12.6	3.9	12.6	31	74.2	51.6	48.4	—	37.7	—	35.5
Chuihu CDP	172	—	—	3.5	—	3.5	7	100.0	—	100.0	—	36.0	—	36.0
San Manuel division	7 226	8.3	4.8	2.5	1.2	1.7	1 091	15.7	15.7	4.9	32.9	64.9	18.0	62.8
Dudleyville CDP	861	11.1	8.4	2.3	1.3	1.2	70	11.4	11.4	5.7	17.7	59.9	27.3	55.5
Mammoth town	1 091	10.7	6.0	4.1	3.2	1.9	182</							

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				
Yavapai County—Con.														
Mingus Mountain division	8 730	12.3	7.9	3.0	2.6	2.2	3 762	11.7	10.8	4.9	27.2	74.0	8.0	69.8
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkdale town	1 185	7.9	4.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	491	4.9	4.9	2.0	45.7	69.8	21.1	68.6
Cottonwood city	3 118	17.4	11.3	4.5	3.4	2.7	1 389	18.8	17.9	8.1	24.9	76.7	—	70.1
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP	3 755	10.3	6.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1 711	7.7	7.1	2.6	24.9	73.2	13.2	69.3
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	45	13.3	13.3	—	—	—	33	12.1	12.1	12.1	—	82.1	—	71.1
Jerome town	257	5.1	—	3.1	3.1	3.1	67	25.4	13.4	16.4	76.9	83.6	50.0	84.3
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prescott division	35 639	11.0	5.5	4.3	2.5	2.7	12 999	13.3	9.5	7.8	37.8	71.3	24.5	68.7
Bagdad CDP	1 256	4.9	.5	1.3	.3	1.3	38	23.7	23.7	23.7	59.7	71.1	—	70.8
Chino Valley town	2 757	11.9	8.4	8.0	3.8	6.4	887	17.1	7.6	12.6	18.0	71.4	—	67.7
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	1 491	19.2	12.3	8.0	5.3	5.3	1 087	8.8	5.2	5.9	22.0	72.1	—	66.0
Prescott city	15 119	10.1	4.7	3.4	1.7	2.2	6 332	13.6	10.6	7.6	41.1	70.8	32.8	68.5
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	5 003	14.0	7.6	6.0	4.3	3.3	1 821	12.6	8.6	6.7	35.1	76.3	28.4	72.4
Verde division	11 281	9.1	5.0	2.8	2.2	1.5	5 391	9.8	8.7	4.5	36.5	72.3	15.9	70.3
Big Park CDP	1 548	5.0	3.0	1.3	.9	1.3	1 043	1.5	.9	.7	32.5	71.3	—	70.0
Camp Verde town (pt.)	3 390	14.0	9.4	4.6	3.8	2.7	1 306	10.9	10.2	4.7	22.7	67.4	10.0	63.2
Cornville CDP	1 275	5.3	3.7	1.6	1.6	—	353	14.7	14.7	10.8	29.9	76.3	—	75.1
Lake Montezuma CDP	929	10.0	6.7	4.7	3.1	3.4	608	11.3	9.5	6.3	30.1	67.2	20.7	64.9
Sedona city (pt.)	3 001	8.7	2.4	2.1	1.6	.9	1 559	11.7	9.9	6.0	65.5	77.9	42.9	77.4
Yuma County	58 899	7.9	4.2	4.8	2.1	3.7	14 249	13.9	9.2	8.6	36.8	71.8	27.9	69.9
Somerton division	9 179	5.9	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.2	854	8.1	5.2	6.9	34.6	56.7	39.3	55.7
San Luis city	2 967	3.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	311	6.4	6.4	6.4	21.3	56.4	100.0	55.0
Somerton city	3 052	7.6	5.7	2.8	2.0	1.7	355	8.5	3.4	6.2	25.4	55.5	36.1	53.5
Yuma city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellton division	3 608	6.2	3.7	5.6	2.2	3.9	411	25.1	14.4	17.5	28.4	73.0	29.5	71.1
Wellton town	598	10.4	5.9	14.5	2.7	14.0	152	32.9	14.5	21.7	37.1	67.0	12.5	65.3
Yuma division	46 112	8.5	4.5	5.2	2.2	4.1	12 984	14.0	9.4	8.4	37.6	74.8	25.9	72.7
Fortuna Foothills CDP	3 876	14.1	11.1	18.2	6.1	16.0	3 118	14.9	4.4	12.0	20.7	64.7	19.1	61.0
Yuma city (pt.)	30 432	7.7	3.5	4.3	1.8	3.2	6 352	14.1	10.4	8.2	42.7	77.5	29.2	75.7

Table 8. Disability Status: 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	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				
The State -----	2 256 407	8.3	4.1	4.1	2.0	3.0	463 335	16.5	13.0	9.3	40.4	77.7	22.0	75.7
COUNTY														
Apache County -----	33 475	10.3	6.8	16.2	4.3	14.8	3 863	38.2	28.0	28.3	23.1	57.7	12.7	56.0
Cochise County -----	53 431	10.5	5.4	4.3	2.4	3.0	12 465	14.9	12.7	8.4	37.0	71.5	15.2	69.2
Coconino County -----	64 083	6.7	3.3	5.1	1.7	4.2	5 573	20.3	16.8	13.5	41.2	72.9	27.8	71.5
Gila County -----	22 653	10.3	3.3	6.8	2.1	5.8	7 627	17.1	14.1	8.4	37.4	67.5	17.7	65.4
Graham County -----	13 605	10.1	6.5	5.7	2.2	4.5	3 205	21.8	18.0	11.1	26.5	67.2	16.3	64.2
Greenlee County -----	4 689	6.3	3.9	2.3	1.5	1.5	894	11.1	9.7	6.4	27.9	66.3	—	64.8
La Paz County -----	8 391	12.3	7.4	7.8	4.5	6.1	2 203	15.3	10.1	10.5	31.8	68.9	34.5	65.7
Maricopa County -----	1 339 445	7.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	2.5	256 408	16.2	12.7	9.2	43.9	80.7	23.5	79.0
Mohave County -----	54 300	11.9	6.4	4.7	2.5	3.5	18 839	13.3	9.8	8.7	34.2	74.6	19.9	71.0
Navajo County -----	43 449	10.3	6.6	9.7	2.9	8.5	6 264	22.1	17.5	13.4	27.9	64.6	12.6	62.3
Pima County -----	416 076	9.1	4.5	3.7	2.2	2.5	88 743	18.0	14.6	9.6	41.1	76.7	22.2	74.6
Pinal County -----	64 923	11.7	7.6	4.4	2.9	2.7	15 380	16.9	14.0	8.9	28.1	71.7	16.4	68.1
Santa Cruz County -----	17 228	4.6	2.9	5.0	1.4	4.4	2 894	19.2	11.1	14.4	26.2	70.7	12.0	69.4
Yavapai County -----	61 260	11.5	6.3	3.8	2.6	2.3	24 728	12.6	10.1	6.4	34.2	71.5	21.1	68.4
Yuma County -----	58 899	7.9	4.2	4.8	2.1	3.7	14 249	13.9	9.2	8.6	36.8	71.8	27.9	69.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ajo CDP, Pima County -----	1 589	17.5	13.0	6.7	4.0	4.8	768	16.8	15.2	7.2	19.1	52.5	11.1	48.1
Ak-Chin Village CDP, Pinal County -----	211	1.9	.9	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	50.0	52.2	—	52.1
Apache Junction city -----	9 959	17.7	11.8	4.5	3.0	2.7	4 958	18.5	13.1	10.9	26.1	77.3	12.1	70.0
Maricopa County -----	38	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	65.8	—	65.8
Pinal County -----	9 921	17.7	11.8	4.5	3.0	2.7	4 963	19.1	13.5	11.3	26.1	77.4	12.1	70.0
Arizona City CDP, Pinal County -----	1 155	9.0	6.3	2.8	1.6	1.8	529	10.0	8.9	7.8	21.2	74.5	42.1	70.2
Avondale city, Maricopa County -----	9 501	10.8	6.1	6.3	3.3	4.3	1 021	28.0	24.5	11.5	33.6	71.9	6.3	69.9
Avra Valley CDP, Pima County -----	2 074	16.0	8.7	7.6	4.8	4.7	304	15.3	14.7	4.7	38.4	73.2	6.0	70.8
Bagdad CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 256	4.9	.5	1.3	.3	1.3	38	23.7	23.7	23.7	59.7	71.1	—	70.8
Benson city, Cochise County -----	2 040	21.4	12.0	9.7	6.5	7.9	911	12.0	10.5	4.4	35.7	68.9	6.1	65.6
Big Park CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 548	5.0	3.0	1.3	.9	1.3	1 043	1.5	.9	.7	32.5	71.3	—	70.0
Bisbee city, Cochise County -----	3 661	9.3	4.9	4.0	2.2	2.2	1 278	13.5	13.0	7.8	38.9	73.1	14.6	71.2
Black Canyon City CDP, Yavapai County -----	887	15.8	11.8	2.4	2.4	1.6	493	14.8	14.8	5.9	14.3	68.4	—	61.3
Blackwater CDP, Pinal County -----	225	13.3	13.3	16.0	2.7	13.3	14	64.3	64.3	—	—	71.8	—	63.9
Bluewater CDP, La Paz County -----	2 900	12.1	6.9	—	—	—	143	7.0	7.0	3.5	42.9	77.3	—	73.1
Buckeye town, Maricopa County -----	2 941	8.1	4.8	4.1	1.8	3.5	477	25.8	15.3	15.9	32.1	72.9	24.1	70.5
Bullhead City city, Mohave County -----	13 777	12.1	6.3	5.4	2.3	4.2	4 231	12.6	8.4	7.8	40.7	77.4	27.1	74.0
Bylas CDP, Graham County -----	683	11.4	8.8	41.0	1.8	41.0	48	66.7	37.5	54.2	15.4	46.9	—	44.1
Cameron CDP, Coconino County -----	283	14.1	10.6	14.1	3.5	10.6	50	20.0	20.0	20.0	—	46.5	—	41.4
Camp Verde town, Yavapai County -----	3 390	14.0	9.4	4.6	3.8	2.7	1 306	10.9	10.2	4.7	22.7	67.4	10.0	63.2
Canyon Day CDP, Gila County -----	471	2.8	—	—	—	—	43	23.3	23.3	—	100.0	54.8	—	56.1
Carefree town, Maricopa County -----	938	5.2	2.8	1.0	1.0	.4	611	8.3	6.9	3.3	40.8	69.4	—	68.6
Casa Grande city, Pinal County -----	11 326	8.2	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.3	1 879	20.3	17.2	10.2	41.8	79.2	27.4	76.9
Catalina CDP, Pima County -----	2 796	10.9	5.9	3.5	2.4	1.1	655	12.8	11.8	5.5	20.7	75.6	8.8	71.1
Cave Creek town, Maricopa County -----	1 956	7.8	2.4	4.1	2.7	3.0	393	22.6	18.6	9.9	58.8	81.0	46.2	80.1
Central Heights-Midland City CDP, Gila County -----	1 725	9.2	6.0	4.2	2.0	2.7	468	19.4	18.2	5.8	24.5	73.4	—	70.3
Chandler city, Maricopa County -----	59 104	5.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.9	4 227	16.1	13.9	7.2	53.2	84.5	27.2	83.5
Chinle CDP, Apache County -----	2 372	8.8	5.0	25.6	2.9	25.1	157	41.4	30.6	35.7	33.7	60.1	31.9	58.6
Chino Valley town, Yavapai County -----	2 757	11.9	8.4	8.3	3.8	6.4	887	17.1	7.6	12.6	18.0	71.4	—	67.7
Chiuichu CDP, Pinal County -----	172	—	—	3.5	—	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.0
Cibecue CDP, Navajo County -----	712	14.7	10.4	1.4	.6	.8	57	100.0	—	100.0	—	36.0	—	36.0
Clarkdale town, Yavapai County -----	1 185	7.9	4.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	491	4.9	4.9	2.0	45.7	69.8	21.1	68.6
Claypool CDP, Gila County -----	989	11.8	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.4	335	16.7	13.4	5.1	71.8	69.8	53.3	70.3
Clifton town, Greenlee County -----	1 600	5.3	3.2	3.1	1.5	2.5	358	11.7	13.7	6.4	25.9	66.2	—	65.0
Colorado City town, Mohave County -----	876	1.6	.8	.8	.8	.8	21	33.3	33.3	33.3	50.0	46.9	—	47.3
Coolidge city, Pinal County -----	3 851	17.6	13.3	12.7	7.2	8.8	929	23.4	19.3	13.7	22.0	72.8	11.9	67.9
Cornville CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 275	5.3	3.7	1.6	1.6	—	353	14.7	14.7	10.8	29.9	76.3	—	75.1
Cottonwood city, Yavapai County -----	3 118	17.4	11.3	4.5	3.4	2.7	1 389	18.8	17.9	8.1	24.9	76.7	—	70.1
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP, Yavapai County -----	3 755	10.3	6.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1 711	7.7	7.1	2.6	24.9	73.2	13.2	69.3
Dennehotso CDP, Apache County -----	954	9.3	4.5	8.2	3.1	8.2	16	—	—	—	33.3	62.0	—	61.2
Desert Hills CDP, Mohave County -----	317	23.8	14.2	6.1	4.7	1.4	502	8.8	6.4	5.0	32.1	66.8	—	61.4
Dewey-Humboldt CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 930	17.7	10.9	6.5	4.5	4.1	1 214	8.2	4.9	5.6	22.8	71.1	—	65.5
Dolan Springs CDP, Mohave County -----	498	24.5	15.9	8.8	1.2	8.8	428	29.2	18.9	26.4	23.0	36.7	—	33.7
Douglas city, Cochise County -----	7 222	8.4	5.3	6.1	2.7	5.2	1 834	23.4	20.1	16.8	23.6	63.5	18.0	61.3
Dudleyville CDP, Pinal County -----	861	11.1	8.4	2.3	1.3	1.2	70	11.4	11.4	5.7	17.7	59.9	27.3	55.5
Duncan town, Greenlee County -----	3 188	8.9	7.1	4.7	2.1	3.3	131	7.6	7.6	3.1	13.3	71.1	—	67.4
Eagar town, Apache County -----	2 380	6.9	4.2	6.6	2.9	5.1	198	3.5	3.5	1.5	18.5	79.3	15.6	76.9
East Fork CDP, Navajo County -----	461	8.7	7.4	8.5	3.0	6.9	20	20.0	—	20.0	15.0	59.1	—	57.0
Ehrenberg CDP, La Paz County -----	751	15.6	5.9	19.4	12.5	16.5	121	23.1	17.4	11.6	49.6	79.3	84.0	73.4
El Mirage town, Maricopa County -----	2 832	12.4	6.3	4.7	4.2	2.1	348	33.0	28.7	19.3	43.0	75.9	12.5	74.5
Eloy city, Pinal County -----	4 039	11.4	8.7	4.3	3.3	1.9	549	22.4	19.9	10.4	21.9	72.5	13.5	68.5
Flagstaff city, Coconino County -----	33 650	4.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.8	1 988	19.3	18.1	10.8	52.0	73.3	36.8	72.6
Florence town, Pinal County -----	1 800	12.9	9.4	4.3	3.1	1.4	652	19.3	19.3	8.6	24.6	76.5	14.5	71.5
Flowing Wells CDP, Pima County -----	8 260	14.5	8.3	4.0	3.1	1.7	2 605	22.6	17.2	15.2	35.3	80.6	14.3	76.0
Fort Defiance CDP, Apache County -----	2 294	7.8	4.6	15.0	2.4	13.8	127	6.3	6.3	6.3	37.1	72.7	50.0	70.4
Fortuna Foothills CDP, Yuma County -----	3 876	14.1	11.1	18.2	6.1	16.0	3 118	14.9	4.4	12.0	20.7	64.7	19.1	61.0
Fountain Hills town, Maricopa County -----	6 506	7.6	3.5	2.8	1.8	1.8	1 665	8.8	8.8	5.5	44.5	78.5	19.1	77.0
Fredonia town, Coconino County -----	709	6.1	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	72	15.3	12.5	12.5	48.8	74.9	—	74.1
Ganado CDP, Apache County -----	519	9.1	4.2	9.6	4.2	5.4	29	48.3	31.0	48.3	53.2	68.0	—	69.6
Gila Bend town, Maricopa County -----	991	10.5	6.4	4.8	3.3	3.6	158	3.8	1.9	3.8	27.9	77.0	21.2	73.6
Gilbert town, Mar														

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.														
Hotevilla CDP, Navajo County -----	590	12.7	6.3	10.0	3.4	8.3	136	52.2	31.6	47.1	50.7	39.4	50.0	40.5
Huachuca City town, Cochise County -----	1 042	18.4	10.2	3.7	3.4	.6	197	5.6	5.6	—	34.4	65.9	—	62.2
Jerome town, Yavapai County -----	257	5.1	—	3.1	3.1	3.1	67	25.4	13.4	16.4	76.9	83.6	50.0	84.3
Kachina Village CDP, Coconino County -----	1 228	4.4	1.3	1.8	.5	1.3	14	—	—	—	70.4	90.8	—	90.3
Kaibito CDP, Coconino County -----	320	11.6	9.7	77.5	—	77.5	21	76.2	52.4	52.4	16.2	60.4	—	55.3
Kayenta CDP, Navajo County -----	2 438	4.8	2.6	17.0	.3	16.9	83	20.5	6.0	20.5	35.3	67.8	50.0	66.3
Keams Canyon CDP, Navajo County -----	335	1.5	—	6.6	—	6.6	12	—	—	—	100.0	47.6	—	48.4
Kearny town, Pinal County -----	1 405	10.9	5.9	4.6	4.3	2.7	303	14.9	14.2	3.6	32.7	65.7	16.7	64.2
Kingman city, Mohave County -----	7 205	9.0	4.6	4.4	2.6	3.1	2 080	19.1	16.3	10.0	36.7	78.6	28.3	76.1
Komatke CDP, Maricopa County -----	585	14.7	9.7	26.7	7.7	26.7	39	56.4	46.2	56.4	22.1	47.7	22.2	45.7
Kykotsmvi Village CDP, Navajo County -----	407	5.9	1.2	11.3	4.4	10.1	46	32.6	23.9	26.1	66.7	73.1	72.2	72.8
Lake Havasu City city, Mohave County -----	14 294	10.5	5.1	2.9	1.6	2.1	5 649	12.6	8.3	8.8	35.2	77.1	11.1	73.7
Lake Montezuma CDP, Yavapai County -----	929	10.0	6.7	4.7	3.1	3.4	608	11.3	9.5	6.3	30.1	67.2	20.7	64.9
Leupp CDP, Coconino County -----	532	10.0	5.8	8.6	2.8	8.6	14	50.0	50.0	50.0	28.3	65.8	—	63.8
Litchfield Park city, Maricopa County -----	1 981	6.7	2.9	1.5	1.2	.3	568	11.6	8.8	5.8	48.1	74.7	25.0	73.5
Lukachukai CDP, Apache County -----	56	14.3	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	100.0	39.6	—	48.2
Luke AFB CDP, Maricopa County -----	1 188	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	40.0	67.6	41.2	67.2
McNary CDP -----	157	—	—	7.6	—	7.6	32	65.6	43.8	65.6	—	63.1	—	63.1
Apache County -----	102	—	—	6.9	—	6.9	32	65.6	43.8	65.6	—	59.8	—	59.8
Navajo County -----	55	—	—	9.1	—	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	69.1	—	69.1
Mammoth town, Pinal County -----	1 091	10.7	6.0	4.1	3.2	1.9	182	17.0	17.0	6.0	31.6	65.4	22.9	63.1
Many Farms CDP, Apache County -----	687	11.4	4.2	6.4	—	6.4	8	—	—	—	20.5	55.5	—	51.5
Marana town, Pima County -----	1 361	10.2	5.7	2.4	1.8	1.3	209	16.7	16.7	6.7	35.3	74.0	12.5	71.1
Mesa city, Maricopa County -----	176 206	6.9	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.8	34 101	16.0	12.7	9.0	47.9	81.8	24.3	80.3
Miami town, Gila County -----	1 224	16.2	10.7	3.7	3.3	2.5	296	11.1	10.5	8.1	26.3	62.8	4.9	58.7
Moenkopi CDP, Coconino County -----	456	5.3	2.6	24.8	2.6	23.5	59	39.0	20.3	39.0	50.0	70.1	50.0	69.6
Mohave Valley CDP, Mohave County -----	3 916	10.3	6.3	4.6	1.9	3.7	1 153	9.8	6.2	8.0	23.3	74.9	9.3	70.8
Morenci CDP, Greenlee County -----	1 139	3.8	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	14	57.1	57.1	57.1	16.3	68.8	—	67.9
New Kingman-Butler CDP, Mohave County -----	6 428	13.8	9.0	6.2	3.8	4.2	2 606	13.9	11.4	7.0	22.8	74.7	17.7	69.5
Nogales city, Santa Cruz County -----	11 408	4.6	2.9	4.8	1.2	4.3	1 806	19.8	14.8	13.3	25.8	70.6	21.0	69.1
Oracle CDP, Pinal County -----	1 777	10.8	5.7	1.4	.5	1.0	384	21.1	21.1	7.3	41.7	67.7	—	65.2
Oro Valley town, Pima County -----	4 259	6.7	4.2	3.0	1.6	2.1	1 254	9.2	5.5	4.4	25.0	73.5	—	71.4
Page city, Coconino County -----	3 932	5.6	2.7	1.9	1.6	.7	351	17.1	17.1	4.0	48.0	82.5	—	81.1
Paradise Valley town, Maricopa County -----	7 895	3.7	1.5	1.5	.9	1.1	1 692	13.5	11.3	7.3	51.2	65.3	16.0	65.2
Parker town, La Paz County -----	1 822	6.2	2.3	1.5	.4	1.3	233	23.2	11.6	16.7	54.0	75.4	62.5	74.1
Parker Strip CDP, La Paz County -----	1 074	13.9	7.8	5.7	4.7	4.2	390	10.5	3.1	9.0	18.8	70.6	—	66.6
Patagonia town, Santa Cruz County -----	511	11.2	6.5	17.4	4.1	17.0	164	39.0	15.2	32.3	42.1	81.9	—	80.8
Payson town, Gila County -----	4 200	13.1	6.3	4.0	2.2	2.5	2 563	17.5	13.8	8.5	30.1	70.7	7.7	66.7
Peach Springs CDP, Mohave County -----	2 421	11.4	6.9	11.4	7.1	10.0	48	35.4	35.4	12.5	39.6	68.1	26.7	67.8
Peoria city, Maricopa County -----	29 047	7.3	3.9	3.5	1.9	2.1	6 923	15.0	12.0	8.4	36.8	79.9	20.0	77.8
Peridot CDP -----	498	9.4	7.2	29.7	5.4	29.7	39	61.5	41.0	43.6	10.6	41.7	22.2	39.7
Gila County -----	145	12.4	4.8	82.8	4.1	82.8	17	100.0	52.9	100.0	27.8	41.7	100.0	37.4
Graham County -----	353	8.2	8.2	7.9	5.9	7.9	22	31.8	31.8	—	—	41.7	—	40.7
Phoenix city, Maricopa County -----	640 300	8.0	3.8	4.0	2.0	2.8	92 497	18.8	15.0	10.6	43.2	81.8	22.7	79.8
Picture Rocks CDP, Pima County -----	2 633	13.6	6.0	3.3	2.1	1.6	295	11.2	11.2	6.1	48.7	72.5	12.5	70.5
Pima town, Graham County -----	915	12.1	7.2	4.0	2.6	2.6	268	17.9	14.9	10.1	27.9	70.0	—	66.7
Pinetop-Lakeside town, Navajo County -----	1 476	8.5	4.9	1.9	1.4	.8	361	11.1	11.1	6.4	38.9	76.4	57.1	73.5
Pinon CDP, Navajo County -----	252	6.0	6.0	27.0	—	27.0	11	—	—	—	—	47.3	—	44.4
Pirtleville CDP, Cochise County -----	834	3.6	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.9	93	—	—	—	43.3	70.5	—	70.5
Pisinemo CDP, Pima County -----	313	16.0	16.0	7.3	2.9	4.5	22	22.7	22.7	22.7	—	46.0	—	39.8
Polacca CDP, Navajo County -----	653	14.9	8.9	13.8	4.0	11.3	74	47.3	36.5	37.8	30.9	59.5	42.3	55.8
Poston CDP, La Paz County -----	251	2.8	1.2	7.2	4.0	4.8	16	18.8	18.8	—	57.1	66.8	—	69.3
Prescott city, Yavapai County -----	15 119	10.1	4.7	3.4	1.7	2.2	6 332	13.6	10.6	7.6	41.1	70.8	32.8	68.5
Prescott Valley town, Yavapai County -----	5 003	14.0	7.6	6.0	4.3	3.3	1 821	12.6	8.6	6.7	35.1	76.3	28.4	72.4
Quartzsite town, La Paz County -----	1 052	18.9	14.1	11.9	9.3	8.7	480	15.6	8.8	13.8	21.1	67.5	9.2	63.8
Queen Creek town, Maricopa County -----	1 386	3.4	.6	.7	—	.7	155	7.7	7.7	4.5	83.0	70.4	—	70.9
Rio Rico East CDP, Santa Cruz County -----	969	1.5	1.5	7.6	3.0	7.6	190	7.9	—	7.9	—	75.5	—	76.6
Rough Rock CDP, Apache County -----	185	27.0	10.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	10	—	—	—	40.0	14.8	—	22.9
Sacaton CDP, Pinal County -----	962	16.0	11.7	4.6	4.2	2.7	77	11.7	11.7	—	24.0	71.2	—	66.4
Safford city, Graham County -----	3 852	7.1	3.7	2.9	1.9	1.8	1 241	27.2	19.0	18.3	31.3	73.6	13.3	71.7
St. David CDP, Cochise County -----	681	10.6	9.5	4.1	4.1	2.9	389	17.7	17.7	4.9	—	74.7	—	69.7
St. Johns city, Apache County -----	1 755	6.6	3.6	3.1	.5	2.9	212	18.9	15.1	10.4	36.2	79.1	50.0	76.4
St. Michaels CDP, Apache County -----	696	11.8	6.9	21.4	—	21.4	43	46.5	—	46.5	41.5	59.4	—	57.3
San Carlos CDP, Gila County -----	1 739	8.6	4.9	44.3	2.2	43.6	122	63.9	40.2	56.6	32.2	50.7	39.5	49.3
San Luis city, Yuma County -----	2 967	3.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	311	6.4	6.4	6.4	21.3	56.4	100.0	55.0
San Manuel CDP, Pinal County -----	2 445	4.0	2.1	2.6	.4	2.4	196	17.9	17.9	4.1	34.0	67.8	—	66.7
Santan CDP, Pinal County -----	1 129	52.7	44.2	13.2	13.2	—	9	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.2	—	—	9.8
Santa Rosa CDP, Pima County -----	260	8.8	8.8	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	54.9	—	50.0
Sawmill CDP, Apache County -----	342	8.5	2.9	42.7	5.0	42.7	15	—	—	—	41.4	72.5	—	73.5
Scottsdale city, Maricopa County -----	88 559	5.9	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.9	20 157	14.9	11.3	8.6	48.7	81.8	21.6	80.6
Second Mesa CDP, Navajo County -----	414	12.6	6.8	3.1	3.1	1.4	54	31.5	31.5	9.3	46.2	69.9	—	69.1
Sedona city -----	4 199	9.4	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.0	2 456	9.3	7.9	5.0	48.9	75.5	30.0	73.7
Coconino County -----	1 198	11.0	7.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	897	5.0	4.2	3.3	15.9	69.2	—	64.5
Yavapai County -----	3 001	8.7	2.4	2.1	1.6	.9	1 559	11.7	9.9	6.0	65.5	77.9	42.9	77.4
Sells CDP, Pima County -----	1 391	14.5	12.4	1.9	.4	1.6	79	22.8	—	22.8	—	53.0	—	45.5
Shongopovi CDP, Navajo County -----	356	17.1	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	63	7.9	7.9	7.9	75.4	56.3	100.0	58.4
Shonto CDP, Navajo County -----	360	7.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.7	4	—	—	—	48.1	79.6	—	80.3
Show Low city, Navajo County -----	2 864	5.8	3.6	2.9	.7	2.9	622	16.4	12.7	3.7	37.0	73.9	—	72.3
Sierra Vista city, Cochise County -----	17 43													

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.														
Sun City West CDP, Maricopa County-----	4 203	11.1	7.5	6.1	2.8	4.4	11 723	7.9	5.5	4.5	11.2	21.1	8.6	20.3
Sun Lakes CDP, Maricopa County-----	2 662	15.0	10.5	4.6	3.4	3.3	3 884	8.3	6.1	4.4	20.0	46.7	—	44.2
Supai CDP, Coconino County-----	249	6.0	2.4	4.0	2.4	2.8	18	11.1	11.1	11.1	60.0	65.8	—	67.1
Superior town, Pinal County-----	1 995	10.8	9.4	12.8	9.3	7.6	470	4.9	4.9	3.6	4.6	57.5	32.4	53.8
Surprise town, Maricopa County-----	3 814	10.2	7.9	4.8	2.6	3.1	1 216	14.4	10.3	8.6	10.8	70.6	13.1	65.8
Swift Trail Junction CDP, Graham County---	410	24.1	17.8	6.1	6.1	4.4	136	22.8	22.8	6.6	10.1	60.8	—	51.7
Taylor town, Navajo County-----	1 292	7.7	4.0	1.5	1.5	.9	149	10.7	10.7	7.4	38.4	71.2	21.1	69.4
Teec Nos Pos CDP, Apache County-----	341	10.6	4.4	34.0	6.2	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	58.4	—	55.6
Tempe city, Maricopa County-----	105 143	5.6	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.0	9 064	14.6	12.5	7.6	50.4	80.8	33.5	79.7
Thatcher town, Graham County-----	2 146	9.2	5.9	3.6	1.4	2.5	463	20.3	20.3	5.8	30.3	67.2	58.1	63.9
Three Points CDP, Pima County-----	1 345	14.5	7.9	4.4	2.8	2.8	128	19.5	19.5	10.2	38.5	72.3	—	69.3
Tolleson city, Maricopa County-----	2 647	10.0	6.1	5.9	3.1	4.0	366	29.8	25.7	23.8	32.5	78.2	45.1	74.5
Tombstone city, Cochise County-----	685	18.7	12.4	3.8	3.8	1.9	324	7.1	7.1	1.5	28.9	72.5	7.7	66.6
Tsaile CDP, Apache County-----	644	9.8	6.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	27	11.1	11.1	11.1	36.5	46.8	13.0	48.3
Tuba City CDP, Coconino County-----	4 090	5.9	2.9	15.2	2.1	14.8	202	43.6	18.3	33.7	46.1	65.2	29.8	64.8
Tucson city, Pima County-----	258 112	9.2	4.5	3.9	2.3	2.7	49 300	20.6	16.8	11.1	43.0	77.3	24.8	75.3
Tucson Estates CDP, Pima County-----	885	23.8	15.5	5.6	5.6	1.2	1 665	13.2	9.4	7.3	29.9	58.6	22.0	53.5
Valencia West CDP, Pima County-----	1 984	9.8	5.0	4.8	3.3	3.0	236	22.0	19.9	11.4	45.4	70.8	12.1	70.3
Wellton town, Yuma County-----	598	10.4	5.9	14.5	2.7	14.0	152	32.9	14.5	21.7	37.1	67.0	12.5	65.3
Wetstone CDP, Cochise County-----	784	15.3	6.3	2.4	2.2	1.8	161	8.7	8.7	5.6	41.7	77.4	17.6	73.1
Whiteriver CDP, Navajo County-----	2 009	4.9	3.8	24.4	.9	23.6	108	39.8	39.8	17.6	13.1	60.2	15.8	58.3
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County-----	2 319	9.3	4.8	5.4	3.2	2.8	1 331	14.3	12.3	3.1	41.9	79.3	12.0	78.0
Willcox city, Cochise County-----	1 751	9.5	4.6	5.0	2.1	4.6	455	38.9	24.8	31.2	36.7	77.2	61.1	73.6
Williams city, Coconino County-----	1 460	9.9	5.6	2.0	2.0	.8	323	14.2	12.4	6.8	38.2	75.4	13.8	72.9
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County-----	254	9.4	4.3	4.7	4.7	—	115	6.1	6.1	3.5	20.8	47.4	—	47.1
Window Rock CDP, Apache County-----	1 810	8.8	5.6	3.6	1.2	2.4	103	52.4	18.4	43.7	25.0	72.2	50.0	68.2
Winkelman town, Gila County-----	450	8.4	5.1	2.9	1.6	2.0	58	19.0	12.1	10.3	28.9	58.3	—	56.7
Winslow city, Navajo County-----	4 758	8.5	5.5	11.5	2.7	10.1	790	16.6	11.1	12.2	32.1	76.6	25.6	74.1
Youngtown town, Maricopa County-----	908	17.4	9.7	4.3	3.0	2.3	1 263	18.7	14.7	10.5	29.1	68.7	—	63.7
Yuma city, Yuma County-----	30 432	7.7	3.5	4.3	1.8	3.2	6 352	14.1	10.4	8.2	42.7	77.5	29.2	75.7

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Households	Families	Nonfamily households	Total	All ages		Income in 1989 below poverty level				Persons 65 years and over		Number	Percent of all families
						Number	Percent	Related children		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
								Under 18 years	5 to 17 years						
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
The State	13 461	27 540	32 178	17 487	3 584 399	564 362	15.7	207 188	21.7	136 177	20.3	49 917	10.8	108 662	11.4
Apache County	5 399	14 100	16 346	5 280	60 836	28 640	47.1	13 192	51.1	9 023	49.5	2 004	51.9	5 508	41.5
Chinle division	3 529	8 812	10 536	5 000	17 613	11 077	62.9	5 433	67.4	3 719	67.8	744	69.9	2 060	58.3
Chinle CDP	4 335	13 625	12 675	21 375	4 829	2 798	57.9	1 604	65.8	1 016	64.9	86	54.8	508	52.1
Lukachukai CDP	6 773	17 813	17 500	18 021	7	7	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Many Farms CDP	5 246	16 726	16 429	17 784	1 198	378	31.6	226	41.0	145	38.7	—	—	81	32.4
Rough Rock CDP	2 700	18 750	18 750	—	—	252	44.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25.0
Tsalie CDP	5 149	18 214	17 554	18 229	906	427	47.1	256	59.1	161	53.0	15	55.6	79	40.5
Dennehotso division	2 526	6 006	7 188	5 000	1 732	1 228	70.9	568	71.2	391	68.4	97	96.0	216	66.1
Dennehotso CDP	2 577	12 656	11 250	21 667	759	579	76.3	336	83.4	230	82.4	16	100.0	85	65.9
Eagar-Springerville division	9 959	26 478	32 188	11 854	7 321	941	12.9	410	15.2	285	14.2	71	13.0	205	10.0
Eagar town	9 725	30 873	33 421	12 734	3 938	560	14.2	298	17.6	201	16.0	12	6.1	133	12.4
Springerville town	9 528	22 048	26 141	11 484	1 801	278	15.4	84	14.0	63	14.4	38	22.1	62	12.5
Fort Apache division	4 052	10 486	10 673	7 500	221	132	59.7	51	58.6	30	48.4	13	40.6	27	49.1
McNary CDP (pt.)	4 052	10 486	10 673	7 500	221	132	59.7	51	58.6	30	48.4	13	40.6	27	49.1
Fort Defiance division	4 942	13 076	14 891	5 000	23 279	11 093	47.7	5 006	51.1	3 452	49.8	759	54.8	2 168	44.3
Fort Defiance CDP	6 731	23 111	24 333	13 700	4 321	1 219	28.2	647	31.2	396	27.7	30	23.2	213	22.2
Ganado CDP	5 589	18 198	17 610	25 625	1 020	508	49.8	273	55.8	180	56.6	12	41.4	103	47.0
St. Michaels CDP	6 593	18 125	19 297	10 625	1 209	534	44.2	222	41.3	141	37.5	27	62.8	89	37.9
Sawmill CDP	3 312	14 500	14 875	7 790	639	324	50.7	180	57.1	124	54.1	—	—	59	50.4
Window Rock CDP	6 606	21 486	21 019	5 000	3 136	685	21.8	361	28.1	264	30.2	10	9.7	137	18.9
Puerco division	7 454	20 250	31 250	12 794	987	332	33.6	106	28.2	67	27.2	8	47.1	44	23.8
St. Johns division	10 740	30 525	35 948	13 950	4 786	611	12.8	330	16.6	223	14.1	26	7.2	124	10.2
St. Johns city	10 720	33 786	36 917	17 917	3 294	370	11.2	236	15.7	168	14.2	18	5.5	72	9.0
Sweetwater division	3 015	6 486	7 141	5 000	4 897	3 226	65.9	1 288	65.0	856	63.3	286	80.6	664	67.0
Teec Nos Pos CDP	2 208	13 250	13 250	—	560	401	71.6	208	88.9	191	88.0	—	—	61	70.1
Cochise County	10 716	22 425	26 152	12 266	92 172	18 721	20.3	7 256	28.0	4 917	25.9	1 880	15.1	4 060	15.8
Benson division	9 666	18 727	21 330	10 671	7 889	1 247	15.8	397	18.4	264	15.8	242	14.1	289	12.5
Benson city	9 704	18 007	21 357	10 253	3 751	699	18.6	223	24.0	119	16.9	142	15.6	172	15.2
St. David CDP	9 583	17 083	20 781	11 076	1 421	197	13.9	40	11.3	22	7.7	64	16.5	37	9.7
Bisbee division	10 913	22 921	27 342	11 710	16 448	3 099	18.8	1 165	27.0	801	25.1	296	11.9	674	14.5
Bisbee city	9 530	17 583	22 276	9 598	6 243	1 351	21.6	424	28.6	255	23.3	162	12.7	279	16.6
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	17 223	40 893	41 786	27 361	391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	13 160	30 720	35 487	15 833	6 970	753	10.8	361	19.0	284	20.1	44	5.4	166	8.1
Bowie division	8 607	15 686	19 674	9 397	1 751	438	25.0	58	18.1	34	13.4	104	22.8	74	16.2
Douglas division	6 705	15 744	17 674	7 790	17 102	6 996	40.9	3 104	54.5	2 199	51.8	606	26.8	1 442	34.1
Douglas city	6 619	14 994	17 147	7 555	12 780	5 512	43.1	2 422	56.2	1 744	53.5	540	29.4	1 131	36.0
Pirtleville CDP	5 324	16 711	19 219	5 445	1 281	379	29.6	174	41.9	101	33.8	16	17.2	70	24.2
Elfrida division	11 544	16 318	22 537	7 138	2 567	610	23.8	1 966	29.3	1 100	25.0	80	16.9	133	19.0
Sierra Vista division	12 821	27 298	30 992	17 636	38 884	4 873	12.5	1 833	17.0	1 169	15.2	306	9.2	1 111	10.0
Huachuca City town	8 309	17 364	19 309	13 250	1 773	521	29.4	203	38.2	148	39.7	44	22.3	115	25.2
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	13 404	29 386	32 537	20 056	30 259	3 288	10.9	1 253	14.6	784	12.9	154	6.9	778	8.9
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	14 010	31 152	32 656	22 250	2 233	199	8.9	59	11.5	32	8.3	18	10.0	29	4.4
Tombstone city	9 314	14 917	16 838	10 303	1 209	302	25.0	91	41.0	60	35.9	55	17.0	69	20.5
Whetstone CDP	10 369	23 239	27 784	12 188	1 289	190	14.7	75	20.4	59	21.8	21	13.0	43	11.3
Willcox division	9 151	19 083	22 743	8 958	7 531	1 458	19.4	503	24.9	340	22.2	246	14.2	337	15.0
Willcox city	8 428	19 645	22 628	7 789	3 055	705	23.1	272	28.8	176	25.4	101	22.2	131	16.1
Cocoonino County	10 580	26 112	30 648	15 721	90 177	20 805	23.1	7 686	26.4	4 965	24.1	1 435	25.7	3 583	16.9
Cocoonino division	12 186	28 755	34 981	16 496	54 080	8 524	15.8	2 336	15.5	1 424	13.2	419	12.4	1 275	9.5
Flagstaff city	11 517	28 382	34 952	15 995	39 619	6 813	17.2	1 741	15.9	970	12.5	309	15.5	979	10.4
Kachina Village CDP	10 355	27 528	28 865	16 181	1 810	319	17.6	118	19.4	87	20.9	—	—	73	14.8
Sedona city (pt.)	23 445	28 385	42 500	16 316	2 309	232	10.0	26	10.8	14	7.7	74	8.2	37	5.2
Havasupai division	4 840	17 188	20 446	5 000	433	130	30.0	63	35.4	38	31.7	5	27.8	24	27.0
Supai CDP	4 840	17 188	20 446	5 000	433	130	30.0	63	35.4	38	31.7	5	27.8	24	27.0
Hopi division	2 578	6 168	6 168	—	150	131	87.3	38	100.0	19	100.0	52	100.0	41	85.4
Hualapai division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaibab division	9 932	25 548	27 500	19 803	1 966	309	15.7	85	13.3	44	10.1	13	12.9	39	9.2
Fredonia division	8 185	25 274	27 065	13 958	1 189	160	13.5	73	16.0	44	13.3	13	18.1	32	11.1
Tuba City division	6 433	18 621	20 582	7 952	27 179	10 859	40.0	4 923	42.5	3 286	40.4	851	53.7	2 067	35.7
Cameron CDP	5 639	16 250	16 875	5 000	495	151	30.5	60	34.9	60	45.5	20	40.0	41	36.6
Kaibito CDP	4 833	21 042	13 906	13 750	631	283	44.8	143	45.3	66	40.5	21	100.0	61	53.0
Leupp CDP	4 890	17 389	19 239	5 000	954	294	30.8	123	27.6	87	27.6	14	100.0	52	26.8
Moenkopi CDP	3 965	10 750	13 611	5 000	923	521	56.4	260	61.0	189	58.2	24	40.7	113	58.2
Page city	12 352	40 385	42 068	22 803	6 583	604	9.2	243	9.5	132	6.8	76	21.7	137	8.5
Tuba City CDP	5 963	22 819	21 769	18 661	7 237	2 622	36.2	1 346	40.8	949	41.3	96	47.5	470	32.2
Williams division	13 900	24 947	28 110	19 016	6 369	852	13.4	241	15.3	154	14.2	95	22.2	137	9.1
Grand Canyon Village CDP	13 539	25 451	29 647	21 597	1 570	231	14.7	46	19.7	23	16.3	—	—	16	5.9
Williams city	10 121	23 293	26 524	11 328	2 454	287	11.7	102	14.0	54	11.2	60	18.6	53	8.0
Gila County	10 297	20 964	24 877	9 969	39 496	7 234	18.3	2 599	25.3	1 700	22.3	924	12.1	1 514	13.5
Globe division	11 257	26 235	31 365	12 547	12 790	1 415	11.1	495	14.1	316	11.				

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	All ages		Income in 1989 below poverty level				Persons 65 years and over		Number	Percent of all families	
						Number	Percent	Related children		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
		Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	Number	Percent											
Graham County—Con.																
San Carlos division	3 164	8 399	9 421	5 000	3 644	2 285	62.7	1 073	61.2	713	55.4	43	47.3	431	60.4	
Bylas CDP	2 989	6 951	7 614	5 000	1 273	840	66.0	373	63.2	222	52.0	29	60.4	159	66.3	
Peridot CDP (pt.)	4 143	10 000	13 929	5 000	575	338	58.8	122	51.9	93	48.4	14	63.6	66	60.0	
Greenlee County																
Clifton division	9 794	27 491	29 945	13 524	7 985	1 010	12.6	339	12.5	261	12.6	128	14.3	233	10.8	
Clifton town	10 035	29 685	31 377	13 974	5 599	646	11.5	204	10.1	171	10.8	85	16.0	149	10.2	
Morenci CDP	9 810	27 206	28 504	12 569	2 756	367	13.3	95	10.9	88	13.5	46	12.8	71	9.9	
Duncan division	10 208	33 088	35 226	14 435	1 868	115	6.2	58	7.2	52	7.8	—	—	28	5.9	
Duncan town	9 227	22 321	24 828	12 083	2 386	364	15.3	135	19.9	90	18.2	43	11.8	84	11.9	
Parker division	7 996	18 606	20 682	9 523	659	124	18.8	51	23.6	29	17.7	11	8.4	34	18.5	
La Paz County																
Bluewater CDP	9 240	16 555	18 771	10 303	13 741	3 875	28.2	1 249	36.2	882	35.7	465	21.1	906	23.6	
Ehrenberg CDP	9 240	16 555	18 771	10 303	13 741	3 875	28.2	1 249	36.2	882	35.7	465	21.1	906	23.6	
Parker Strip CDP	13 223	23 917	24 750	13 500	507	46	9.1	—	—	—	—	15	10.5	15	9.1	
Poston CDP	8 215	16 522	17 969	7 808	1 191	425	35.7	136	41.6	117	46.1	51	42.1	112	33.5	
Quartzsite town	12 139	26 250	27 639	11 452	2 892	492	17.0	137	15.1	77	12.6	21	9.0	109	13.7	
Maricopa County	12 337	15 515	22 119	10 169	1 614	226	14.0	36	19.9	30	22.7	36	9.2	39	8.6	
Buckeye division	5 285	17 625	17 250	5 000	438	214	48.9	106	55.5	68	49.6	—	—	43	41.3	
Chandler division	8 157	15 928	14 195	15 662	1 833	430	23.5	108	34.2	89	38.9	78	16.3	124	20.2	
Chandler city (pt.)	14 970	30 797	36 078	20 000	2 087 745	257 359	12.3	91 967	17.0	58 898	15.7	22 482	8.8	48 505	8.8	
Gilbert town (pt.)	9 502	25 750	29 923	10 571	12 298	2 831	23.0	1 117	27.1	747	24.4	231	22.9	637	19.9	
Mesa city (pt.)	9 570	24 896	29 978	9 538	5 031	1 238	24.6	571	31.5	345	26.5	121	25.4	270	20.7	
Phoenix city (pt.)	14 880	36 705	40 451	25 073	93 601	9 526	10.2	4 394	15.7	3 030	16.2	542	6.5	1 842	7.1	
Queen Creek town	14 308	36 274	40 214	25 769	66 088	7 692	11.6	3 701	18.0	2 526	18.7	376	10.4	1 521	8.6	
Sun Lakes CDP	15 182	46 036	47 639	31 111	1 423	62	4.4	—	—	—	—	26	60.5	9	2.6	
Tempe city (pt.)	9 898	28 112	27 896	28 750	2 158	115	5.3	73	8.4	32	6.6	—	—	20	3.1	
Deer Valley division	12 057	36 806	37 083	10 455	2 281	329	14.4	150	19.0	121	20.0	—	—	64	10.7	
Cave Creek town	20 054	32 028	34 896	20 017	6 578	160	2.4	32	100.0	21	100.0	91	2.3	39	1.4	
Glendale city (pt.)	24 404	67 135	69 321	54 332	5 941	58	1.0	—	—	—	—	4	4.1	7	.4	
Peoria city (pt.)	19 427	44 421	47 410	25 507	35 095	1 644	4.7	492	5.7	373	5.9	220	5.6	366	3.4	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	54 083	51 983	67 517	26 765	1 365	50	3.7	—	—	—	—	31	5.8	6	1.3	
Avondale city (pt.)	17 914	36 360	38 921	21 923	2 919	352	12.1	123	18.1	85	15.9	9	2.3	80	9.6	
Phoenix city (pt.)	19 625	54 338	56 191	30 250	11 364	148	1.3	33	.9	33	1.3	31	6.3	32	1.0	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	20 194	39 292	42 852	19 477	5 240	288	5.5	61	9.6	30	7.4	76	4.9	82	4.1	
Gila Bend division	16 980	47 279	47 854	31 250	5 407	99	1.8	35	2.1	27	2.5	12	6.3	26	1.6	
Avondale city (pt.)	25 005	60 537	62 762	31 607	587	29	4.9	9	6.7	9	11.1	—	—	6	3.5	
Buckeye town (pt.)	9 541	23 202	26 654	9 774	5 150	1 254	24.3	559	29.9	407	30.2	104	31.8	218	17.1	
Gila Bend town	9 541	23 202	26 654	9 774	5 150	1 254	24.3	559	29.9	407	30.2	104	31.8	218	17.1	
Goodyear city (pt.)	8 565	17 820	20 125	10 313	1 742	546	31.3	272	41.2	193	39.4	35	22.2	113	25.1	
Phoenix division	11 728	36 719	45 893	31 250	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apache Junction city (pt.)	14 912	30 457	35 802	19 928	1 904 721	235 632	12.4	83 100	16.8	52 776	15.4	20 291	8.9	44 058	8.8	
Avondale city (pt.)	7 805	13 345	14 155	10 192	173	25	14.5	—	—	—	—	25	18.5	13	17.3	
Buckeye town (pt.)	8 989	24 317	26 561	15 566	15 906	4 493	28.2	2 179	38.2	1 470	37.5	264	26.2	925	24.0	
Chandler city (pt.)	15 871	41 977	44 421	30 436	23 726	1 009	4.3	390	5.1	221	4.1	—	—	186	2.9	
El Mirage town	5 947	20 372	21 717	7 481	4 959	1 625	32.8	796	42.2	557	42.6	126	36.2	302	27.9	
Mountain Hills town	20 551	42 231	46 337	31 458	10 024	437	4.4	104	5.1	78	5.6	100	6.0	94	2.9	
Gilbert town (pt.)	14 639	40 731	43 590	26 647	27 701	1 737	6.3	751	7.6	504	7.3	75	8.5	395	5.5	
Glendale city (pt.)	13 015	30 359	35 576	17 699	134 866	16 608	12.3	6 180	16.1	3 799	13.8	1 313	12.5	3 462	9.7	
Goodyear city (pt.)	10 993	32 500	34 550	20 915	3 936	584	14.8	274	20.9	122	14.7	27	7.8	143	13.4	
Guadalupe town	4 939	18 258	18 727	6 523	5 427	2 175	40.1	1 071	48.0	738	47.8	92	43.6	390	38.1	
Litchfield Park city	25 711	57 563	61 901	27 273	3 291	121	3.7	34	4.3	28	4.4	34	6.0	30	3.0	
Luke AFB CDP	7 943	22 670	22 726	18 770	3 398	353	10.4	169	11.2	72	8.6	—	—	98	10.7	
Mesa city (pt.)	13 538	30 290	35 385	19 947	282 908	26 972	9.5	9 460	11.8	5 983	10.7	2 523	7.4	5 107	6.9	
Paradise Valley town	62 376	110 550	121 549	51 933	11 625	388	3.3	46	1.9	39	2.0	67	4.0	84	2.3	
Peoria city (pt.)	13 324	33 525	37 457	19 688	44 508	3 626	8.1	1 419	10.3	902	9.6	438	8.2	736	6.0	
Phoenix city (pt.)	14 078	29 183	34 047	19 662	963 726	137 307	14.2	51 707	20.1	32 925	18.7	10 456	11.3	26 163	10.6	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	23 478	39 002	48 181	25 152	128 120	7 554	5.9	1 472	6.5	954	5.9	1 160	5.8	1 259	3.5	
Sun City CDP	19 243	25 714	32 339	16 954	37 447	2 021	5.4	9	100.0	—	—	1 728	5.5	408	3.1	
Surprise town (pt.)	6 287	18 293	19 719	7 778	5 121	1 761	34.4	762	43.0	557	42.1	111	16.8	307	25.9	
Tempe city (pt.)	15 142	31 027	39 228	20 394	130 752	18 545	14.2	3 394	12.2	1 912	9.9	530	5.9	2 263	7.4	
Tolleson city	8 271	25 496	26 918	8 301	4 418	801	18.1	369	23.3	232	20.2	75	20.5	150	14.7	
Youngtown town	10 924	15 819	21 473	10 206	2 314	340	14.7	51	31.7	35	36.5	161	12.7	49	7.4	
St. Johns division	2 979	8 572	9 209	5 000	2 724	1 661	61.0	725	64.0	499	61.2	110	61.1	364	61.2	
Komatke CDP	2 544	8 571	7 136	5 360	1 114	665	66.9	364	67.9	231	61.1	18	46.2	159	67.9	
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt River division	6 450	15 286	16 312	13 521	5 316	2 073	39.0	948	53.7	631	54.3	109	13.1	431	33.2	
Mesa city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonto division	39 153	60 216	61 911	54 437	1 349	20	1.5	—	—	—	—	4	.8	2	.4	
Carefree town (pt.)	29 128	55 000	62 624	40 000	298	4	1.3	—	—	—	—	4	4.9	2	1.9	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	15 498	20 750	19 773	21 250	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wickenburg division	18 477	30 976	35 778	16 933	27 491	2 718	9.9	632	24.7	435	23.3	871	6.0	587	5.7	
Peoria city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun City West CDP	22 944	35 228	38 712	20 018	15 926	560	3.5	—	—	—	—	444	3.8	138	2.0	
Surprise town (pt.)	13 465	32 065	33 802	16 312	1 856	192	10.3	42	11.9	29	12.1	31	5.6	53	8.4	
Wickenburg town	13 169	19 572	22 620	12 894	4 353	689	15.8	111	14.1	55	9.4	245	18.4	137	10.6	
Mohave County																
Kingman North division	11 933	24 002	27 010	14 330	92 157	13 049	14.2	4 430	21.5	2 844	19.5	1 990	10.6	2 335	8.7	
Kingman city (pt.)	10 725	21 554	24 421	11 664	31 584	4 749	15.0	1 504	19.2	943	16.6	797	12.7	962	10.5	
Bullhead City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolan Springs CDP	9 521	14 349	15 804	10 319	1 076	236	21.9	55	34.6	44	37.6	94	22.0	53	15.5	
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	8 766	20														

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House-holds	Families	Nonfamily house-holds	Total	All ages		Income in 1989 below poverty level				Persons 65 years and over		Number	Percent of all families	
						Number	Percent	Related children		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
								Under 18 years	5 to 17 years							
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent											
Mohave County—Con.																
Mohave North division	2 779	13 832	14 049	5 000	3 076	2 027	65.9	1 377	73.7	890	74.9	23	41.8	237	56.6	
Colorado City town	2 319	14 750	15 179	5 000	2 269	1 553	68.4	1 093	75.0	732	77.2	7	33.3	155	61.0	
Navajo County	7 586	19 452	21 336	10 550	76 251	26 458	34.7	11 456	39.0	7 587	36.1	1 856	29.6	5 498	30.3	
Apache division	4 194	12 747	12 740	10 795	8 905	4 703	52.8	2 189	55.8	1 401	54.3	149	49.0	987	52.1	
Cibecue CDP	3 461	13 167	12 016	15 536	1 261	715	56.7	2 294	55.3	151	45.2	34	63.0	137	56.1	
East Fork CDP	3 073	7 230	11 607	5 000	759	527	69.4	213	72.4	171	73.1	20	100.0	93	66.0	
McNary CDP (pt.)	3 194	17 000	17 000	—	130	64	49.2	39	52.0	39	67.2	—	—	6	30.0	
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Show Low city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whiteriver CDP	3 896	10 767	10 139	14 625	3 693	2 052	55.6	995	57.4	614	55.3	53	49.1	475	58.4	
Hopi division	4 865	13 750	14 224	5 751	6 903	3 351	48.5	1 401	53.3	974	52.1	241	42.9	647	45.4	
Hotevilla CDP	4 297	13 537	14 390	5 000	926	422	45.6	100	45.7	45	39.8	41	30.1	88	44.0	
Keams Canyon CDP	6 180	23 750	14 750	27 000	535	292	54.6	125	60.1	103	65.2	—	—	49	45.8	
Kykotsmovi Village CDP	5 110	20 625	20 966	17 000	719	246	34.2	115	40.2	91	41.6	21	45.7	50	32.7	
Polacca CDP	5 077	18 859	20 000	5 000	1 128	359	31.8	166	38.2	112	35.7	19	25.7	62	29.0	
Second Mesa CDP	4 142	18 009	16 691	21 591	820	424	51.7	232	62.2	161	57.9	12	22.2	72	43.6	
Shogopovi CDP	3 880	8 316	6 428	—	666	364	54.7	161	55.9	97	49.5	44	69.8	88	61.5	
Indian Wells division	3 140	8 476	10 467	5 000	6 084	3 722	61.2	1 528	61.7	1 029	58.7	322	69.1	741	63.1	
Greasewood CDP	8 611	21 000	31 786	15 000	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Little Colorado division	10 838	25 295	29 135	13 411	15 744	2 945	18.7	1 155	21.2	692	17.4	236	16.7	671	16.7	
Holbrook city	9 781	25 100	29 548	12 813	4 654	803	17.3	282	18.4	176	16.1	129	32.4	184	15.1	
Winslow city	10 419	23 631	26 173	15 530	8 023	1 687	21.0	642	23.8	397	20.5	88	11.1	382	18.8	
Pinon division	3 123	6 541	8 465	5 000	5 904	4 037	68.4	1 776	70.2	1 176	70.0	292	73.9	787	63.4	
Pinon CDP	3 715	16 336	16 336	—	454	319	70.3	163	85.3	75	82.4	—	—	61	58.1	
Snowflake division	10 393	25 486	28 925	12 937	23 113	3 681	15.9	1 538	19.4	1 052	17.6	319	11.8	828	13.1	
Heber-Overgaard CDP	8 843	18 697	19 761	16 172	1 582	349	22.1	138	35.1	101	36.2	24	7.9	94	18.7	
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	12 582	26 366	30 778	17 083	2 412	241	10.0	84	13.0	52	10.7	29	8.0	56	7.9	
Show Low city (pt.)	10 358	24 853	29 375	10 625	4 999	927	18.5	408	24.5	267	22.1	73	11.7	196	14.2	
Snowflake town	7 810	26 582	29 200	13 750	3 659	680	18.6	383	22.8	281	22.3	29	11.4	138	16.3	
Taylor town	8 951	27 043	29 766	10 000	2 405	362	15.1	206	19.7	160	20.6	19	12.8	71	11.9	
Western division	5 830	17 400	17 456	12 083	9 598	4 019	41.9	1 869	42.2	1 263	40.0	297	72.6	837	41.1	
Kayenta CDP	7 053	24 444	23 750	24 107	4 372	1 638	37.5	880	41.4	593	38.9	51	61.4	328	33.7	
Shonto CDP	6 671	31 667	32 135	26 563	754	147	19.5	103	24.0	79	24.6	4	100.0	21	16.5	
Pima County	13 177	25 401	30 985	15 658	650 384	111 880	17.2	37 088	23.0	24 090	21.3	8 849	10.0	20 495	12.0	
Ajo division	7 930	15 420	17 792	8 781	3 461	947	27.4	381	49.3	353	57.8	114	13.5	215	20.3	
Ajo CDP	8 742	16 302	19 302	9 657	2 906	676	23.3	285	46.1	257	51.0	114	14.8	157	17.5	
Arivaca division	13 591	28 647	31 685	17 896	36 156	5 803	16.0	2 550	30.2	1 753	29.0	403	3.7	1 228	11.2	
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	21 780	32 134	36 904	19 641	12 922	385	3.0	10	3.8	7	4.0	228	2.5	104	2.1	
Three Points CDP (pt.)	9 243	23 281	27 712	12 348	1 775	361	20.3	191	35.3	117	33.1	10	8.3	81	15.9	
Valencia West CDP	7 818	20 943	21 782	15 398	3 255	912	28.0	457	40.1	341	41.6	43	18.2	201	24.0	
Marana division	10 075	24 300	26 683	14 417	15 467	2 556	16.5	1 058	23.5	807	24.9	156	10.9	560	13.0	
Avra Valley CDP	8 488	22 056	24 063	10 000	3 378	571	16.9	219	21.8	171	23.1	36	10.6	120	13.1	
Marana town (pt.)	7 765	17 760	21 250	10 687	1 417	315	22.2	144	31.4	89	27.1	30	17.6	67	17.8	
Picture Rocks CDP	10 287	25 533	28 274	16 932	3 998	625	15.6	265	23.0	214	26.2	11	3.7	153	13.8	
Three Points CDP (pt.)	7 506	20 500	17 188	21 250	291	132	45.4	70	80.5	70	88.6	—	—	33	33.7	
Papago division	3 338	9 527	8 338	9 117	7 576	4 931	65.1	2 028	67.4	1 478	67.1	392	75.7	992	60.8	
Pisinero CDP	3 141	13 056	11 250	—	427	310	72.6	106	78.5	59	75.6	17	77.3	66	73.3	
Santa Rosa CDP	4 547	14 107	10 156	13 750	414	183	44.2	92	62.6	76	58.0	—	—	45	41.7	
Sells CDP	3 500	10 439	10 022	5 000	2 571	1 355	52.7	609	52.6	432	52.7	69	87.3	290	49.4	
Tucson division	13 388	25 492	31 410	15 655	587 724	97 643	16.6	31 071	21.5	19 699	19.5	7 784	10.4	17 500	11.5	
Catalina CDP	10 493	22 398	27 372	15 318	4 749	561	11.8	198	14.4	130	12.2	48	7.3	109	8.3	
Flowing Wells CDP	10 631	20 989	24 974	13 600	13 933	2 137	15.3	763	22.6	475	20.2	309	11.9	425	10.7	
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	7 076	15 714	25 395	15 179	171	12	7.0	—	—	—	—	12	16.0	—	—	
Marana town (pt.)	11 128	29 063	30 690	20 750	762	73	9.6	36	16.6	28	16.4	3	7.7	15	7.0	
Oro Valley town	26 393	40 539	46 727	25 812	6 670	355	5.3	95	7.4	36	3.7	36	2.9	86	4.1	
South Tucson city	5 071	9 869	12 931	5 482	5 051	2 572	50.9	977	61.2	657	62.8	344	52.2	464	43.0	
Tucson city	11 184	21 748	27 208	14 132	393 379	79 287	20.2	24 797	25.8	15 541	23.8	5 943	12.1	14 051	14.4	
Tucson Estates CDP	12 950	19 898	25 126	12 904	2 662	153	5.7	9	8.2	—	—	76	4.6	18	2.0	
Pinal County	9 228	21 301	23 993	11 833	110 744	26 152	23.6	10 950	32.3	7 411	30.3	2 429	15.8	5 593	18.7	
Casa Grande division	10 890	25 093	27 079	15 083	25 068	4 366	17.4	1 903	23.8	1 289	22.8	302	10.8	1 007	15.4	
Casa Grande city	11 388	25 926	28 639	15 046	18 777	3 274	17.4	1 443	23.6	924	21.6	253	13.5	780	16.1	
Coolidge division	7 917	18 159	19 071	10 858	10 120	3 346	33.1	1 588	44.8	1 118	43.5	213	17.5	713	26.7	
Coolidge city	6 334	17 422	18 733	10 321	6 889	2 497	36.2	1 155	48.7	794	47.6	166	17.9	531	29.5	
Eloy division	7 281	19 712	21 257	8 915	10 578	3 197	30.2	1 457	39.4	950	37.1	274	23.5	653	24.3	
Arizona City CDP	12 506	25 610	27 619	16 016	1 942	204	10.5	49	15.5	39	14.7	40	7.6	53	8.3	
Eloy city	5 836	17 981	19 839	6 464	7 169	2 631	36.7	1 248	43.9	799	41.0	220	40.1	517	31.2	
Florence division	10 414	20 998	24 433	11 646	5 713	1 146	20.1	465	30.3	303	28.3	169	18.0	232	14.3	
Florence town	10 101	20 833	24 397	12 194	3 266	576	17.6	195	22.9	107	18.7	143	21.9	140	14.9	
Gila River division	3 509	10 418	10 450	5 000	6 758	4 314	63.8	1 977	73.1	1 279	71.1	221	65.8	889	60.1	
Blackwater CDP	3 380	8 780	8 940	5 000	445	287	64.5	160	72.1	93	72.1	4	28.5			

Table 9. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House-holds	Families	Nonfamily house-holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over			
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent		
Yavapai County -----	12 657	22 060	26 238	12 941	105 455	14 308	13.6	4 056	18.2	2 681	16.4	2 424	9.8	3 104	9.8
Ashfork division -----	10 822	16 964	22 283	10 515	1 192	249	20.9	49	23.9	23	16.8	33	12.7	63	17.2
Congress division -----	10 766	17 083	20 810	10 027	5 235	952	18.2	230	24.6	124	19.1	252	16.8	228	14.6
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.) -----	8 323	14 963	17 813	8 311	1 734	363	20.9	109	29.3	65	29.3	77	15.6	79	16.4
Humboldt division -----	9 318	17 147	19 152	10 605	3 238	617	19.1	133	24.7	110	27.5	78	9.6	150	14.0
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Verde town (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.) -----	10 004	22 583	26 250	5 000—	595	71	11.9	21	14.8	14	12.3	8	8.5	21	10.5
Mingus Mountain division -----	9 852	18 408	22 144	10 781	16 044	2 699	16.8	868	22.0	603	20.3	511	13.6	654	13.7
Camp Verde town (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkdale town -----	9 688	19 881	22 242	12 545	2 146	348	16.2	133	25.0	106	26.4	40	8.1	65	10.2
Cottonwood city -----	9 235	16 213	18 932	9 725	5 785	1 312	22.7	433	31.1	299	29.3	264	19.0	333	20.5
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP -----	10 328	20 532	25 089	11 026	7 030	797	11.3	243	13.8	154	11.6	184	10.8	200	9.1
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.) -----	6 481	14 375	13 438	28 036	125	60	48.0	20	42.6	20	42.6	14	42.4	13	44.8
Jerome town -----	10 690	18 125	20 536	15 714	385	77	20.0	20	29.4	18	35.3	9	13.4	14	14.4
Prescott Valley town (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prescott division -----	12 375	23 536	28 178	13 876	59 630	7 086	11.9	1 960	15.3	1 250	13.3	1 027	7.9	1 443	8.1
Bagdad CDP -----	13 082	36 192	37 004	31 141	1 886	50	2.7	12	1.9	12	2.6	24	63.2	15	2.7
Chino Valley town -----	8 821	18 646	21 972	10 483	4 837	822	17.0	296	23.0	203	21.3	112	12.6	189	13.3
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.) -----	13 647	27 679	28 503	18 242	2 920	208	7.1	40	10.7	32	12.2	48	4.4	48	4.6
Prescott city -----	13 851	22 517	29 473	13 601	25 270	3 354	13.3	801	17.6	504	15.0	469	7.4	593	8.1
Prescott Valley town (pt.) -----	9 848	21 848	23 947	12 917	8 836	846	9.6	194	8.8	92	6.0	125	6.9	199	7.3
Verde division -----	16 837	23 082	26 392	14 312	20 116	2 705	13.4	816	21.0	571	20.0	523	9.7	566	9.2
Big Park CDP -----	15 047	25 378	27 131	17 577	2 912	342	11.7	91	25.3	79	32.2	106	10.2	94	9.6
Camp Verde town (pt.) -----	19 514	19 503	21 865	8 498	6 045	1 229	20.3	395	26.2	245	22.6	231	17.7	235	13.2
Cornville CDP -----	10 760	23 421	27 863	13 661	2 118	298	14.1	135	24.6	86	21.3	51	14.4	55	9.6
Lake Montezuma CDP -----	11 709	21 250	24 911	13 583	1 828	195	10.7	52	16.0	44	19.1	54	8.9	39	6.4
Sedona city (pt.) -----	18 356	25 784	32 556	16 396	5 325	449	8.4	71	8.6	54	8.9	81	5.2	109	6.8
Yuma County -----	10 428	23 635	25 648	14 570	103 296	20 552	19.9	8 693	28.1	6 384	28.9	1 824	12.8	4 341	15.4
Somerton division -----	5 379	15 921	16 428	5 000—	15 003	5 894	39.3	2 687	47.0	2 168	47.5	308	36.1	1 245	36.0
San Luis city -----	4 442	15 554	15 344	15 698	4 718	1 648	34.9	727	43.5	605	44.2	40	12.9	380	33.6
Somerton city -----	4 643	15 094	16 250	5 000—	5 268	2 320	44.0	1 033	49.2	809	51.0	168	47.3	497	42.1
Yuma city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellton division -----	8 526	20 727	21 946	10 025	6 058	1 126	18.6	413	20.4	304	21.6	91	22.1	186	13.0
Wellton town -----	6 698	16 574	21 250	11 062	1 057	233	22.0	95	27.7	65	23.9	40	26.3	43	16.2
Yuma division -----	11 478	25 090	27 402	15 444	82 235	13 532	16.5	5 593	24.1	3 912	24.3	1 425	11.0	2 910	12.5
Fortuna Foothills CDP -----	13 670	21 104	25 377	10 802	7 735	699	9.0	80	10.0	69	12.6	308	9.9	177	5.9
Yuma city (pt.) -----	11 529	26 753	29 321	17 367	54 041	8 621	16.0	3 684	22.2	2 489	22.2	817	12.9	1 861	12.8

Table 10. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	All ages		Income in 1989 below poverty level				Persons 65 years and over		Number	Percent of all families		
						Number	Percent	Related children		Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
		Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	Number	Percent												
The State	13 461	27 540	32 178	17 487	3 584 399	564 362	15.7	207 188	21.7	136 177	20.3	49 917	10.8	108 662	11.4		
COUNTY																	
Apache County.....	5 399	14 100	16 346	5 280	60 836	28 640	47.1	13 192	51.1	9 023	49.5	2 004	51.9	5 508	41.5		
Cochise County.....	10 716	22 425	26 152	12 266	92 172	18 721	20.3	7 256	28.0	4 917	25.9	1 880	15.1	4 060	15.8		
Coconino County.....	10 580	26 112	30 648	15 721	90 177	20 805	23.1	7 686	26.4	4 965	24.1	1 435	25.7	3 583	16.9		
Gila County.....	10 297	20 964	24 877	9 969	39 496	7 234	18.3	2 599	25.3	1 700	22.3	924	12.1	1 514	13.5		
Graham County.....	8 955	18 455	21 754	10 533	24 438	6 523	26.7	2 755	31.7	1 891	29.0	522	16.3	1 369	21.9		
Greenlee County.....	9 794	27 491	29 945	13 524	7 985	1 010	12.6	339	12.5	261	12.6	128	14.3	233	10.8		
La Paz County.....	9 240	16 555	18 771	10 303	13 741	3 875	28.2	1 249	36.2	882	35.7	465	21.1	906	23.6		
Maricopa County.....	14 970	30 797	36 078	20 000	2 087 745	257 359	12.3	91 967	17.0	58 898	15.7	22 482	8.8	48 505	8.8		
Mohave County.....	11 933	24 002	27 010	14 330	92 157	13 049	14.2	4 430	21.5	2 844	19.5	1 990	10.6	2 335	8.7		
Navajo County.....	7 586	19 452	21 336	10 550	76 251	26 458	34.7	11 456	39.0	7 587	36.1	1 856	29.6	5 498	30.3		
Pima County.....	13 177	25 401	30 985	15 658	650 384	111 880	17.2	37 088	23.0	24 090	21.3	8 849	10.0	20 495	12.0		
Pinal County.....	9 228	21 301	23 993	11 833	110 744	26 152	23.6	10 950	32.3	7 411	30.3	2 429	15.8	5 593	18.7		
Santa Cruz County.....	9 007	22 066	24 431	10 833	29 522	7 796	26.4	3 472	34.4	2 643	36.3	705	24.4	1 618	22.0		
Yavapai County.....	12 657	22 060	26 238	12 941	105 455	14 308	13.6	4 056	18.2	2 681	16.4	2 424	9.8	3 104	9.8		
Yuma County.....	10 428	23 635	25 648	14 570	103 296	20 552	19.9	8 693	28.1	6 384	28.9	1 824	12.8	4 341	15.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Ajo CDP, Pima County.....	8 742	16 302	19 302	9 657	2 906	676	23.3	285	46.1	257	51.0	114	14.8	157	17.5		
Ak-Chin Village CDP, Pinal County.....	4 026	15 341	16 477	5 000-	363	172	47.4	72	51.4	35	37.6	6	25.0	31	40.3		
Apache Junction city.....	9 946	19 686	23 151	12 434	17 977	3 005	16.7	876	22.3	587	20.7	677	15.1	625	11.8		
Maricopa County.....	7 805	13 345	14 155	10 192	173	25	14.5	-	-	-	-	25	18.5	13	17.3		
Pinal County.....	9 966	19 886	23 343	12 559	17 804	2 980	16.7	876	22.3	587	20.7	652	14.9	612	11.7		
Arizona City CDP, Pinal County.....	12 506	25 610	27 619	16 016	1 942	204	10.5	49	15.5	39	14.7	40	7.6	53	8.3		
Avondale city, Maricopa County.....	8 990	24 292	26 520	15 566	15 920	4 493	28.2	2 179	38.2	1 470	37.5	264	25.9	925	23.9		
Avra Valley CDP, Pima County.....	8 488	22 056	24 063	10 000	3 378	571	16.9	219	21.8	171	23.1	36	10.6	120	13.1		
Bagdad CDP, Yavapai County.....	13 082	36 192	37 004	31 141	1 886	50	2.7	12	1.9	12	2.6	24	63.2	15	2.7		
Benson city, Cochise County.....	9 704	18 007	21 357	10 253	3 751	699	18.6	223	24.0	119	16.9	142	15.6	172	15.2		
Big Park CDP, Yavapai County.....	15 047	25 378	27 131	17 577	2 912	342	11.7	91	25.3	79	32.2	106	10.2	94	9.6		
Bisbee city, Cochise County.....	9 530	17 583	22 276	9 598	6 243	1 351	21.6	424	28.6	255	23.3	162	12.7	279	16.6		
Black Canyon City CDP, Yavapai County.....	8 323	14 963	17 813	8 311	1 734	363	20.9	109	29.3	65	29.3	77	15.6	79	16.4		
Blackwater CDP, Pinal County.....	3 380	8 790	8 940	5 000-	445	287	64.5	160	72.1	93	72.1	4	28.6	55	60.4		
Bluewater CDP, La Paz County.....	13 223	23 917	24 750	13 500	507	46	9.1	-	-	-	-	15	10.5	15	9.1		
Buckeye town, Maricopa County.....	9 570	24 896	29 978	9 538	5 031	1 238	24.6	571	31.5	345	26.5	121	25.4	270	20.7		
Bullhead City city, Mohave County.....	12 486	24 814	28 293	15 556	21 471	2 749	12.8	581	15.5	343	13.8	492	11.6	409	6.8		
Bylas CDP, Graham County.....	2 989	6 951	7 614	5 000-	1 273	840	66.0	373	63.2	222	52.0	29	60.4	159	66.3		
Cameron CDP, Coconino County.....	5 639	16 250	16 875	5 000-	495	151	30.5	60	34.9	60	45.5	20	40.0	41	36.6		
Camp Verde town, Yavapai County.....	19 514	19 503	21 865	8 498	6 045	1 229	20.3	395	26.2	245	22.6	231	17.7	235	13.2		
Canyon Day CDP, Gila County.....	4 656	16 036	16 696	5 000-	823	231	28.1	98	28.9	52	22.2	-	-	42	24.7		
Carefree town, Maricopa County.....	49 619	52 482	66 185	27 206	1 663	54	3.2	-	-	-	-	35	5.7	8	1.4		
Casa Grande city, Pinal County.....	11 388	25 926	28 639	15 046	18 777	3 274	17.4	1 443	23.6	924	21.6	253	13.5	780	16.1		
Catalina CDP, Pima County.....	10 493	22 398	27 372	15 318	4 749	561	11.8	198	14.4	130	12.2	48	7.3	109	8.3		
Cave Creek town, Maricopa County.....	17 914	36 360	38 921	21 923	2 919	352	12.1	123	18.1	85	15.9	9	2.1	80	9.6		
Central Heights-Midland City CDP, Gila County.....	11 157	27 951	32 865	9 694	2 879	271	9.4	85	10.9	60	9.9	37	7.9	66	7.7		
Chandler city, Maricopa County.....	14 720	38 124	41 361	26 795	89 814	8 701	9.7	4 091	14.4	2 747	14.5	376	8.9	1 707	7.1		
Chinle CDP, Apache County.....	4 335	13 625	12 675	21 375	4 829	2 798	57.9	1 604	65.8	1 016	64.9	86	54.8	589	52.1		
Chino Valley town, Yavapai County.....	8 821	18 646	21 972	10 483	4 837	822	17.0	296	23.0	203	21.3	112	12.6	180	13.3		
Chuichu CDP, Pinal County.....	2 954	5 000-	5 000-	5 000-	330	131	39.7	47	28.0	47	29.6	7	100.0	36	57.1		
Cibecue CDP, Navajo County.....	3 461	13 167	12 016	15 536	1 261	715	56.7	294	55.3	151	45.2	34	63.0	137	56.1		
Clarkdale town, Yavapai County.....	9 688	19 881	22 242	12 545	2 146	348	16.2	133	25.0	106	26.4	40	8.1	65	10.2		
Claypool CDP, Gila County.....	11 455	19 637	19 703	17 679	1 895	448	23.6	228	39.2	176	40.4	16	4.8	88	16.7		
Clifton town, Greenlee County.....	9 810	27 206	28 504	12 569	2 756	367	13.3	95	10.9	88	13.5	46	12.8	71	9.9		
Colorado City town, Mohave County.....	2 319	14 750	15 179	5 000-	2 269	1 553	68.4	1 093	75.0	732	77.2	7	33.3	155	61.0		
Coolidge city, Pinal County.....	7 634	17 422	18 733	10 321	6 889	2 497	36.2	1 155	48.7	794	47.6	166	17.9	531	29.5		
Cornville CDP, Yavapai County.....	10 760	23 421	27 863	13 661	2 118	298	14.1	135	24.6	86	21.3	51	14.4	55	9.6		
Cottonwood city, Yavapai County.....	9 235	16 213	18 932	9 725	5 785	1 312	22.7	433	31.1	299	29.3	264	19.0	333	20.5		
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP, Yavapai County.....	10 328	20 532	25 089	11 026	7 030	797	11.3	243	13.8	154	11.6	184	10.8	200	9.1		
Dennhotso CDP, Apache County.....	2 577	12 656	11 250	21 667	759	579	76.3	336	83.4	230	82.4	16	100.0	85	65.9		
Desert Hills CDP, Mohave County.....	9 177	18 919	20 515	9 099	1 682	203	12.1	47	17.4	26	19.3	31	6.2	30	5.6		
Dewey-Humboldt CDP, Yavapai County.....	12 805	27 266	28 318	16 406	3 640	339	9.3	81	14.4	66	15.6	70	5.8	82	6.4		
Dolan Springs CDP, Mohave County.....	9 521	14 349	15 804	10 319	1 076	236	21.9	55	34.6	44	37.6	94	22.0	53	15.5		
Douglas city, Cochise County.....	6 619	14 994	17 147	7 555	12 780	5 142	43.1	2 422	56.2	1 744	53.5	540	29.4	1 131	36.0		
Dudleyville CDP, Pinal County.....	8 321	23 375	24 107	19 000	1 397	294	21.0	130	25.8	97	26.7	21	30.0	67	17.7		
Duncan town, Greenlee County.....	7 996	18 606	20 682	9 523	659	124	18.8	51	23.6	29	17.7	11	8.4	34	18.5		
Eagar town, Apache County.....	9 725	30 873	33 421	12 734	3 938	560	14.2	298	17.6	201	16.0	12	6.1	133	12.4		
East Fork CDP, Navajo County.....	3 073	7 230	11 607	5 000-	759	527	69.4	213	72.4	171	73.1	20	100.0	93	66.0		
Ehrenberg CDP, La Paz County.....	8 215	16 522	17 969	7 808	1 191	425	35.7	136	41.6	117	46.1	51	42.1	112	33.5		
El Mirage town, Maricopa County.....	5 947	20 372	21 717	7 481	4 959	1 625	32.8	796	42.2	557	42.6	126	36.2	302	27.9		
Eloy city, Pinal County.....	5 836	17 981	19 839	6 46													

Table 10. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level			
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	All ages		Income in 1989 below poverty level				Persons 65 years and over		Number	Percent of all families			
						Number	Percent	Related children		Number	Percent	Number	Percent					
								Under 18 years	5 to 17 years									
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent											
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
—Con.																		
Hayden town	7 099	17 284	22 273	7 304	878	176	20.0	83	29.9	52	24.0	25	18.4	38	16.0			
Gila County	7 099	17 284	22 273	7 304	878	176	20.0	83	29.9	52	24.0	25	18.4	38	16.0			
Pinal County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Heber-Overgaard CDP, Navajo County	8 843	18 697	19 761	16 172	1 582	349	22.1	138	35.1	101	36.2	24	7.9	94	18.7			
Holbrook city, Navajo County	9 781	25 100	29 548	12 813	4 654	803	17.3	282	18.4	176	16.1	129	32.4	184	15.1			
Hotevilla CDP, Navajo County	4 297	13 537	14 390	5 000—	926	422	45.6	100	45.7	45	39.8	41	30.1	88	44.0			
Huachuca City town, Cochise County	8 309	17 364	19 309	13 250	1 773	521	29.4	203	38.2	148	39.7	44	22.3	115	25.2			
Jerome town, Yavapai County	10 690	18 125	20 536	15 714	385	77	20.0	20	29.4	18	35.3	9	13.4	14	14.4			
Kachina Village CDP, Coconino County	10 355	27 528	28 865	16 181	1 810	319	17.6	118	19.4	87	20.9	—	—	73	14.8			
Kaibito CDP, Coconino County	4 833	21 042	13 906	13 750	631	283	44.8	143	45.3	66	40.5	21	100.0	61	53.0			
Kayenta CDP, Navajo County	7 053	24 444	23 750	24 107	4 372	1 638	37.5	880	41.4	593	38.9	51	61.4	328	33.7			
Keams Canyon CDP, Navajo County	6 180	23 750	14 750	27 000	535	292	54.6	125	60.1	103	65.2	—	—	49	45.8			
Kearny town, Pinal County	11 684	31 436	33 333	15 556	2 257	196	8.7	68	10.5	42	8.0	30	9.9	48	7.4			
Kingman city, Mohave County	12 721	25 844	31 458	12 844	12 394	1 167	9.4	321	9.6	216	8.7	161	7.7	193	5.5			
Komatke CDP, Maricopa County	2 544	8 571	7 136	5 360	1 114	745	66.9	364	67.9	231	61.1	18	46.2	159	67.7			
Kykotsmovi Village CDP, Navajo County	5 110	20 625	20 966	17 000	719	246	34.2	115	40.2	91	41.6	21	45.7	50	32.7			
Lake Havasu City city, Mohave County	14 418	28 826	31 639	16 297	24 062	1 958	8.1	566	12.3	404	11.8	328	5.8	393	5.1			
Lake Montezuma CDP, Yavapai County	11 709	21 250	24 911	13 583	1 828	195	10.7	52	16.0	44	19.1	54	8.9	39	6.4			
Leupp CDP, Coconino County	4 890	17 389	19 239	5 000—	954	294	30.8	123	27.6	87	27.6	14	100.0	52	26.8			
Litchfield Park city, Maricopa County	25 711	57 563	61 901	27 273	3 291	121	3.7	34	4.3	28	4.4	34	6.0	30	3.0			
Lukachukai CDP, Apache County	6 773	17 813	17 500	18 021	71	7	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Luke AFB CDP, Maricopa County	7 943	22 670	22 726	18 750	3 398	353	10.4	169	11.2	72	8.6	—	—	98	10.7			
McNary CDP	3 734	11 042	11 442	7 500	351	196	55.8	90	55.6	69	57.5	13	40.6	33	44.0			
Apache County	4 052	10 486	10 673	7 500	221	132	59.7	51	58.6	30	48.4	13	40.6	27	49.1			
Navajo County	3 194	17 000	17 000	—	130	64	49.2	39	52.0	39	67.2	—	—	6	30.0			
Mammoth town, Pinal County	7 801	25 081	26 122	11 053	1 838	377	20.5	185	28.9	117	24.4	16	8.8	85	17.9			
Many Farms CDP, Apache County	5 246	16 726	16 429	17 784	1 198	378	31.6	226	41.0	145	38.7	—	—	81	32.4			
Marana town, Pima County	8 940	22 245	25 045	11 087	2 179	388	17.8	180	26.6	117	23.4	2	33	15.8	82	13.9		
Mesa city, Maricopa County	13 506	30 273	35 297	19 551	285 066	27 087	9.5	9 533	11.8	6 015	10.7	2 523	7.4	5 127	6.9			
Miami town, Gila County	8 115	17 870	21 650	10 437	2 008	424	21.1	181	31.3	103	24.1	26	8.8	97	17.6			
Moenkopi CDP, Coconino County	3 965	10 750	13 611	5 000—	923	521	56.4	260	61.0	189	58.2	24	40.7	113	58.2			
Mohave Valley CDP, Mohave County	12 075	24 191	26 402	14 750	6 852	836	12.2	277	14.7	187	13.8	172	14.9	184	9.5			
Morenci CDP, Greenlee County	10 208	33 088	35 226	14 435	1 868	115	6.2	58	7.2	52	7.8	—	—	28	5.9			
New Kingman-Butler CDP, Mohave County	9 469	19 603	21 861	11 411	11 617	1 742	15.0	541	19.5	324	12.4	32	12.4	396	11.5			
Nogales city, Santa Cruz County	7 795	18 404	20 386	6 539	19 395	6 051	31.2	2 803	40.0	2 160	41.6	544	30.1	1 242	27.4			
Oracle CDP, Pinal County	10 114	27 635	30 077	11 250	2 977	329	11.1	95	10.5	69	10.0	39	10.2	76	8.7			
Oro Valley town, Pima County	26 393	40 539	46 727	25 812	6 670	355	5.3	95	7.4	36	3.7	36	2.9	86	4.1			
Page city, Coconino County	12 352	40 385	42 068	22 083	6 583	604	9.2	243	9.5	132	6.8	76	21.7	137	8.5			
Paradise Valley town, Maricopa County	62 376	110 550	121 549	51 933	11 625	388	3.3	46	1.9	39	2.0	67	4.0	84	2.3			
Parker town, La Paz County	12 139	26 250	27 639	11 452	2 892	492	17.0	137	15.1	77	12.6	21	9.0	109	13.7			
Parker Strip CDP, La Paz County	12 337	15 515	22 119	10 169	1 614	226	14.0	36	19.9	30	22.7	36	9.2	39	8.6			
Patagonia town, Santa Cruz County	8 436	16 125	22 045	10 000	923	285	30.9	111	39.8	88	40.4	52	31.7	59	26.1			
Payson town, Gila County	11 748	21 295	26 464	9 333	8 266	984	11.9	219	13.5	139	11.5	265	10.3	206	7.8			
Peach Springs CDP, Mohave County	3 601	10 625	11 250	5 000—	784	439	56.0	195	59.3	134	58.5	29	60.4	101	53.2			
Peoria city, Maricopa County	14 059	34 205	38 177	19 653	49 748	3 914	7.9	1 480	10.2	932	9.6	514	7.4	818	5.7			
Peridot CDP	3 994	8 007	14 107	5 000—	822	495	60.2	172	52.8	117	48.5	31	79.5	93	60.0			
Gila County	3 649	5 000—	17 708	5 000—	247	157	63.6	50	54.9	24	49.0	17	100.0	27	60.0			
Graham County	4 143	10 000	13 929	5 000—	575	338	58.8	122	51.9	93	48.4	14	63.6	66	60.0			
Phoenix city, Maricopa County	14 096	29 291	34 172	19 687	969 133	137 406	14.2	51 742	20.0	32 952	18.6	10 468	11.3	26 189	10.5			
Picture Rocks CDP, Pima County	10 287	25 533	28 274	16 932	3 998	625	15.6	265	23.0	214	26.2	11	3.7	153	13.8			
Pima town, Graham County	7 289	17 128	20 682	7 200	1 718	428	24.9	191	31.6	145	30.5	49	18.3	89	19.3			
Pinetop-Lakeside town, Navajo County	12 582	26 366	30 778	17 083	2 412	241	10.0	84	13.0	52	10.7	29	8.0	56	7.9			
Pinson CDP, Navajo County	3 715	16 336	16 336	—	454	319	70.3	163	85.3	75	82.4	—	—	61	58.1			
Pirtleville CDP, Cochise County	5 324	16 711	19 219	5 445—	1 281	379	29.6	174	41.9	101	33.8	16	17.2	70	24.2			
Pisinemo CDP, Pima County	3 141	13 056	11 250	—	427	310	72.6	106	78.5	59	75.6	17	77.3	66	73.3			
Polacca CDP, Navajo County	5 077	18 859	20 000	5 000—	1 128	359	31.8	166	38.2	112	37.7	19	25.7	62	29.0			
Poston CDP, La Paz County	5 285	17 625	17 250	5 000—	438	214	48.9	106	55.5	68	49.6	—	—	43	41.3			
Prescott city, Yavapai County	13 851	22 517	29 473	13 601	25 270	3 354	13.3	801	17.6	504	15.0	469	7.4	593	8.1			
Prescott Valley town, Yavapai County	9 848	21 848	23 947	12 917	8 836	846	9.6	194	8.8	92	6.0	125	6.9	199	7.3			
Quartzsite town, La Paz County	8 157	15 928	14 195	15 662	1 833	430	23.5	108	34.2	89	38.9	78	16.3	124	20.2			
Queen Creek town, Maricopa County	12 057	36 806	37 083	10 455	2 281	329	14.4	150	19.0	121	20.0	—	—	64	10.7			
Rio Rico East CDP, Santa Cruz County	13 172	32 325	40 083	16 250	1 849	163	8.8	88	11.7	73	13.4	15	7.9	30	6.0			
Rough Rock CDP, Apache County	2 700	18 750	18 750	—	252	112	44.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25.0			
Sacaton CDP, Pinal County	4 958	13 528	13 974	5 000—	1 535	765	49.8	324	62.2	208	58.9	35	45.5	159	44.2			
Safford city, Graham County	9 344	20 175	24 206	10 870	7 129	1 431												

Table 10. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 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	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level			
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families	
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —Con.																
Somerton city, Yuma County -----	4 643	15 094	16 250	5 000-	5 268	2 320	44.0	1 033	49.2	809	51.0	168	47.3	497	42.1	
South Tucson city, Pima County -----	5 071	9 869	12 931	5 482	5 051	2 572	50.9	977	61.2	657	62.8	344	52.2	464	43.0	
Springerville town, Apache County -----	9 528	22 048	26 141	11 484	1 801	278	15.4	84	14.0	63	14.4	38	22.1	62	12.5	
Sun City CDP, Maricopa County -----	19 243	25 714	32 339	16 954	37 447	2 021	5.4	9	100.0	—	—	1 728	5.5	408	3.1	
Sun City West CDP, Maricopa County ----	22 944	35 228	38 712	20 018	15 926	560	3.5	—	—	—	—	444	3.8	138	2.0	
Sun Lakes CDP, Maricopa County -----	20 054	32 028	34 896	20 017	6 578	160	2.4	32	100.0	21	100.0	91	2.3	39	1.4	
Supai CDP, Coconino County -----	4 840	17 188	20 446	5 000-	433	130	30.0	63	35.4	38	31.7	5	27.8	24	27.0	
Superior town, Pinal County -----	7 236	16 118	19 260	6 811	3 359	806	24.0	341	32.9	257	31.1	72	15.3	178	19.1	
Surprise town, Maricopa County -----	8 160	21 750	23 595	10 417	6 977	1 953	28.0	804	37.8	586	37.5	142	11.7	360	19.8	
Swift Trail Junction CDP, Graham County -----	35 696	15 417	15 927	14 602	751	181	24.1	85	39.9	69	45.7	30	22.1	47	21.3	
Taylor town, Navajo County -----	8 951	27 043	29 766	10 000	2 405	362	15.1	206	19.7	160	20.6	19	12.8	71	11.9	
Teec Nos Pos CDP, Apache County -----	2 208	13 250	13 250	—	560	401	71.6	208	88.9	191	88.0	—	—	61	70.1	
Tempe city, Maricopa County -----	15 530	31 885	40 512	20 560	136 693	18 603	13.6	3 394	11.4	1 912	9.2	534	5.9	2 270	7.0	
Thatcher town, Graham County -----	8 289	20 077	24 611	10 477	3 578	810	22.6	301	23.7	207	22.1	68	14.7	159	16.8	
Three Points CDP, Pima County -----	8 999	22 344	24 815	13 750	2 066	493	23.9	261	41.6	187	43.2	10	7.8	114	18.8	
Tolleson city, Maricopa County -----	8 271	25 496	26 918	8 301	4 418	801	18.1	369	23.3	232	20.2	75	20.5	150	14.7	
Tombstone city, Cochise County -----	9 314	14 917	16 838	10 303	1 209	302	25.0	91	41.0	60	35.9	55	17.0	69	20.5	
Tsalle CDP, Apache County -----	5 149	18 214	17 554	18 229	906	427	47.1	256	59.1	161	53.0	15	55.6	79	40.5	
Tuba City CDP, Coconino County -----	5 963	22 819	21 769	18 661	7 237	2 622	36.2	1 346	40.8	949	41.3	96	47.5	470	32.2	
Tucson city, Pima County -----	11 184	21 748	27 208	14 132	393 379	79 287	20.2	24 797	25.8	15 541	23.8	5 943	12.1	14 051	14.4	
Tucson Estates CDP, Pima County -----	12 950	19 898	25 126	12 904	2 662	153	5.7	9	8.2	—	—	76	4.6	18	2.0	
Valencia West CDP, Pima County -----	7 818	20 943	21 782	15 398	3 255	912	28.0	457	40.1	341	41.6	43	18.2	201	24.0	
Wellton town, Yuma County -----	6 698	16 574	21 250	11 062	1 057	233	22.0	95	27.7	65	23.9	40	26.3	43	16.2	
Whetstone CDP, Cochise County -----	10 369	23 239	27 784	12 188	1 289	190	14.7	75	20.4	59	21.8	21	13.0	43	11.3	
Whiteriver CDP, Navajo County -----	3 896	10 767	10 139	14 625	3 693	2 052	55.6	995	57.4	614	55.3	53	49.1	475	58.4	
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County -----	13 169	19 572	22 620	12 894	4 353	689	15.8	111	14.1	55	9.4	245	18.4	137	10.6	
Willcox city, Cochise County -----	8 428	19 645	22 628	7 789	3 055	705	23.1	272	28.8	176	25.4	101	22.2	131	16.1	
Williams city, Coconino County -----	10 121	23 293	26 524	11 328	2 454	287	11.7	102	14.0	54	11.2	60	18.6	53	8.0	
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County ----	16 346	21 250	23 750	10 833	404	36	8.9	13	27.1	8	25.0	3	2.6	10	6.3	
Window Rock CDP, Apache County -----	6 606	21 486	21 019	5 000-	3 136	685	21.8	361	28.1	264	30.2	10	9.7	137	18.9	
Winkelman town, Gila County -----	8 195	23 646	25 000	18 250	707	125	17.7	60	26.0	28	17.7	6	10.3	25	13.4	
Winslow city, Navajo County -----	10 419	23 631	26 173	15 530	8 023	1 687	21.0	642	23.8	397	20.5	88	11.1	382	18.8	
Youngtown town, Maricopa County ----	10 924	15 819	21 473	10 206	2 314	340	14.7	51	31.7	35	36.5	161	12.7	49	7.4	
Yuma city, Yuma County -----	11 529	26 753	29 321	17 367	54 041	8 621	16.0	3 684	22.2	2 489	22.2	817	12.9	1 861	12.8	

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	1 659 430	37.8	3.2	21.1	11.7	6.3	1.9	94.5	81.3	1.9
Apache County	26 731	36.3	5.4	45.6	5.8	—	39.7	59.4	39.2	37.1
Chinle division	7 881	38.3	2.6	65.2	2.3	—	62.4	45.4	32.1	58.4
Chinle CDP	1 521	57.5	.4	31.5	3.4	—	22.6	80.5	73.7	19.2
Lukachukai CDP	69	17.4	—	47.8	—	—	63.8	33.3	39.1	40.6
Many Farms CDP	559	24.3	—	63.1	—	—	10.4	93.0	88.4	10.4
Rough Rock CDP	112	50.0	—	72.3	—	—	50.0	62.5	27.7	37.5
Tsalie CDP	309	49.2	—	24.9	10.4	—	20.4	75.4	73.8	20.4
Dennehotso division	703	30.3	—	70.3	3.4	—	75.2	80.4	8.8	73.0
Dennehotso CDP	194	50.0	—	49.0	3.6	—	62.4	83.5	24.7	51.0
Eagar-Springerville division	4 361	44.3	10.4	12.9	11.1	—	.5	74.7	50.1	.7
Eagar town	1 504	49.9	2.8	7.1	14.1	—	—	98.8	75.7	—
Springerville town	840	33.8	5.7	18.1	7.7	—	—	93.3	65.6	—
Fort Apache division	307	9.8	12.4	33.9	12.1	—	—	89.9	43.0	1.0
McNary CDP (pt.)	62	—	14.5	14.5	—	—	19.4	100.0	91.9	—
Fort Defiance division	8 404	32.5	6.2	50.3	4.3	.2	44.9	57.5	44.0	40.2
Fort Defiance CDP	1 231	32.0	.9	20.2	9.6	—	12.0	92.9	86.4	7.5
Ganado CDP	441	27.4	18.8	53.7	5.2	—	36.7	76.6	44.0	45.1
St. Michaels CDP	405	53.8	—	31.6	1.7	—	26.2	78.0	53.1	24.7
Sawmill CDP	240	9.2	11.7	72.1	5.0	—	57.9	40.4	30.0	54.2
Window Rock CDP	953	41.0	7.7	23.0	5.1	—	6.8	94.1	95.1	6.0
Puerco division	510	55.3	—	15.9	8.6	—	12.2	67.6	56.3	12.2
St. Johns division	2 560	26.3	5.4	18.8	15.0	—	6.5	83.3	48.9	8.0
St. Johns city	1 237	30.6	8.3	13.6	20.5	—	3.5	96.7	94.0	4.4
Sweetwater division	2 005	41.5	5.0	54.4	1.5	—	56.7	45.2	16.3	56.3
Teec Nos Pos CDP	148	62.8	6.8	45.9	6.1	—	75.7	80.4	18.2	80.4
Cochise County	40 238	28.3	13.1	15.1	11.3	1.1	.9	82.6	65.5	1.0
Benson division	3 718	30.5	7.9	19.7	9.5	—	.7	72.4	48.0	1.6
Benson city	1 872	21.2	11.0	21.6	7.7	—	—	94.7	94.0	.8
St. David CDP	613	35.2	3.6	18.6	12.7	—	1.1	61.7	2.0	2.3
Bisbee division	7 590	24.6	28.0	13.0	11.1	.6	1.1	81.0	49.4	1.1
Bisbee city	3 181	4.1	60.3	17.2	8.5	1.4	.8	99.8	90.2	.5
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	152	100.0	—	—	19.7	—	—	96.1	—	—
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	2 958	44.3	1.4	7.4	14.2	—	.5	66.7	12.7	1.3
Bowie division	1 070	29.4	8.8	27.2	5.8	—	7.9	49.9	6.0	6.1
Douglas division	5 972	16.1	29.0	13.6	10.4	.5	1.2	94.1	82.5	.5
Douglas city	4 375	10.4	35.0	15.2	11.7	.6	1.0	99.6	97.5	.7
Pirtleville CDP	404	22.3	22.3	5.9	13.4	—	2.7	95.3	81.7	—
Elfrida division	1 402	33.0	16.2	16.0	7.1	—	—	18.2	3.1	—
Sierra Vista division	16 817	36.0	2.6	15.1	13.3	1.7	.2	95.6	83.5	.6
Huachuca City town	837	17.3	1.2	22.5	5.6	—	—	95.6	94.7	.5
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	12 775	40.3	1.4	14.4	14.2	2.2	.1	99.2	92.6	.6
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	856	24.5	—	5.1	21.7	—	—	94.3	50.1	—
Tombstone city	708	19.4	28.7	27.1	5.6	1.1	1.1	99.9	78.2	1.7
Whetstone CDP	593	26.5	—	7.4	12.5	—	.7	58.9	1.7	.7
Willcox division	3 669	16.7	10.5	13.3	9.4	1.9	1.0	51.8	48.0	1.6
Willcox city	1 371	11.9	19.9	17.0	9.6	—	—	94.5	96.1	1.6
Coconino County	42 914	38.7	4.8	26.1	9.2	2.9	10.5	86.0	65.9	10.1
Coconino division	28 497	39.4	4.2	18.7	11.1	3.9	2.1	90.4	71.6	1.9
Flagstaff city	16 313	37.0	6.2	20.0	13.0	5.5	.3	99.6	98.2	.4
Kachina Village CDP	1 103	58.6	—	8.0	6.4	—	—	99.2	92.2	—
Sedona city (pt.)	1 616	25.4	1.2	19.9	4.5	3.9	.3	99.6	12.2	—
Havasupai division	149	23.5	.7	63.1	.7	—	26.2	57.0	72.5	20.1
Supai CDP	144	24.3	.7	62.5	.7	—	25.0	56.9	73.6	18.8
Hopi division	70	11.4	8.6	100.0	—	—	100.0	74.3	—	100.0
Hualapai division	28	7.1	17.9	71.4	—	—	42.9	57.1	57.1	42.9
Kaibab division	971	39.2	6.7	35.2	8.4	—	1.1	81.8	33.0	5.3
Fredonia town	456	26.8	8.6	13.2	18.0	—	1.3	100.0	2.0	1.3
Tuba City division	9 440	37.0	3.1	41.6	5.3	1.0	36.5	79.7	57.8	34.9
Cameron CDP	184	24.5	—	65.2	—	—	65.8	92.4	43.5	65.8
Kaibito CDP	189	29.1	—	41.3	—	—	45.0	69.3	47.6	40.7
Leupp CDP	249	42.6	—	23.3	10.8	7.2	19.3	74.7	75.9	24.9
Moenkopi CDP	247	44.9	9.7	32.4	4.0	—	35.2	59.5	67.2	19.4
Page city	2 307	43.7	—	8.9	11.6	.8	—	100.0	97.4	—
Tuba City CDP	2 226	32.3	1.9	35.8	3.0	1.7	17.5	91.4	85.9	14.7
Williams division	3 759	39.2	13.3	37.4	5.5	.3	8.4	71.0	53.2	9.4
Grand Canyon Village CDP	749	34.6	19.8	63.0	—	—	2.4	89.2	93.2	7.1
Williams city	1 109	24.9	26.4	18.1	13.7	1.0	—	98.6	95.6	—
Gila County	22 961	30.4	10.6	16.0	8.3	.4	2.7	81.9	47.1	2.7
Globe division	5 635	14.6	20.3	12.2	8.9	—	.5	91.1	53.5	.5
Central Heights-Midland City CDP	1 269	16.6	10.5	5.5	8.0	—	—	100.0	23.9	.6
Globe city	2 613	6.4	34.5	13.4	9.1	—	.5	99.7	91.4	.3
Miami division	2 635	12.1	24.8	19.5	5.5	.5	.3	92.2	46.7	1.0
Claypool CDP	809	14.1	31.0	7.8	4.3	—	—	99.0	9.8	—
Miami town	932	8.2	42.1	13.4	11.5	1.5	.8	99.8	97.3	1.6
Reservation division	1 592	35.9	9.8	33.5	8.2	—	29.0	84.5	64.3	25.9
Canyon Day CDP	258	45.3	17.8	32.9	5.4	—	38.8	78.4	61.6	32.9
Peridot CDP (pt.)	96	47.9	—	29.2	12.5	—	39.6	85.4	66.7	33.3
San Carlos CDP	874	36.6	10.4	34.9	6.5	—	21.1	93.7	73.7	17.5
Tonto division	12 336	42.0	2.6	14.9	8.6	.5	.9	74.6	33.6	1.0
Payson town	4 792	47.9	1.1	11.9	9.1	1.4	.4	86.5	87.5	.5
Winkelman division	763	10.0	21.1	12.6	7.2	—	2.2	90.4	86.5	2.2
Hayden town (pt.)	364	1.4	32.1	11.8	10.2	—	2.5	100.0	98.6	1.1
Winkelman town	303	12.5	14.5	14.9	5.9	—	—	100.0	99.3	1.7
Graham County	9 112	24.4	12.3	15.8	11.9	.4	3.2	85.5	54.7	2.7
Bonita-Klondyke division	421	25.9	9.0	23.5	11.6	—	1.4	18.8	8.1	5.5
Swift Trail Junction CDP (pt.)	113	17.7	—	17.7	4.4	—	—	56.6	—	—
Pima division	1 113	20.6	10.2	9.5	12.2	—	.5	85.2	44.1	.4
Pima town	637	16.5	12.7	5.3	10.0	—	.3	99.5	75.0	—
Safford division	6 671	21.3	14.1	15.6	11.8	.5	.6	89.6	57.9	.3
Safford city	2 857	13.6	18.4	18.9	11.2	—	—	99.6	93.8	.1
Swift Trail Junction CDP (pt.)	247	39.7	4.5	15.4	2.4	—	5.7	72.9	2.0	—
Thatcher town	1 263	19.2	13.2	11.8	13.8	1.7	—	100.0	79.5	—
San Carlos division	907	50.8	2.9	21.7	11.7	—	26.6	86.9	65.5	22.2
Bylas CDP	301	30.9	2.0	38.2	—	—	49.2	84.7	52.2	37.5
Peridot CDP (pt.)	169	50.3	9.5	30.8	17.8	—	26.0	89.9	43.8	19.5

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					
Greenlee County	3 582	12.0	10.0	9.7	4.7	.4	1.0	77.0	68.0	1.2
Clifton division	2 526	4.9	11.0	7.9	3.4	—	1.1	93.6	82.4	1.3
Clifton town	1 224	4.2	19.4	8.2	3.5	—	1.6	100.0	98.7	1.1
Morenici CDP	784	.6	3.4	9.3	1.8	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Duncan division	1 056	29.1	7.8	13.9	7.8	1.4	.9	37.3	33.4	1.0
Duncan town	333	23.1	19.2	18.0	7.5	1.2	1.2	94.0	90.7	1.8
La Paz County	10 182	33.1	3.0	35.6	3.1	1.0	1.4	58.3	25.1	1.1
Parker division	10 182	33.1	3.0	35.6	3.1	1.0	1.4	58.3	25.1	1.1
Bluewater CDP	458	34.3	.4	3.3	2.8	—	—	98.9	97.2	—
Ehrenberg CDP	731	40.4	7.5	36.8	—	4.4	5.7	73.6	12.9	5.7
Parker town	1 132	19.3	4.9	21.5	7.8	—	1.5	97.8	97.0	1.0
Parker Strip CDP	2 526	26.8	2.8	23.3	2.9	2.1	.9	70.0	11.6	.2
Poston CDP	154	29.2	2.6	27.9	12.3	—	1.9	83.1	57.1	—
Quartzsite town	2 262	43.9	3.3	64.2	1.1	—	—	13.0	2.2	—
Mariopca County	952 041	39.9	1.8	20.0	13.6	8.5	.4	98.6	92.7	.4
Buckeye division	5 536	34.4	4.8	21.8	8.0	—	.5	66.8	38.6	.3
Buckeye town (pt.)	5 536	34.4	4.8	21.8	8.0	—	.5	66.8	38.6	.3
Surprise town (pt.)	2 605	28.7	6.3	34.5	3.6	—	—	87.5	71.6	—
Chandler division	37 367	67.5	.9	11.6	15.1	4.2	.2	96.9	88.8	.2
Chandler city (pt.)	26 189	69.3	1.0	14.5	13.3	5.4	.3	99.1	97.0	.2
Gilbert town (pt.)	504	94.6	—	2.0	40.7	—	—	97.8	91.3	—
Mesa city (pt.)	700	19.0	—	1.7	5.7	—	—	98.6	99.1	—
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen Creek town	707	57.9	2.8	6.4	17.7	—	—	88.3	24.0	—
Sun Lakes CDP	4 356	68.2	—	1.6	.6	1.4	.2	98.3	98.9	—
Tempe city (pt.)	1 931	94.0	—	—	—	3.9	.3	98.5	85.7	—
Deer Valley division	15 204	69.2	.7	6.0	24.6	7.8	.4	87.8	54.8	.3
Carefree town (pt.)	1 163	47.1	.4	11.3	12.7	23.9	—	95.5	50.7	—
Cave Creek town	1 363	35.4	2.9	12.5	20.7	2.4	1.0	85.8	10.3	1.2
Glendale city (pt.)	4 003	69.9	—	.6	42.3	2.0	—	100.0	78.7	—
Peoria city (pt.)	3 148	96.3	—	—	5.4	24.0	—	98.0	90.7	—
Phoenix city (pt.)	1 917	90.6	—	.8	34.2	—	.7	95.6	72.2	—
Scottsdale city (pt.)	2 951	61.0	—	10.2	26.4	12.9	2.7	100.0	26.1	—
Gila Bend division	2 012	25.5	2.2	18.2	9.1	—	2.3	57.1	43.2	2.0
Avondale city (pt.)	11	45.5	—	45.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckeye town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila Bend town	762	13.0	2.8	20.1	5.5	—	.3	80.4	85.8	1.3
Goodyear city (pt.)	151	60.9	—	11.3	9.3	—	4.0	27.2	19.9	—
Phoenix division	870 133	37.8	1.9	20.7	13.7	8.8	.3	99.4	94.4	.4
Apache Junction city (pt.)	200	69.0	—	18.5	—	—	—	100.0	11.5	—
Avondale city (pt.)	5 568	38.7	3.7	21.2	14.2	.7	.4	97.9	80.5	.3
Buckeye town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandler city (pt.)	8 793	81.4	—	8.0	17.9	10.5	.4	100.0	98.7	—
El Mirage town	2 117	41.4	3.5	43.9	8.5	.4	1.9	89.5	89.4	4.4
Fountain Hills town	5 061	74.0	.1	3.9	—	21.1	—	99.5	99.2	.2
Gilbert town (pt.)	10 151	82.8	.4	10.0	26.5	4.6	.1	99.9	93.2	—
Glendale city (pt.)	57 215	44.5	1.0	22.5	15.9	7.2	.3	99.8	98.1	.3
Goodyear city (pt.)	1 456	18.1	3.0	12.8	12.1	5.4	—	84.8	85.9	—
Guadalupe town	1 171	31.0	8.1	30.7	13.7	7.6	14.7	99.3	93.1	11.4
Litchfield Park city	1 433	18.0	—	.4	29.4	12.6	—	100.0	100.0	.3
Luke AFB CDP	1 192	19.6	2.0	25.3	6.5	—	1.1	99.6	99.0	1.1
Mesa city (pt.)	139 768	50.7	1.1	25.7	12.4	6.9	.1	99.2	95.2	.2
Paradise Valley town	4 750	19.3	1.6	1.6	64.6	1.1	—	99.7	42.7	.1
Peoria city (pt.)	18 782	72.2	.8	12.5	13.9	7.8	.1	99.8	97.4	.6
Phoenix city (pt.)	420 119	31.0	2.9	22.1	13.1	6.5	.4	99.8	97.3	.5
Scottsdale city (pt.)	68 704	41.5	.4	13.9	18.0	20.6	.1	99.7	94.9	2.6
Sun City CDP	27 353	6.7	.4	7.3	.6	33.6	—	99.4	99.2	.3
Surprise town (pt.)	2 999	64.8	.8	52.8	7.0	1.0	.7	96.4	60.8	.3
Tempe city (pt.)	59 521	33.5	.5	22.8	15.8	10.7	.2	100.0	99.1	.5
Tolleson city	1 359	23.7	8.5	21.4	9.7	—	1.0	100.0	99.3	—
Youngtown town	1 669	16.8	.8	14.7	.4	7.1	.2	99.3	99.0	.5
St. Johns division	794	33.2	2.0	26.7	9.8	—	23.2	94.8	39.3	21.5
Komatke CDP	251	38.6	—	19.9	17.5	—	15.5	94.4	83.3	9.6
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt River division	2 304	44.0	.6	38.6	4.1	—	7.9	95.9	59.5	5.7
Mesa city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonto division	1 043	56.3	2.3	5.5	14.3	—	2.3	86.5	62.1	2.4
Carefree town (pt.)	138	66.7	—	—	31.2	—	—	97.8	5.1	—
Scottsdale city (pt.)	29	65.5	—	—	17.2	—	—	69.0	10.3	—
Wickenburg division	17 648	60.9	1.6	12.6	2.9	12.8	.7	92.1	81.8	.4
Peoria city (pt.)	14	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun City West CDP	10 367	70.4	.2	4.0	1.2	19.4	.3	99.7	99.5	.1
Surprise town (pt.)	2 257	76.9	3.1	27.1	5.2	11.0	.6	95.5	84.8	.3
Wickenburg town	2 595	32.0	5.2	29.4	4.4	—	.5	87.9	75.0	.3
Mohave County	50 822	45.5	1.6	14.6	5.7	2.6	.8	92.0	32.1	.8
Kingman North division	15 714	40.5	4.0	17.4	7.5	.1	1.5	90.8	35.9	1.6
Bullhead City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolan Springs CDP	870	45.2	—	25.5	1.4	—	8.7	76.1	15.4	7.0
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	1 053	67.0	—	9.8	5.6	—	—	93.3	—	—
Kingman city	5 473	37.5	8.6	19.3	12.3	.1	.3	99.1	81.1	.6
New Kingman-Butler CDP	5 148	38.3	.8	11.3	3.5	—	.2	99.1	8.8	.4
Peach Springs CDP	280	43.9	1.8	21.1	21.4	—	6.4	93.6	94.3	6.8
Kingman South division	34 469	47.8	.4	13.4	4.6	3.8	.4	93.0	29.9	.4
Bullhead City city (pt.)	13 453	47.9	.4	15.9	2.3	2.2	.3	96.8	43.1	.2
Desert Hills CDP	1 039	28.7	—	7.9	1.3	—	.7	86.7	1.3	.7
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	192	89.6	—	5.2	—	—	3.1	76.0	—	3.1
Lake Havasu City city	12 845	45.2	.6	11.5	7.4	8.0	.2	99.0	32.8	.2
Mohave Valley CDP	4 364	55.3	.5	8.2	5.9	—	.4	74.1	5.5	.4
Willow Valley CDP	431	44.8	—	4.4	4.4	—	—	99.5	1.2	—
Mohave North division	639	42.6	1.9	16.6	24.6	—	1.3	73.4	58.2	2.5
Colorado City town	326	41.1	—	12.6	32.8	—	—	100.0	91.1	2.5
Navajo County	38 967	36.4	5.2	24.9	9.1	.7	17.6	82.4	52.1	16.0
Apache division	2 601	35.5	3.5	28.8	11.7	.9	14.4	90.8	73.8	13.2
Cibecue CDP	289	25.3	3.5	30.1	23.2	—	27.7	92.7	75.1	28.7
East Fork CDP	240	37.5	—	26.7	6.7	—	40.0	78.3	12.1	37.5
McNary CDP (pt.)	22	—	—	27.3	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Show Low city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiteriver CDP	1 052	35.6	5.5	37.4	8.7	—	9.3	95.0	89.5	9.6

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					
Navajo County—Con.										
Hopi division	2 335	25.3	19.1	50.4	4.9	—	51.5	72.2	42.8	35.6
Hotevilla CDP	319	17.9	22.9	59.6	1.3	—	63.6	90.0	23.5	55.2
Keams Canyon CDP	162	—	26.5	18.5	—	—	48.8	61.7	55.6	44.4
Kykotsmvi Village CDP	270	32.6	25.9	35.9	8.5	—	33.7	88.1	61.1	15.6
Polacca CDP	326	31.6	22.1	33.4	12.6	—	26.4	85.6	62.0	16.3
Second Mesa CDP	256	31.3	27.0	48.8	5.5	—	52.3	93.4	48.4	7.0
Shongopovi CDP	188	6.9	20.7	85.6	—	—	50.0	95.2	50.0	4.8
Indian Wells division	2 236	40.0	2.1	37.8	10.5	—	53.8	54.2	25.4	50.8
Greasewood CDP	76	7.9	—	22.4	19.7	—	7.9	100.0	77.6	7.9
Little Colorado division	6 175	17.1	15.3	14.4	10.3	.5	1.1	94.2	83.4	.6
Holbrook city	1 814	14.7	6.0	13.1	10.9	1.5	1.1	99.2	92.2	1.0
Winslow city	3 108	15.0	24.8	12.0	9.3	—	.1	99.9	97.4	.1
Pinon division	2 641	42.5	3.4	69.7	3.9	—	80.5	49.0	11.7	75.2
Pinon CDP	195	63.6	2.6	27.7	3.6	—	22.6	78.5	75.4	24.6
Snowflake division	19 329	42.0	1.8	10.8	10.7	1.2	1.6	87.1	50.3	2.3
Heber-Overgaard CDP	2 491	49.7	.6	14.6	8.4	—	.4	96.3	4.2	1.9
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	2 307	28.7	2.0	10.2	9.3	1.4	.3	92.8	70.4	2.5
Show Low city (pt.)	3 116	43.5	.5	8.9	8.1	6.2	.3	96.7	93.1	—
Snowflake town	1 158	30.7	9.1	8.3	25.6	—	.5	85.6	74.1	1.3
Taylor town	801	33.2	4.0	7.2	18.2	.7	.5	88.8	65.3	.6
Western division	3 650	40.6	1.8	57.5	1.9	—	43.5	78.9	44.8	40.1
Kayenta CDP	1 294	44.7	2.8	37.8	1.5	—	10.4	94.8	88.7	8.7
Shonto CDP	266	20.3	2.3	46.6	3.4	—	7.9	91.7	84.2	3.8
Pima County	298 207	32.3	3.9	23.1	11.1	5.0	.6	96.9	88.3	.7
Ajo division	2 082	13.3	20.3	8.8	4.6	—	.7	98.4	54.8	6.1
Ajo CDP	1 809	9.2	23.3	7.6	5.3	—	.5	100.0	59.4	7.1
Arivaca division	17 995	38.5	1.1	11.5	6.9	8.2	.7	94.0	75.0	.7
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	9 871	32.1	.7	11.2	1.1	14.9	—	90.0	95.8	.2
Three Points CDP (pt.)	690	57.5	—	9.9	3.9	—	.9	93.0	—	1.0
Valencia West CDP	1 066	23.0	.8	9.5	7.4	—	1.2	95.5	33.2	.6
Marana division	6 273	39.3	1.0	12.3	7.3	.3	.9	91.7	13.2	.5
Avra Valley CDP	1 343	28.1	.4	10.3	8.4	—	.7	93.2	2.6	.3
Marana town (pt.)	504	21.0	4.8	15.5	10.9	—	2.2	93.7	36.9	1.0
Picture Rocks CDP	1 597	46.5	.9	8.5	7.3	—	.6	92.9	.3	.5
Three Points CDP (pt.)	121	54.5	—	32.2	—	—	—	51.2	—	—
Papago division	2 237	41.4	8.7	30.8	5.7	—	28.6	77.8	39.8	23.1
Pisinemo CDP	95	51.6	—	44.2	—	—	28.4	91.6	29.5	18.9
Santa Rosa CDP	129	12.4	17.1	24.8	3.1	—	33.3	100.0	24.8	37.2
Sells CDP	722	47.2	8.0	25.8	7.1	—	5.0	90.9	92.5	9.1
Tucson division	269 620	31.8	3.9	24.2	11.5	5.0	.4	97.4	91.6	.5
Catalina CDP	1 923	45.2	.2	10.2	9.9	.5	.3	86.0	21.0	.3
Flowing Wells CDP	6 657	26.9	.5	14.5	5.5	1.3	.1	96.6	90.4	.4
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	176	81.3	—	57.4	—	—	—	96.6	84.7	—
Marana town (pt.)	346	62.7	4.0	4.0	11.0	—	.9	76.6	37.3	—
Oro Valley town	3 576	71.1	.5	9.4	11.4	—	.1	97.3	82.5	.1
South Tucson city	1 861	6.2	14.7	45.2	4.8	10.6	.1	100.0	97.2	6.4
Tucson city	183 338	25.4	5.3	29.0	8.6	5.1	.4	98.8	98.2	.5
Tucson Estates CDP	1 866	16.1	—	6.9	—	1.3	—	99.0	99.5	—
Pinal County	52 732	37.8	3.0	22.7	7.4	1.2	2.0	89.2	50.8	1.9
Casa Grande division	10 197	36.2	1.8	14.4	10.0	1.4	.4	96.1	77.5	.6
Casa Grande city	7 404	34.4	2.1	15.0	12.0	1.9	.2	99.2	97.2	.1
Coolidge division	4 146	21.8	6.5	18.3	8.2	—	.7	88.1	70.0	.5
Coolidge city	2 806	16.7	6.5	18.9	7.6	—	—	98.3	96.9	—
Eloy division	3 938	32.6	2.4	16.5	6.6	3.4	1.7	94.2	76.3	.6
Arizona City CDP	1 102	50.5	—	5.4	2.5	7.9	—	100.0	90.8	—
Eloy city	2 305	22.9	3.5	21.4	7.4	—	2.0	98.1	86.2	.7
Florence division	3 316	45.6	9.1	31.5	6.2	5.9	2.1	84.2	64.9	2.8
Florence town	2 143	47.8	8.6	33.5	5.1	9.1	2.3	98.9	96.5	2.6
Gila River division	1 893	36.5	.4	29.2	10.7	—	16.2	97.7	46.9	13.5
Blackwater CDP	107	46.7	—	12.1	16.8	—	—	100.0	15.0	—
Sacaton CDP	416	27.4	—	20.2	15.6	—	9.9	100.0	88.0	7.7
Santan CDP	86	—	—	58.1	—	—	46.5	100.0	70.0	46.5
Maricopa-Stanfield division	2 137	40.7	.6	16.3	5.5	—	5.2	97.1	66.1	3.2
Ak-Chin Village CDP	71	50.7	—	8.5	2.8	—	.8	97.2	7.0	2.8
North Pinal division	21 901	44.9	2.1	29.9	6.0	.7	.9	89.2	30.1	1.1
Apache Junction city (pt.)	12 577	45.3	1.4	36.4	4.2	.6	.5	95.2	23.8	.6
Hayden town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kearny town	863	11.6	.9	5.1	24.1	1.5	.7	99.4	99.4	.7
Superior town	1 684	26.1	11.0	20.7	7.7	—	3.3	99.3	95.7	5.8
Papago division	212	54.7	10.4	37.3	13.7	—	47.6	85.4	11.8	24.5
Chuirchu CDP	85	83.5	—	14.1	28.2	—	16.5	100.0	29.4	16.5
San Manuel division	4 992	21.2	5.0	10.2	8.1	—	2.2	80.0	63.9	4.2
Dudleyville CDP	554	21.8	1.4	13.9	8.1	—	2.0	29.1	26.2	4.4
Mammoth town	673	15.9	4.0	12.6	7.7	—	2.5	96.0	99.4	2.5
Oracle CDP	1 178	20.9	12.4	10.4	10.1	—	1.3	93.9	39.0	.9
San Manuel CDP	1 676	9.8	.4	4.8	6.0	—	.4	99.6	99.5	7.5
Santa Cruz County	9 595	31.4	9.4	16.2	11.8	1.8	.8	83.5	67.3	1.0
Nogales division	8 330	32.9	8.1	16.1	12.5	1.9	.7	90.5	72.5	1.0
Nogales city	5 537	24.8	10.7	20.6	13.0	1.2	.9	98.0	88.3	1.5
Rio Rico East CDP	647	40.8	—	—	20.1	10.4	—	96.0	70.8	—
Patagonia division	1 265	21.4	18.0	16.8	7.7	1.3	1.4	37.6	32.6	1.2
Patagonia town	480	18.1	18.1	19.8	3.8	3.3	1.0	82.9	85.6	1.5
Yavapai County	54 805	43.2	7.2	14.1	6.5	3.0	.9	79.0	34.3	1.1
Ashfork division	839	24.3	31.1	29.3	6.4	—	9.2	79.4	6.8	6.9
Congress division	3 684	34.6	8.3	25.7	4.6	—	2.7	68.2	2.4	2.5
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	1 078	28.7	.9	28.3	2.8	—	—	72.3	1.0	—
Humboldt division	1 805	41.7	7.6	15.8	5.5	—	1.3	60.1	1.6	—
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	275	69.1	—	18.5	9.8	—	5.5	—	1.8	—
Mingus Mountain division	7 673	44.8	13.5	16.4	6.8	.4	1.2	84.8	22.7	2.0
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkdale town	979	36.8	38.4	11.8	7.9	.7	.6	95.2	58.7	2.1
Cottonwood city	2 768	37.0	8.0	23.3	5.4	.9	.6	95.4	21.2	.5
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP	3 200	59.9	1.2	8.7	7.2	—	.3	78.8	7.3	.6
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	36	13.9	—	16.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—
Jerome town	365	7.9	85.8	32.1	8.2	—	3.8	98.4	86.8	17.8
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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					
Yavapai County—Con.										
Prescott division	29 981	43.9	6.6	12.6	7.1	3.5	.5	82.8	50.1	.7
Bagdad CDP	714	28.2	—	—	16.2	33.5	—	97.3	97.1	7.1
Chino Valley town	2 156	49.9	5.2	12.0	5.7	—	—	33.1	6.9	—
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	1 626	52.6	2.8	8.1	6.5	5.7	.6	73.6	10.1	1.0
Prescott city	13 339	35.5	11.5	15.6	7.0	5.5	.5	97.7	89.6	.8
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	3 913	73.2	—	7.2	2.0	—	—	100.0	9.0	.6
Verde division	10 823	44.4	1.7	11.0	5.5	5.3	.5	71.0	17.1	.6
Big Park CDP	1 938	74.9	—	9.2	1.9	18.0	—	98.8	42.0	—
Camp Verde town (pt.)	2 839	34.8	3.6	11.4	6.6	.5	1.2	48.0	8.0	1.4
Cornville CDP	913	29.9	1.2	19.9	9.1	—	—	23.3	8.3	—
Lake Montezuma CDP	1 109	39.8	.5	11.2	2.6	2.3	.6	64.3	3.0	—
Sedona city (pt.)	3 026	38.3	.4	9.0	6.9	6.0	.3	99.1	12.9	.5
Yuma County	46 541	37.1	3.4	28.2	7.0	3.6	1.3	90.2	61.7	.8
Somerton division	4 254	35.3	4.0	26.8	8.1	—	4.8	70.1	64.1	1.0
San Luis city	1 172	42.8	—	30.2	5.8	—	.9	94.4	93.4	—
Somerton city	1 352	17.8	8.0	25.2	4.4	—	5.0	99.3	98.7	2.8
Yuma city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellton division	2 441	17.6	2.4	26.9	5.2	—	6.1	56.3	17.0	4.0
Wellton town	514	28.6	3.9	25.3	3.5	—	1.8	95.3	4.7	2.3
Yuma division	39 846	38.4	3.4	28.4	7.0	4.2	.6	94.4	64.1	.6
Fortuna Foothills CDP	6 957	66.2	—	26.6	1.9	6.1	.1	98.6	8.9	—
Yuma city (pt.)	22 689	31.2	4.3	24.3	8.3	5.2	.6	99.5	96.2	.6

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 -----	1 659 430	37.8	3.2	21.1	11.7	6.3	1.9	94.5	81.3	1.9
COUNTY										
Apache County -----	26 731	36.3	5.4	45.6	5.8	—	39.7	59.4	39.2	37.1
Cochise County -----	40 238	28.3	13.1	15.1	11.3	1.1	.9	82.6	65.5	1.0
Coconino County -----	42 914	38.7	4.8	26.1	9.2	2.9	10.5	86.0	65.9	10.1
Gila County -----	22 961	30.4	10.6	16.0	8.3	.4	2.7	81.9	47.1	2.7
Graham County -----	9 112	24.4	12.3	15.8	11.9	.4	3.2	85.5	54.7	2.7
Greenlee County -----	3 582	12.0	10.0	9.7	4.7	.4	1.0	77.0	68.0	1.2
La Paz County -----	10 182	33.1	3.0	35.6	3.1	1.0	1.4	58.3	25.1	1.1
Maricopa County -----	952 041	39.9	1.8	20.0	13.6	8.5	.4	98.6	92.7	.4
Mohave County -----	50 822	45.5	1.6	14.6	5.7	2.6	.8	92.0	32.1	.8
Navajo County -----	38 967	36.4	5.2	24.9	9.1	.7	17.6	82.4	52.1	16.0
Pima County -----	298 207	32.3	3.9	23.1	11.1	5.0	.6	96.9	88.3	.7
Pinal County -----	52 732	37.8	3.0	22.7	7.4	1.2	2.0	89.2	50.8	1.9
Santa Cruz County -----	9 595	31.4	9.4	16.2	11.8	1.8	.8	83.5	67.3	1.0
Yavapai County -----	54 805	43.2	7.2	14.1	6.5	3.0	.9	79.0	34.3	1.1
Yuma County -----	46 541	37.1	3.4	28.2	7.0	3.6	1.3	90.2	61.7	.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Ajo CDP, Pima County -----	1 809	9.2	23.3	7.6	5.3	—	.5	100.0	59.4	7.1
Ak-Chin Village CDP, Pinal County -----	71	50.7	—	8.5	2.8	—	2.8	97.2	7.0	2.8
Apache Junction city -----	12 777	45.7	1.4	36.2	4.1	.6	.5	95.3	23.6	.6
Maricopa County -----	200	69.0	—	18.5	—	—	—	100.0	11.5	—
Pinal County -----	12 577	45.3	1.4	36.4	4.2	.6	.5	95.2	23.8	.6
Arizona City CDP, Pinal County -----	1 102	50.5	—	5.4	2.5	7.9	—	100.0	90.6	—
Avondale city, Maricopa County -----	5 579	38.7	3.7	21.3	14.2	.7	.4	97.7	80.3	.3
Avra Valley CDP, Pima County -----	1 343	28.1	.4	10.3	8.4	—	.7	93.2	2.6	.3
Bagdad CDP, Yavapai County -----	714	28.2	—	—	16.2	33.5	—	97.3	97.1	7.1
Benson city, Cochise County -----	1 872	21.2	11.0	21.6	7.7	—	—	94.7	94.0	.8
Big Park CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 938	74.9	—	9.2	1.9	18.0	—	98.8	42.0	—
Bisbee city, Cochise County -----	3 181	4.1	60.3	17.2	8.5	1.4	.8	99.8	90.2	.5
Black Canyon City CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 078	28.7	.9	28.3	2.8	—	—	72.3	1.0	—
Blackwater CDP, Pinal County -----	107	46.7	—	12.1	16.8	—	—	100.0	15.0	—
Bluewater CDP, La Paz County -----	458	34.3	.4	3.3	2.8	—	—	98.9	97.2	—
Buckeye town, Maricopa County -----	2 605	28.7	6.3	34.5	3.6	—	—	87.5	71.6	—
Bullhead City city, Mohave County -----	13 453	47.9	.4	15.9	2.3	2.2	.3	96.8	43.1	.2
Bylas CDP, Graham County -----	301	30.9	2.0	38.2	—	—	49.2	84.7	52.2	37.5
Cameron CDP, Coconino County -----	184	24.5	—	65.2	—	—	65.8	92.4	43.5	65.8
Camp Verde town, Yavapai County -----	2 839	34.8	3.6	11.4	6.6	.5	1.2	48.0	8.0	1.4
Canyon Day CDP, Gila County -----	258	45.3	17.8	32.9	5.4	—	38.8	76.4	61.6	32.9
Carefree town, Maricopa County -----	1 301	49.2	.4	10.1	14.7	21.4	—	95.8	45.9	—
Casa Grande city, Pinal County -----	7 404	34.4	2.1	15.0	12.0	1.9	.2	99.2	97.2	.1
Catalina CDP, Pima County -----	1 923	45.2	.2	10.2	9.9	.5	.3	86.0	21.0	.3
Cave Creek town, Maricopa County -----	1 363	35.4	2.9	12.5	20.7	2.4	1.0	85.8	10.3	1.2
Central Heights-Midland City CDP, Gila County -----	1 269	16.6	10.5	5.5	8.0	—	—	100.0	23.9	.6
Chandler city, Maricopa County -----	34 982	72.3	.7	12.8	14.5	6.7	.3	99.3	97.5	.1
Chinle CDP, Apache County -----	1 521	57.5	.4	31.5	3.4	—	22.6	80.5	73.7	19.2
Chino Valley town, Yavapai County -----	2 156	49.9	5.2	12.0	5.7	—	—	33.1	6.9	—
Chulchu CDP, Pinal County -----	85	—	—	14.1	28.2	—	16.5	100.0	29.4	16.5
Cibecue CDP, Navajo County -----	289	25.3	3.5	30.1	23.2	—	27.7	92.7	75.1	28.7
Clarkdale town, Yavapai County -----	979	36.8	38.4	11.8	7.9	.7	.6	95.2	58.7	2.1
Claypool CDP, Gila County -----	809	14.1	31.0	7.8	4.3	—	—	99.0	9.8	1.1
Clifton town, Greenlee County -----	1 224	4.2	19.4	8.2	3.5	—	1.6	100.0	98.7	1.1
Colorado City town, Mohave County -----	326	41.1	—	12.6	32.8	—	—	100.0	91.1	2.5
Coolidge city, Pinal County -----	2 806	16.7	6.5	18.9	7.6	—	—	98.3	96.9	—
Cornville CDP, Yavapai County -----	913	29.9	1.2	19.9	9.1	—	—	23.3	8.3	—
Cottonwood city, Yavapai County -----	2 768	37.0	8.0	23.3	5.4	.9	.6	95.4	21.2	.5
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP, Yavapai County -----	3 200	59.9	1.2	8.7	7.2	—	.3	78.8	7.3	.6
Dennehotso CDP, Apache County -----	194	50.0	—	49.0	3.6	—	62.4	83.5	24.7	51.0
Desert Hills CDP, Mohave County -----	1 039	—	—	7.9	1.3	—	.7	86.7	1.3	.7
Dewey-Humboldt CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 937	54.2	2.6	9.8	7.5	4.7	1.3	61.7	8.7	.9
Dolan Springs CDP, Mohave County -----	870	45.2	—	25.5	1.4	—	8.7	76.1	15.4	7.0
Douglas city, Cochise County -----	4 375	10.4	35.0	15.2	11.7	.6	1.0	99.6	97.5	.7
Dudleyville CDP, Pinal County -----	554	21.8	1.4	13.9	8.1	—	2.0	29.1	26.2	.4
Duncan town, Greenlee County -----	333	23.1	19.2	18.0	7.5	1.2	1.2	94.0	90.7	1.8
Eagar town, Apache County -----	1 504	49.9	2.8	7.1	14.1	—	—	98.8	75.7	—
East Fork CDP, Navajo County -----	240	37.5	—	26.7	6.7	—	40.0	78.3	12.1	37.5
Ehrenberg CDP, La Paz County -----	731	40.4	7.5	36.8	—	4.4	5.7	73.6	12.9	5.7
El Mirage town, Maricopa County -----	2 117	41.4	3.5	43.9	8.5	.4	1.9	89.5	89.4	4.4
Eloy city, Pinal County -----	2 305	22.9	3.5	22.4	7.4	2.0	2.9	98.1	86.2	.7
Flagstaff city, Coconino County -----	16 313	37.0	6.2	20.0	13.0	5.5	.3	99.6	98.2	.4
Florence town, Pinal County -----	2 143	47.8	8.6	33.5	5.1	9.1	2.3	98.9	96.5	2.6
Flowing Wells CDP, Pima County -----	6 657	26.9	.5	14.5	5.5	1.3	.1	96.6	90.4	.4
Fort Defiance CDP, Apache County -----	1 231	32.0	.9	20.2	9.6	—	12.0	92.9	86.4	7.5
Fortuna Foothills CDP, Yuma County -----	6 957	66.2	—	26.6	1.9	6.1	.1	98.6	8.9	—
Fountain Hills town, Maricopa County -----	5 061	74.0	.1	3.9	12.1	21.1	—	99.5	99.2	.2
Fredonia town, Coconino County -----	456	26.8	8.6	13.2	18.0	—	1.3	100.0	2.0	1.3
Ganado CDP, Apache County -----	441	27.4	18.8	53.7	5.2	—	36.7	76.6	44.0	45.1
Gila Bend town, Maricopa County -----	576	13.0	2.8	20.1	5.5	—	.3	80.4	85.8	1.3
Gilbert town, Maricopa County -----	10 655	83.3	.4	9.6	27.2	4.4	.1	99.8	93.1	.4
Glendale city, Maricopa County -----	61 218	46.1	.9	21.1	17.6	6.8	.3	99.8	96.8	.3
Globe city, Gila County -----	2 613	6.4	34.5	13.4	9.1	—	.5	99.7	91.4	.3
Golden Valley CDP, Mohave County -----	1 245	70.5	—	9.1	4.7	—	.5	90.6	—	.5
Goodyear city, Maricopa County -----	1 607	22.1	2.7	12.7	11.8	4.9	.4	79.4	79.7	—
Grand Canyon Village CDP, Coconino County -----	749	34.6	19.8	63.0	—	—	2.4	89.2	93.2	7.1
Greasewood CDP, Navajo County -----	76	7.9	—	22.4	19.7	—	7.9	100.0	77.6	7.9
Green Valley CDP, Pima County -----	10 047	33.0	.7	12.0	1.1	14.6	—	98.9	95.6	.2
Guadalupe town, Maricopa County -----	1 171	31.0	8.1	30.7	13.7	7.6	14.7	99.3	93.1	11.4
Hayden town -----	364	1.4	32.1	11.8	10.2	—	2.5	100.0	98.6	1.1
Gila County -----	364	1.4	32.1	11.8	10.2	—	2.5	100.0	98.6	1.1
Pinal County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heber-Overgaard CDP, Navajo County -----	2 491	49.7	.6	14.6	8.4	—	.4	96.3	4.2	1.9
Holbrook city, Navajo County -----	1 814	14.7	6.0	13.1	10.9	1.5	1.1	99.2	92.2	1.0
Hotevilla CDP, Navajo County -----	319	17.9	22.9	59.6	1.3	—	63.6	90.0	23.5	55.2
Huachuca City town, Cochise County -----	837	17.3	1.2	22.5	5.6	—	—	95.6	94.7	.5

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.										
Jerome town, Yavapai County	365	7.9	85.8	32.1	8.2	—	3.8	98.4	86.8	17.8
Kachina Village CDP, Coconino County	1 103	58.6	—	8.0	6.4	—	—	99.2	92.2	—
Kaibito CDP, Coconino County	189	29.1	—	41.3	—	—	45.0	69.3	47.6	40.7
Kayenta CDP, Navajo County	1 294	44.7	2.8	37.8	1.5	—	—	94.8	88.7	8.7
Keams Canyon CDP, Navajo County	162	—	26.5	18.5	—	—	48.8	61.7	55.6	44.4
Kearny town, Pinal County	863	11.6	.9	5.1	24.1	1.5	.7	99.4	99.4	.7
Kingman city, Mohave County	5 473	37.5	8.6	19.3	12.3	.1	.3	99.1	81.1	.6
Komatke CDP, Maricopa County	251	38.6	—	19.9	17.5	—	15.5	94.4	83.3	9.6
Kykotsmvi Village CDP, Navajo County	270	32.6	25.9	35.9	8.5	—	33.7	88.1	61.1	15.6
Lake Havasu City city, Mohave County	12 845	45.2	.6	11.5	7.4	8.0	.2	99.0	32.8	.2
Lake Montezuma CDP, Yavapai County	1 109	39.8	.5	11.2	2.6	2.3	.6	64.3	3.0	—
Leupp CDP, Coconino County	249	42.6	—	23.3	10.8	7.2	19.3	74.7	75.9	24.9
Litchfield Park city, Maricopa County	1 433	18.0	—	.4	29.4	12.6	—	100.0	100.0	.3
Lukachukai CDP, Apache County	69	17.4	—	47.8	—	—	63.8	33.3	39.1	40.6
Luke AFB CDP, Maricopa County	1 192	19.6	2.0	25.3	6.5	—	1.1	99.6	99.0	1.1
McNary CDP, Maricopa County	84	—	10.7	17.9	—	—	14.3	100.0	94.0	—
Apache County	62	—	14.5	14.5	—	—	19.4	100.0	91.9	—
Navajo County	22	—	—	27.3	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Mammoth town, Pinal County	673	15.9	4.0	12.6	7.7	—	2.5	96.0	99.4	2.5
Many Farms CDP, Apache County	559	24.3	—	63.1	—	—	10.4	93.0	88.4	10.4
Marana town, Pima County	850	38.0	4.5	10.8	10.9	—	1.6	86.7	37.1	.6
Mesa city, Maricopa County	140 468	50.5	1.1	25.6	12.4	6.9	.1	99.2	95.3	.2
Miami town, Gila County	932	8.2	42.1	13.4	11.5	1.5	.8	99.8	97.3	1.6
Moenkopi CDP, Coconino County	247	44.9	9.7	32.4	4.0	—	35.2	59.5	67.2	19.4
Mohave Valley CDP, Mohave County	4 364	55.3	.5	8.2	5.9	—	.4	74.1	5.5	.4
Morenci CDP, Greenlee County	784	.6	3.4	9.3	1.8	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
New Kingman-Butler CDP, Mohave County	5 148	38.3	.8	11.3	3.5	—	.2	99.1	8.8	.4
Nogales city, Santa Cruz County	5 537	24.8	10.7	20.6	13.0	1.2	.9	98.0	88.3	1.5
Oracle CDP, Pinal County	1 178	20.9	12.4	10.4	10.1	—	1.3	93.9	39.0	.9
Oro Valley town, Pima County	3 576	71.1	.5	9.4	11.4	10.6	.1	97.3	82.5	.1
Page city, Coconino County	2 307	43.7	—	8.9	11.6	—	.8	100.0	97.4	—
Paradise Valley town, Maricopa County	4 750	19.3	1.6	1.6	64.6	1.1	—	99.7	42.7	.1
Parker town, La Paz County	1 132	19.3	4.9	21.5	7.8	—	1.5	97.8	97.0	1.0
Parker Strip CDP, La Paz County	2 526	28.8	2.8	23.3	7.9	2.1	.9	70.0	11.6	.2
Patagonia town, Santa Cruz County	480	18.1	18.1	19.8	3.8	3.3	1.0	82.9	85.6	1.5
Payson town, Gila County	4 792	47.9	1.1	11.9	9.1	1.4	.4	86.5	87.5	.5
Peach Springs CDP, Mohave County	280	43.9	1.8	21.1	21.4	—	6.4	93.6	94.3	6.8
Peoria city, Maricopa County	21 944	75.6	.7	11.5	12.9	10.2	.1	99.5	96.3	.6
Peridot CDP, Maricopa County	265	49.4	6.0	30.2	15.8	—	30.9	88.3	52.1	24.5
Gila County	96	47.9	—	29.2	12.5	—	39.6	85.4	66.7	33.3
Graham County	169	50.3	9.5	30.8	17.8	—	26.0	89.9	43.8	19.5
Phoenix city, Maricopa County	422 036	31.3	2.9	22.0	13.2	6.5	.4	99.8	97.2	.5
Picture Rocks CDP, Pima County	1 597	46.5	.9	8.5	7.3	—	.6	92.9	.3	.5
Pima town, Graham County	637	16.5	12.7	5.3	10.0	—	.3	99.5	75.0	—
Pinetop-Lakeside town, Navajo County	2 307	28.7	2.0	10.2	9.3	1.4	.3	92.8	70.4	2.5
Pinon CDP, Navajo County	195	63.6	2.6	27.7	3.6	—	22.6	78.5	75.4	24.6
Pirtleville CDP, Cochise County	404	22.3	22.3	5.9	13.4	—	2.7	95.3	81.7	—
Pisinemo CDP, Pima County	95	51.6	—	44.2	—	—	28.4	91.6	29.5	18.9
Polacca CDP, Navajo County	326	31.6	22.1	33.4	12.6	—	26.4	85.6	62.0	16.3
Poston CDP, La Paz County	154	29.2	2.6	27.9	12.3	—	1.9	83.1	57.1	—
Prescott city, Yavapai County	13 339	35.5	11.5	15.6	7.0	5.5	.5	97.7	89.6	.8
Prescott Valley town, Yavapai County	3 913	73.2	—	7.2	2.0	—	—	100.0	9.0	.6
Quartzsite town, La Paz County	2 262	43.9	3.3	64.2	1.1	—	—	13.0	2.2	—
Queen Creek town, Maricopa County	707	57.9	2.8	6.4	17.7	—	—	88.3	24.0	—
Rio Rico East CDP, Santa Cruz County	647	40.8	—	—	20.1	10.4	—	96.0	70.8	—
Rough Rock CDP, Apache County	112	50.0	—	72.3	—	—	50.0	62.5	27.7	37.5
Sacaton CDP, Pinal County	416	27.4	—	20.2	15.6	—	9.9	100.0	88.0	7.7
Safford city, Graham County	2 857	13.6	18.4	18.9	11.2	—	—	99.6	93.8	.1
St. David CDP, Cochise County	613	35.2	3.6	18.6	12.7	—	1.1	61.7	2.0	2.3
St. Johns city, Apache County	1 237	30.6	8.3	13.6	20.5	—	3.5	96.7	94.0	4.4
St. Michaels CDP, Apache County	405	53.8	—	31.6	1.7	—	26.2	78.0	53.1	24.7
San Carlos CDP, Gila County	874	36.6	10.4	34.9	6.5	—	21.1	93.7	73.7	17.5
San Luis city, Yuma County	1 172	42.8	—	30.2	5.8	—	.9	94.4	93.4	—
San Manuel CDP, Pinal County	1 676	9.8	.4	4.8	6.0	—	.4	99.6	99.5	7.5
Santan CDP, Pinal County	86	—	—	58.1	—	—	46.5	100.0	7.0	46.5
Santa Rosa CDP, Pima County	129	12.4	17.1	24.8	3.1	—	33.3	100.0	24.8	37.2
Sawmill CDP, Apache County	240	9.2	11.7	72.1	5.0	—	57.9	40.4	30.0	54.2
Scottsdale city, Maricopa County	69 028	41.6	.4	13.9	18.0	20.6	.1	99.7	94.5	.2
Second Mesa CDP, Navajo County	256	31.3	27.0	48.8	5.5	—	52.3	93.4	48.4	7.0
Sedona city, Coconino County	4 642	33.8	.7	12.8	6.1	5.3	.3	99.2	12.7	.3
Coconino County	1 616	25.4	1.2	19.9	4.5	3.9	.3	99.6	12.2	—
Yavapai County	3 026	38.3	.4	9.0	6.9	6.0	.3	99.1	12.9	.5
Sells CDP, Pima County	722	47.2	8.0	25.8	7.1	—	5.0	90.9	92.5	9.1
Shongopovi CDP, Navajo County	188	6.9	20.7	85.6	—	—	50.0	95.2	50.0	4.8
Shonto CDP, Navajo County	266	20.3	2.3	46.6	3.4	—	7.9	91.7	84.2	3.8
Show Low city, Navajo County	3 116	43.5	.5	8.9	8.1	6.2	.3	96.7	93.1	—
Sierra Vista city, Cochise County	12 927	41.0	1.4	14.2	14.2	2.1	.1	99.2	92.6	.6
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP, Cochise County	3 814	39.8	1.1	6.9	15.9	—	.4	72.9	21.1	1.0
Snowflake town, Navajo County	1 158	30.7	9.1	8.3	25.6	—	.5	85.6	74.1	1.3
Somerton city, Yuma County	1 352	17.8	8.0	25.2	4.4	—	5.0	99.3	98.7	2.8
South Tucson city, Pima County	1 861	6.2	14.7	45.2	4.8	—	6.3	100.0	97.2	6.4
Springerville town, Apache County	840	33.8	5.7	18.1	7.7	—	—	93.3	65.6	1.0
Sun City CDP, Maricopa County	27 353	6.7	.4	7.3	.6	33.6	—	99.4	99.2	.3
Sun City West CDP, Maricopa County	10 367	70.4	.2	4.0	1.2	19.4	.3	99.7	99.5	.1
Sun Lakes CDP, Maricopa County	4 356	68.2	—	1.6	—	1.4	.2	98.3	98.9	—
Supai CDP, Coconino County	144	24.3	.7	62.5	.7	—	25.0	56.9	73.6	18.8
Superior town, Pinal County	1 684	26.1	11.0	20.7	7.7	—	3.3	99.3	95.7	5.8
Surprise town, Maricopa County	5 256	70.0	1.8	41.7	6.2	5.3	.7	96.0	71.1	.3
Swift Trail Junction CDP, Graham County	360	32.8	3.1	16.1	3.1	—	3.9	67.8	1.4	—
Taylor town, Navajo County	801	33.2	4.0	7.2	18.2	.7	.5	88.8	65.3	.6
Teec Nos Pos CDP, Apache County	148	62.8	6.8	45.9	6.1	—	75.7	80.4	18.2	80.4
Tempe city, Maricopa County	61 452	35.4	.4	22.1	17.2	10.5	.2	99.9	98.7	.4
Thatcher town, Graham County	1 263	19.2	13.2	11.8	13.8	1.7	—	100.0	79.5	—

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TIPSII [UPF] GPH504 CENSUS90 72583600 05/08/92 11:34 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90S*PH5TIPSDA04. 04/04/92 02:58:18 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 45 TSF:CENSUS90*92. 04/04/92 02:58:48 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 04/04/92 02:58:48 META:CENSUS90S*PH5TABLES04. 04/04/92 03:01:57

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.										
Three Points CDP, Pima County.....	811	57.1	—	13.2	3.3	—	.7	86.8	—	.9
Tolleson city, Maricopa County.....	1 359	23.7	8.5	21.4	9.7	—	1.0	100.0	99.3	—
Tombstone city, Cochise County.....	708	19.4	28.7	27.1	5.6	1.1	1.1	99.9	78.2	1.7
Tsaile CDP, Apache County.....	309	49.2	—	24.9	10.4	—	20.4	75.4	73.8	20.4
Tuba City CDP, Coconino County.....	2 226	32.3	1.9	35.8	3.0	1.7	17.5	91.4	85.9	14.7
Tucson city, Pima County.....	183 338	25.4	5.3	29.0	8.6	5.1	.4	98.8	98.2	.5
Tucson Estates CDP, Pima County.....	1 866	16.1	—	6.9	—	1.3	—	99.0	99.5	—
Valencia West CDP, Pima County.....	1 066	23.0	.8	9.5	7.4	—	1.2	95.5	33.2	.6
Wellton town, Yuma County.....	514	28.6	3.9	25.3	3.5	—	1.8	95.3	4.7	2.3
Whetstone CDP, Cochise County.....	593	26.5	—	7.4	12.5	—	.7	58.9	1.7	.7
Whiteriver CDP, Navajo County.....	1 052	35.6	5.5	37.4	8.7	—	9.3	95.0	89.5	9.6
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County.....	2 595	32.0	5.2	29.4	4.4	—	.5	87.9	75.0	.3
Willcox city, Cochise County.....	1 371	11.9	19.9	17.0	9.6	—	—	94.5	96.1	1.6
Williams city, Coconino County.....	1 109	24.9	26.4	18.1	13.7	1.0	—	98.6	95.6	—
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County.....	431	44.8	—	4.4	4.4	—	—	99.5	1.2	—
Window Rock CDP, Apache County.....	953	41.0	7.7	23.0	5.1	—	6.8	94.1	95.1	6.0
Winkelman town, Gila County.....	303	12.5	14.5	14.9	5.9	—	—	100.0	99.3	1.7
Winslow city, Navajo County.....	3 108	15.0	24.8	12.0	9.3	—	.1	99.9	97.4	.1
Youngtown town, Maricopa County.....	1 669	16.8	.8	14.7	.4	7.1	.2	99.3	99.0	.5
Yuma city, Yuma County.....	22 689	31.2	4.3	24.3	8.3	5.2	.6	99.5	96.2	.6

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- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State	1 368 843	39.5	4.4	51.4	.2	4.4	7.8	38.9	53.3	8.5
Apache County	15 981	13.9	15.3	8.7	2.0	60.1	23.3	39.2	37.6	59.7
Chinle division	4 348	13.7	8.3	12.1	1.7	64.2	33.3	41.4	25.3	78.2
Chinle CDP	1 143	40.9	3.0	27.0	.7	28.3	25.8	43.0	31.1	62.9
Lukachukai CDP	30	—	33.3	—	—	66.7	43.3	23.3	33.3	76.7
Many Farms CDP	298	29.2	26.5	3.0	—	41.3	7.0	61.4	31.5	45.0
Rough Rock CDP	44	—	—	—	—	100.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0
Tsali CDP	219	3.2	34.7	36.5	—	25.6	23.7	43.8	32.4	58.9
Dennehotso division	407	5.9	2.7	2.0	1.2	88.2	42.3	39.8	17.9	95.8
Dennehotso CDP	158	15.2	7.0	5.1	—	72.8	34.8	48.1	17.1	89.2
Eagar-Springerville division	2 384	.4	28.5	6.8	.9	63.4	6.0	24.4	69.5	10.5
Eagar town	1 156	.8	24.8	6.1	.7	67.6	1.3	26.5	72.2	9.6
Springerville town	647	—	32.6	13.6	2.2	51.6	6.5	30.3	63.2	16.2
Fort Apache division	62	—	21.0	—	—	79.0	14.5	58.1	27.4	51.6
McNary CDP (pt.)	62	—	21.0	—	—	79.0	14.5	58.1	27.4	51.6
Fort Defiance division	5 777	25.6	10.3	8.8	2.1	53.1	26.6	42.2	31.2	70.1
Fort Defiance CDP	1 064	65.1	9.0	7.9	—	18.0	6.3	44.6	49.1	44.3
Ganado CDP	252	23.8	6.0	13.9	—	56.3	21.4	30.2	48.4	56.3
St. Michaels CDP	286	10.5	35.7	11.5	—	42.3	16.8	29.0	54.2	54.2
Sawmill CDP	164	4.3	3.7	14.6	—	77.4	28.0	50.6	21.3	84.8
Window Rock CDP	839	61.9	3.3	3.0	—	16.8	18.8	45.8	35.4	47.9
Puerco division	320	7.5	50.0	8.8	—	38.8	17.2	42.5	40.3	47.5
St. Johns division	1 476	1.6	30.8	3.9	2.8	55.9	4.9	27.7	67.3	13.3
St. Johns city	940	2.6	25.7	12.6	3.6	55.5	4.4	29.4	66.3	13.1
Sweetwater division	1 207	5.8	14.5	3.3	3.9	72.5	23.5	57.3	19.1	88.2
Teec Nos Pos CDP	114	14.9	8.8	—	—	23.7	—	100.0	—	91.2
Cochise County	34 546	65.3	10.6	18.4	.3	5.4	7.4	35.6	57.0	10.7
Benson division	3 104	60.7	18.1	11.1	—	10.1	6.9	36.7	56.4	16.9
Benson city	1 591	73.5	10.4	12.9	—	3.1	9.1	44.8	46.1	18.4
St. David CDP	486	71.8	10.5	6.6	—	11.1	9.3	31.3	59.5	7.4
Bisbee division	6 467	55.5	19.1	15.4	.4	9.5	7.1	32.9	60.0	9.3
Bisbee city	2 664	88.6	.3	6.7	.3	4.1	11.6	37.6	50.8	10.3
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	136	95.6	4.4	—	—	—	—	39.0	61.0	—
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	2 624	20.5	37.9	27.6	.7	13.3	2.6	28.7	68.7	6.4
Bowie division	726	39.3	31.8	10.2	3.6	15.2	31.8	37.6	53.4	24.4
Douglas division	5 390	81.6	2.8	14.6	—	1.0	13.9	37.1	49.0	13.6
Douglas city	4 069	85.5	.4	13.8	—	.2	14.5	40.8	44.6	13.4
Pirtleville CDP	324	93.5	—	6.5	—	—	14.8	21.3	63.9	17.6
Elfrida division	1 053	36.6	44.9	6.4	—	12.2	4.1	31.6	64.3	22.9
Sierra Vista division	14 949	69.7	3.0	25.0	.2	2.1	5.4	37.5	57.2	6.9
Huachuca City town	680	88.7	1.9	8.2	—	1.2	5.3	50.7	44.0	16.8
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	11 536	69.8	.4	28.5	.2	1.1	4.9	37.5	57.7	4.7
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	831	84.0	1.9	11.2	—	2.9	—	25.9	74.1	9.0
Tombstone city	572	77.6	6.1	15.0	—	1.2	14.5	49.1	36.4	15.2
Whetstone CDP	481	28.1	36.2	20.4	1.7	13.7	2.9	25.6	71.5	9.6
Willcox division	2 857	55.9	20.4	11.5	.8	11.4	7.9	29.2	62.9	12.7
Willcox city	1 120	81.5	4.5	8.3	1.3	4.4	11.5	31.6	56.9	16.8
Coconino County	29 918	48.8	10.3	13.4	1.0	26.5	8.5	33.5	58.0	20.9
Coconino division	19 820	63.4	6.9	12.3	.2	17.2	5.3	31.7	62.9	7.2
Flagstaff city	14 417	77.5	1.2	12.3	.2	8.8	6.5	32.9	60.7	7.5
Kachina Village CDP	629	—	32.0	1.7	—	66.3	1.0	24.0	75.0	.5
Sedona city (pt.)	1 256	64.2	6.6	24.4	—	4.9	5.1	42.5	52.4	2.9
Havasupai division	109	—	—	45.9	—	54.1	67.0	31.2	1.8	82.6
Supai CDP	109	—	—	45.9	—	54.1	67.0	31.2	1.8	82.6
Hopi division	43	—	14.0	—	—	86.0	41.9	58.1	—	100.0
Hualapai division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaibab division	637	9.9	18.7	16.6	8.6	46.2	3.3	27.6	69.1	14.1
Fredonia town	379	—	14.5	12.7	12.4	60.4	3.7	24.3	72.0	9.8
Tuba City division	6 986	16.8	14.4	16.9	1.9	50.0	17.1	38.2	44.6	56.1
Cameron CDP	125	8.8	—	28.8	—	62.4	25.6	40.8	33.6	90.4
Kaibito CDP	142	4.2	9.9	4.2	4.9	76.8	19.0	33.1	47.9	76.1
Leupp CDP	221	43.9	6.3	5.0	—	44.8	14.0	52.5	33.5	80.1
Moenkopi CDP	216	6.0	5.1	12.0	—	76.9	21.8	53.7	24.5	59.7
Page city	2 041	28.3	2.6	36.1	—	33.0	3.8	27.5	68.7	10.4
Tuba City CDP	1 761	22.7	34.7	14.2	4.1	24.2	14.1	42.0	44.0	51.4
Williams division	2 323	33.9	25.2	10.8	3.0	27.2	7.5	36.0	56.4	28.9
Grand Canyon Village CDP	535	6.7	48.0	20.7	12.9	11.6	6.0	39.6	54.4	20.4
Williams city	938	77.1	2.1	2.5	—	18.3	9.3	40.0	50.7	17.4
Gila County	15 438	47.3	13.9	14.0	.4	24.3	8.8	34.4	56.9	14.9
Globe division	5 020	77.2	4.2	10.5	—	8.2	6.0	30.1	63.8	8.5
Central Heights-Midland City CDP	1 153	83.3	3.1	2.3	—	11.3	1.7	28.6	69.6	5.0
Globe city	2 351	79.3	2.5	11.5	—	6.7	8.8	32.3	58.9	9.0
Miami division	1 853	74.4	10.1	8.5	.1	6.9	7.0	35.0	58.0	8.9
Claypool CDP	685	90.1	2.3	2.5	—	5.1	4.8	33.7	61.5	7.0
Miami town	779	86.8	—	10.3	—	3.0	11.2	40.1	48.8	9.9
Reservation division	1 243	37.6	16.8	12.1	—	33.5	34.9	38.9	28.2	74.3
Canyon Day CDP	203	61	31.1	—	—	47.8	43.3	17.7	39.9	67.5
Peridot CDP (pt.)	754	51.1	9.4	17.9	—	47.5	52.5	41.0	6.6	91.8
San Carlos CDP	6 719	16.8	22.2	18.9	.7	41.3	6.3	36.8	56.9	9.9
Tonto division	3 675	26.1	13.9	25.0	.6	34.4	8.8	35.5	55.6	6.4
Payson town	603	74.0	9.6	9.6	2.5	4.3	10.0	35.8	54.2	20.6
Winkelman division	290	80.7	—	13.4	.7	5.2	12.1	39.3	48.6	14.1
Hayden town (pt.)	235	90.2	.9	8.1	—	.9	10.6	38.7	50.6	27.2
Winkelman town	235	90.2	.9	8.1	—	.9	10.6	38.7	50.6	27.2
Graham County	7 930	67.4	8.5	13.5	.1	10.5	8.8	33.4	57.9	20.1
Bonita-Klondyke division	307	65.5	14.7	3.9	—	16.0	8.5	33.6	58.0	10.1
Swift Trail Junction CDP (pt.)	94	71.3	5.3	—	—	23.4	13.8	30.9	55.3	13.8
Pima division	951	67.2	4.6	10.8	—	17.4	3.6	33.1	63.3	22.5
Pima town	567	76.5	1.6	8.1	—	13.8	4.8	31.0	64.2	15.5
Safford division	5 894	73.6	5.4	12.0	.2	8.8	7.4	32.6	60.0	11.4
Safford city	2 602	78.3	.6	15.7	—	5.3	8.9	39.6	51.5	11.1
Swift Trail Junction CDP (pt.)	222	52.7	12.2	21.2	4.1	9.9	—	42.3	57.7	30.6
Thatcher town	1 145	85.2	1.8	8.1	—	4.8	7.4	28.8	63.8	10.4
San Carlos division	778	21.7	33.8	31.6	—	12.9	25.3	39.7	35.0	87.4
Bylas CDP	258	46.5	15.9	18.6	—	19.0	41.5	38.4	20.2	92.2
Peridot CDP (pt.)	130	22.3	30.8	25.4	—	21.5	23.1	25.4	51.5	76.9

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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	
Greenlee County	2 809	71.2	11.2	6.7	—	10.8	8.8	32.4	58.8	11.4
Clifton division	1 920	77.4	10.3	4.2	—	8.1	10.3	29.8	59.9	7.0
Clifton town	981	94.1	.8	—	—	5.1	9.5	31.2	59.3	6.1
Morenci CDP	595	81.5	—	8.2	—	10.3	11.1	33.3	55.6	11.6
Duncan division	889	57.7	13.4	12.0	.1	16.8	5.6	37.8	56.6	20.7
Duncan town	272	71.3	9.2	13.6	.4	5.5	11.0	45.2	43.8	23.9
La Paz County	5 348	23.4	40.7	31.7	.2	4.0	8.1	41.1	50.8	24.5
Parker division	5 348	23.4	40.7	31.7	.2	4.0	8.1	41.1	50.8	24.5
Bluewater CDP	209	43.5	24.4	32.1	—	—	2.9	38.3	58.9	3.8
Ehrenberg CDP	456	61.6	23.0	11.8	—	—	16.2	35.5	48.2	37.3
Parker town	949	34.2	5.1	57.3	.2	—	8.9	35.6	55.5	18.1
Parker Strip CDP	750	4.1	54.5	37.1	1.3	—	2.9	44.9	52.8	17.6
Poston CDP	116	20.7	26.7	48.3	—	—	7.8	56.0	36.2	37.1
Quartzsite town	941	3.1	80.6	13.5	—	—	5.8	41.6	52.6	14.8
Mariopca County	807 560	31.3	1.4	66.3	.1	.9	7.1	39.3	53.6	5.6
Buckeye division	4 000	32.6	16.3	46.8	.7	3.6	5.8	34.2	60.0	16.3
Buckeye town (pt.)	1 701	51.2	4.2	42.6	—	2.0	8.2	37.0	54.8	21.0
Surprise town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandler division	33 134	16.9	1.8	80.6	—	.6	3.9	33.7	62.4	5.2
Chandler city (pt.)	23 405	18.2	.6	80.6	—	.5	4.6	32.7	62.7	5.8
Gilbert town (pt.)	445	2.2	—	96.6	—	—	1.1	2.0	18.9	79.1
Mesa city (pt.)	648	79.3	—	20.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen Creek town	641	11.9	16.5	69.9	—	1.7	2.7	25.3	72.1	13.7
Sun Lakes CDP	3 518	11.7	—	88.3	—	—	2.4	60.7	36.9	.5
Tempe city (pt.)	1 840	1.4	—	98.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Valley division	13 045	8.1	4.1	83.4	.3	4.1	1.5	24.3	74.3	1.5
Carefree town (pt.)	1 728	48.8	.4	49.6	.7	.5	2.2	31.7	66.1	1.4
Cave Creek town	1 186	22.2	6.8	66.6	.5	3.9	.8	30.5	68.6	4.9
Glendale city (pt.)	3 638	4.4	.9	93.6	—	1.0	1.8	15.6	82.7	.2
Peoria city (pt.)	2 438	1.9	.3	96.7	—	—	2.4	44.2	53.4	4.9
Phoenix city (pt.)	1 785	3.1	.4	95.8	—	—	—	15.6	84.4	—
Scottsdale city (pt.)	253	3.2	—	85.4	—	11.5	—	20.9	79.1	—
Gila Bend division	1 579	32.4	14.8	47.6	.3	4.9	10.5	41.5	47.9	28.3
Avondale city (pt.)	6	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Buckeye town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila Bend town	600	55.3	5.7	37.7	—	1.3	15.8	46.7	37.5	24.5
Goodyear city (pt.)	87	—	16.1	83.9	—	—	—	25.3	74.7	13.8
Phoenix division	739 179	32.8	1.1	65.3	.1	.7	7.4	39.4	53.2	5.5
Apache Junction city (pt.)	89	49.4	—	50.6	—	—	—	76.4	23.6	—
Avondale city (pt.)	4 911	46.3	4.1	47.8	.9	1.0	13.6	35.8	50.6	14.5
Buckeye town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandler city (pt.)	8 087	.8	.1	98.4	—	.7	1.7	26.3	72.0	1.3
El Mirage town	1 264	66.3	4.0	26.5	—	3.2	14.2	35.8	50.1	15.0
Fountain Hills town	3 972	1.2	—	98.3	—	.5	1.2	27.4	71.4	.7
Gilbert town (pt.)	8 936	9.0	.5	89.9	—	.6	2.0	26.4	71.6	1.8
Glendale city (pt.)	50 031	22.5	.8	76.2	.1	.5	7.3	38.3	54.4	6.4
Goodyear city (pt.)	1 298	52.3	3.2	42.9	.5	1.1	10.3	35.7	53.9	15.9
Guadalupe town	1 140	78.0	2.2	11.1	—	8.8	18.9	39.7	41.4	29.3
Litchfield Park city	1 277	63.7	.5	35.8	—	—	—	25.1	74.9	—
Luke AFB CDP	983	54.9	—	45.1	—	—	3.6	49.0	47.4	8.7
Mesa city (pt.)	107 215	19.6	1.3	78.4	.1	.5	5.6	39.9	54.5	4.2
Paradise Valley town	4 318	61.6	.6	37.5	—	.4	.3	13.2	86.6	—
Peoria city (pt.)	15 816	17.6	1.7	80.4	.1	.3	5.1	36.7	58.2	2.6
Phoenix city (pt.)	368 136	40.8	1.1	57.2	.1	.9	8.9	39.1	52.0	7.1
Scottsdale city (pt.)	57 304	28.7	.4	70.5	—	.3	4.8	38.1	57.2	1.2
Sun City CDP	23 115	37.0	.6	62.2	.1	.1	6.3	72.1	21.6	.5
Surprise town (pt.)	1 486	46.4	13.1	38.4	—	2.1	13.9	45.6	40.5	17.0
Tempe city (pt.)	53 700	27.1	1.0	71.3	—	.5	7.1	37.1	55.8	4.2
Tolleson city	1 216	52.8	—	45.6	—	1.6	14.1	25.4	60.4	17.3
Youngtown town	1 374	59.4	.7	39.6	—	.3	16.7	57.6	25.7	2.7
St. Johns division	735	12.4	23.0	38.2	—	26.4	36.1	45.4	18.5	65.9
Komatke CDP	251	30.3	14.3	45.8	—	9.6	36.3	46.6	17.1	72.5
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt River division	1 734	14.0	20.4	59.9	.4	5.3	15.7	56.2	28.1	32.8
Mesa city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonto division	648	18.1	5.2	69.9	1.1	5.7	2.5	26.7	70.8	6.0
Carefree town (pt.)	120	50.8	5.0	42.5	—	1.7	—	12.5	87.5	—
Scottsdale city (pt.)	26	—	—	73.1	26.9	—	—	—	100.0	—
Wickenburg division	13 506	14.8	4.7	77.5	.2	2.8	3.5	59.2	37.3	5.4
Peoria city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun City West CDP	8 726	4.5	.2	95.0	.1	.2	2.0	70.5	27.5	.1
Surprise town (pt.)	768	2.3	13.2	76.0	—	8.5	3.3	44.3	52.5	10.7
Wickenburg town	2 070	54.4	4.5	39.5	—	1.5	9.8	42.0	48.3	11.1
Mohave County	36 801	43.7	10.7	39.8	.5	5.3	4.8	35.6	59.7	12.2
Kingman North division	12 724	64.6	14.1	12.2	.3	8.8	5.8	37.0	57.2	16.2
Bullhead City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolan Springs CDP	527	—	53.5	16.3	2.3	27.9	5.7	39.5	54.8	24.5
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	876	2.5	59.8	22.3	—	15.4	5.6	23.2	71.2	13.8
Kingman city	4 922	81.9	2.4	12.2	—	3.6	5.7	40.6	53.7	13.0
New Kingman-Butler CDP	4 692	88.0	2.6	5.9	.2	3.2	4.3	40.2	55.5	14.0
Peach Springs CDP	208	7.2	15.9	7.7	—	69.2	41.3	40.4	18.3	76.9
Kingman South division	23 571	33.4	8.9	54.8	.5	2.5	4.1	34.8	61.0	9.8
Bullhead City city (pt.)	8 824	63.1	4.0	30.7	.6	1.6	5.0	38.4	56.6	15.0
Desert Hills CDP	764	63.6	12.4	19.5	—	4.5	2.6	37.3	60.1	12.6
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	139	—	63.3	21.6	7.9	7.2	—	43.9	56.1	7.9
Lake Havasu City city	9 919	14.1	1.0	83.4	.4	1.1	3.7	33.6	62.6	3.5
Mohave Valley CDP	2 525	11.1	29.1	53.4	.6	5.8	4.4	28.6	67.0	12.7
Willow Valley CDP	190	36.3	15.8	46.3	—	1.6	3.2	16.8	80.0	4.2
Mohave North division	506	1.4	11.1	34.8	2.2	50.6	8.7	35.6	55.7	20.0
Colorado City town	282	2.5	12.8	41.1	2.5	41.1	12.8	41.5	45.7	7.8
Navajo County	22 189	28.3	18.1	8.2	.5	44.8	15.3	34.6	50.2	36.5
Apache division	2 171	12.5	44.6	6.8	—	36.1	35.3	35.3	27.2	59.4
Cibecue CDP	264	1.9	11.4	—	—	86.7	45.1	34.8	20.1	81.4
East Fork CDP	183	3.3	28.4	7.7	—	60.7	43.2	21.3	35.5	83.1
McNary CDP (pt.)	22	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	27.3	72.7	54.5
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Show Low city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitewater CDP	929	15.3	57.6	10.9	—	16.3	40.9	40.2	18.9	63.3

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, kerosene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more				
Navajo County—Con.													
Hopi division	1 748	3.7	23.1	4.2	.6	68.4	24.3	41.9	33.8	50.0			
Hotevilla CDP	234	5.1	25.6	—	—	69.2	41.9	37.6	20.5	68.4			
Keams Canyon CDP	140	27.1	53.6	—	3.6	15.7	5.0	37.1	57.9	17.9			
Kykotsmovi Village CDP	204	—	39.2	5.9	—	54.9	4.4	43.1	52.5	27.9			
Polacca CDP	279	5.0	29.4	2.5	—	63.1	24.0	36.6	39.4	24.0			
Second Mesa CDP	185	—	15.7	25.9	3.2	55.1	20.0	61.1	18.9	49.2			
Shongopovi CDP	139	—	14.4	—	—	85.6	30.2	43.2	26.6	54.0			
Indian Wells division	1 394	9.4	4.6	5.2	.4	80.5	27.8	44.5	27.7	87.7			
Greasewood CDP	42	—	—	61.9	—	38.1	—	81.0	19.0	21.4			
Little Colorado division	5 228	72.4	5.0	8.3	.3	14.1	7.7	33.8	58.6	15.7			
Holbrook city	1 575	82.9	—	5.7	—	11.5	8.6	36.1	55.2	17.8			
Winslow city	2 707	77.6	1.8	9.5	—	11.2	7.9	35.8	56.3	12.9			
Pinon division	1 496	.4	5.7	10.9	.7	82.4	39.8	43.0	17.2	91.2			
Pinon CDP	150	—	6.7	50.7	—	42.7	26.7	64.7	8.7	51.3			
Snowflake division	7 777	22.1	23.4	7.9	.2	46.4	3.1	28.3	68.6	11.1			
Heber-Overgaard CDP	611	1.1	52.7	9.5	—	36.7	4.9	36.2	58.9	13.3			
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	928	3.0	36.2	12.0	.2	48.6	4.8	32.3	62.8	6.0			
Show Low city (pt.)	1 748	50.7	13.0	8.4	.5	27.4	2.7	32.0	65.3	11.5			
Snowflake town	947	46.3	4.9	6.3	—	42.6	5.8	28.7	65.5	15.7			
Taylor town	676	41.0	9.8	3.4	.1	45.7	2.1	24.4	73.5	12.3			
Western division	2 375	12.9	17.3	13.3	2.9	53.6	22.1	39.6	38.3	69.7			
Kayenta CDP	1 059	13.1	24.8	24.9	6.5	30.6	17.5	41.5	41.1	49.3			
Shonto town	166	70.5	—	2.4	—	27.1	11.4	36.1	52.4	59.0			
Pima County	261 792	60.6	3.5	33.9	.2	1.8	9.1	40.7	50.2	6.3			
Ajo division	1 464	69.8	6.1	22.5	.4	1.1	13.2	47.0	39.8	14.4			
Ajo CDP	1 233	79.6	2.8	15.9	.5	1.3	14.7	42.4	42.9	11.9			
Arivaca division	14 479	51.6	9.0	35.0	.1	4.3	5.6	45.5	48.9	6.6			
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	7 308	50.9	.6	47.8	.2	.5	4.1	62.3	33.6	1.2			
Three Points CDP (pt.)	598	2.7	65.1	22.4	—	9.9	3.5	25.9	70.6	17.1			
Valencia West CDP	973	62.5	11.9	21.7	—	3.9	2.0	30.9	67.1	7.2			
Marana division	5 469	43.1	33.7	15.2	.9	7.1	2.7	28.0	69.4	15.0			
Avra Valley CDP	1 158	64.6	15.1	11.2	.3	8.8	3.6	28.3	68.0	17.1			
Marana town (pt.)	455	78.0	8.6	9.5	—	4.0	7.9	31.2	60.9	22.9			
Picture Rocks CDP	1 438	5.7	63.0	20.2	1.3	9.8	1.9	30.3	67.7	17.0			
Three Points CDP (pt.)	100	5.0	87.0	—	—	8.0	—	9.0	91.0	34.0			
Papago division	1 941	10.9	13.9	34.3	.9	40.1	46.6	39.3	14.1	52.6			
Pisnemo CDP	95	8.4	10.5	52.6	—	28.4	50.5	38.9	10.5	55.8			
Santa Rosa CDP	125	—	20.8	36.8	—	42.4	42.4	38.4	19.2	74.4			
Sells CDP	598	21.9	11.0	43.0	—	24.1	42.1	39.5	18.4	32.8			
Tucson division	238 439	61.9	2.4	34.3	.1	1.3	9.1	40.7	50.2	5.7			
Catalina CDP	1 764	56.9	17.3	21.4	.5	3.9	6.2	29.0	64.8	6.9			
Flowing Wells CDP	5 800	87.4	2.5	9.0	—	1.0	7.9	46.8	45.3	5.7			
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	135	100.0	—	—	—	—	17.8	52.6	29.6	—			
Marana town (pt.)	273	54.6	15.8	26.7	—	2.9	2.9	23.4	73.6	9.2			
Oro Valley town	2 846	52.1	2.5	44.7	—	.7	1.7	34.1	64.2	1.9			
South Tucson city	1 637	80.2	.5	13.7	.4	5.1	35.1	41.8	23.1	25.6			
Tucson city	162 685	65.0	1.6	32.2	.1	1.0	11.6	44.5	43.9	6.9			
Tucson Estates CDP	1 499	89.8	—	9.5	.3	.4	3.0	67.5	29.5	2.0			
Pinal County	39 154	47.6	10.8	37.6	.4	3.6	8.4	38.8	52.8	18.3			
Casa Grande division	8 724	57.7	5.3	35.0	.2	1.8	7.0	40.1	52.9	12.6			
Casa Grande city	6 495	59.4	1.8	37.4	.1	1.4	8.7	39.6	51.7	10.9			
Coolidge division	3 391	68.9	4.3	25.5	.1	1.1	10.0	41.6	48.4	18.0			
Coolidge city	2 340	77.0	3.0	18.9	—	1.1	11.8	44.8	43.4	13.2			
Eloy division	3 313	64.7	5.0	28.0	.3	1.7	12.0	33.6	54.4	23.0			
Arizona City CDP	804	43.2	2.7	54.1	—	—	4.1	—	58.8	2.5			
Eloy city	2 053	79.9	2.9	15.6	—	1.6	16.3	33.4	50.4	28.3			
Florence division	2 243	41.4	16.0	38.0	—	4.6	7.3	39.5	53.1	20.9			
Florence town	1 308	54.4	5.6	37.8	—	—	9.5	42.7	47.8	10.0			
Gila River division	1 736	25.9	29.1	30.1	—	14.9	31.7	43.8	24.4	81.0			
Blackwater CDP	97	—	58.8	15.5	—	25.8	45.4	35.1	19.6	82.5			
Sacaton CDP	387	53.5	3.9	38.0	—	4.7	27.1	41.1	31.8	61.0			
Santan CDP	61	—	47.5	9.8	—	42.6	54.1	29.5	16.4	83.6			
Maricopa-Stanfield division	1 732	41.9	19.4	31.9	2.0	4.8	6.7	39.3	54.0	44.9			
Ak-Chin Village CDP	69	—	97.1	—	—	2.9	—	39.1	43.5	17.4			
North Pinal division	13 880	28.9	13.6	53.4	.7	3.3	6.5	39.8	53.7	10.0			
Apache Junction city (pt.)	7 653	23.8	14.3	59.9	.6	1.5	6.5	46.2	47.3	9.4			
Hayden town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Keamy town	798	80.2	.5	17.9	—	1.4	4.5	23.9	71.6	5.9			
Superior town	1 209	88.3	.9	4.1	.9	5.8	18.7	26.5	54.8	18.8			
Papago division	167	15.6	42.5	22.8	—	19.2	41.9	34.7	23.4	70.1			
Chiricu CDP	76	34.2	32.9	32.9	—	—	15.8	32.9	51.3	59.2			
San Manuel division	3 968	74.9	6.9	12.7	—	—	3.4	31.7	64.9	13.3			
Dudleyville CDP	452	67.5	9.3	12.2	—	11.1	6.4	31.2	62.4	19.7			
Mammoth town	582	85.1	2.2	12.0	—	—	7.9	33.5	58.6	19.2			
Oracle CDP	1 053	72.7	4.4	14.4	—	8.5	1.6	31.3	67.0	10.7			
San Manuel CDP	1 219	90.6	2.2	6.5	—	.7	1.4	29.0	69.6	8.5			
Santa Cruz County	8 808	53.1	18.2	20.4	.2	8.1	8.6	33.9	57.5	12.6			
Nogales division	7 838	56.2	17.8	21.2	.2	4.6	9.0	34.8	56.2	11.8			
Nogales city	5 279	68.5	11.5	17.3	.2	2.5	12.9	36.5	50.6	12.6			
Rio Rico East CDP	576	54.2	5.2	38.2	—	2.4	—	31.1	68.9	2.6			
Patagonia division	970	27.7	21.3	13.9	.6	36.4	5.2	26.7	68.1	18.8			
Patagonia town	387	65.1	5.4	10.1	.8	18.6	10.9	41.1	48.1	15.5			
Yavapai County	44 778	41.6	16.9	23.2	.5	17.8	5.1	35.6	59.3	8.8			
Ashfork division	556	61.5	8.3	3.4	—	26.8	12.6	34.2	53.2	34.7			
Congress division	2 483	13.6	35.1	27.1	1.4	22.9	4.1	39.3	56.6	20.3			
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	825	29.6	30.5	27.0	1.0	11.9	3.8	43.6	52.6	17.2			
Humboldt division	1 342	24.1	28.1	15.7	.3	31.8	4.0	28.8	67.2	16.2			
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	222	—	25.2	26.1	—	48.6	—	17.1	82.9	9.5			
Mingus Mountain division	6 656	46.1	10.1	25.2	.3	18.3	7.5	37.0	55.4	8.1			
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Clarkdale town	858	78.0	4.0	9.4	—	8.6	4.4	39.0	56.5	9.1			
Cottonwood city	2 512	64.1	4.3	23.4	—	8.2	14.7	41.4	43.9	10.1			
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP	2 825	21.8	14.7	35.1	.8	27.6	2.4	31.9	65.7	3.2			

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—								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	
Yavapai County—Con.										
Prescott division	24 927	51.2	13.5	19.7	.5	15.1	5.0	34.9	60.1	7.9
Bagdad CDP	630	67.5	30.2	—	—	2.4	—	17.0	83.0	7.0
Chino Valley town	1 871	41.4	25.8	14.7	—	18.1	3.4	32.8	63.8	9.5
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	1 298	42.0	16.2	25.3	—	16.6	3.5	31.3	65.2	6.1
Prescott city	11 439	75.3	3.0	15.8	.1	5.8	8.5	40.2	51.3	7.5
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	3 480	4.5	25.3	42.8	.4	27.1	2.7	32.2	65.1	6.4
Verde division	8 814	20.4	25.3	32.7	.5	21.1	3.6	36.4	60.0	5.8
Big Park CDP	1 477	.5	17.6	75.2	—	6.6	2.7	42.3	55.0	3.6
Camp Verde town (pt.)	2 325	.3	41.0	20.9	1.1	36.7	4.2	32.9	62.9	10.6
Cornville CDP	793	—	28.0	26.6	.8	44.6	5.0	24.0	71.0	8.7
Lake Montezuma CDP	831	—	34.4	28.6	—	36.9	.4	36.8	62.8	6.4
Sedona city (pt.)	2 550	69.8	4.5	20.0	.2	5.5	4.7	38.5	56.7	2.3
Yuma County	35 791	28.0	11.1	56.5	.3	4.1	6.1	39.0	54.8	12.7
Somerton division	3 847	12.0	17.7	53.6	—	16.7	8.8	27.4	63.7	23.0
San Luis city	1 067	1.0	25.6	48.9	—	24.5	3.6	27.5	69.0	27.6
Somerton city	1 246	31.1	9.1	53.1	—	6.7	15.1	35.2	49.8	25.0
Yuma city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellton division	1 803	5.4	19.4	69.5	.2	5.4	5.2	36.4	58.5	30.3
Wellton town	347	13.8	11.5	74.6	—	—	6.6	43.2	50.1	23.9
Yuma division	30 141	31.4	9.8	56.1	.3	2.4	5.8	40.7	53.5	10.3
Fortuna Foothills CDP	3 647	—	21.7	76.8	—	1.5	1.4	35.9	62.7	5.7
Yuma city (pt.)	19 282	38.7	3.0	56.0	.2	2.2	7.3	40.8	51.9	8.9

Table 14. 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 Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	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		
The State -----	1 368 843	39.5	4.4	51.4	.2	4.4	7.8	38.9	53.3	8.5	
COUNTY											
Apache County -----	15 981	13.9	15.3	8.7	2.0	60.1	23.3	39.2	37.6	59.7	
Cochise County -----	34 546	65.3	10.6	18.4	.3	5.4	7.4	35.6	57.0	10.7	
Coconino County -----	29 918	48.8	10.3	13.4	1.0	26.5	8.5	33.5	58.0	20.9	
Gila County -----	15 438	47.3	13.9	14.0	.4	24.3	8.8	34.4	56.9	14.9	
Graham County -----	7 930	67.4	8.5	13.5	.1	10.5	8.8	33.4	57.9	20.1	
Greenlee County -----	2 809	71.2	11.2	6.7	—	10.8	8.8	32.4	58.8	11.4	
La Paz County -----	5 348	23.4	40.7	31.7	.2	4.0	8.1	41.1	50.8	24.5	
Maricopa County -----	807 560	31.3	1.4	66.3	.1	.9	7.1	39.3	53.6	5.6	
Mohave County -----	36 801	43.7	10.7	39.8	.5	5.3	4.8	35.6	59.7	12.2	
Navajo County -----	22 189	28.3	18.1	8.2	—	44.8	15.3	34.6	50.2	36.5	
Pima County -----	261 792	60.6	3.5	33.9	.2	1.8	9.1	40.7	50.2	6.3	
Pinal County -----	39 154	47.6	10.8	37.6	.4	3.6	8.4	38.8	52.8	18.3	
Santa Cruz County -----	8 808	53.1	18.2	20.4	.2	8.1	8.6	33.9	57.5	12.6	
Yavapai County -----	44 778	41.6	16.9	23.2	.5	17.8	5.1	35.6	59.3	8.8	
Yuma County -----	35 791	28.0	11.1	56.5	.3	4.1	6.1	39.0	54.8	12.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Ajo CDP, Pima County -----	1 233	79.6	2.8	15.9	.5	1.3	14.7	42.4	42.9	11.9	
Ak-Chin Village CDP, Pinal County -----	69	97.1	—	—	2.9	—	39.1	43.5	17.4	72.5	
Apache Junction city -----	7 742	24.1	14.1	59.8	.6	1.5	6.4	46.6	47.0	9.3	
Maricopa County -----	89	49.4	—	50.6	—	—	—	76.4	23.6	—	
Pinal County -----	7 653	23.8	14.3	59.9	.6	1.5	6.5	46.2	47.3	9.4	
Arizona City CDP, Pinal County -----	804	43.2	2.7	54.1	—	—	4.1	37.1	58.8	2.5	
Avondale city, Maricopa County -----	4 917	46.2	4.2	47.7	.9	1.0	13.6	35.8	50.6	14.5	
Avra Valley CDP, Pima County -----	1 158	64.6	15.1	11.2	.3	8.8	3.6	28.3	68.0	17.1	
Bagdad CDP, Yavapai County -----	630	67.5	30.2	—	—	2.4	—	17.0	83.0	7.0	
Benson city, Cochise County -----	1 591	73.5	10.4	12.9	—	3.1	9.1	44.8	46.1	18.4	
Big Park CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 477	.5	17.6	75.2	—	6.6	2.7	42.3	55.0	3.6	
Bisbee city, Cochise County -----	2 664	88.6	.3	6.7	.3	4.1	11.6	37.6	50.8	10.3	
Black Canyon City CDP, Yavapai County -----	825	29.6	30.5	27.0	1.0	11.9	3.8	43.6	52.6	17.2	
Blackwater CDP, Pinal County -----	97	—	58.8	15.5	—	25.8	—	45.4	35.1	19.6	
Bluewater CDP, La Paz County -----	209	43.5	24.4	32.1	—	—	2.9	38.3	58.9	3.8	
Buckeye town, Maricopa County -----	1 701	51.2	4.2	42.6	—	2.0	8.2	37.0	54.8	21.0	
Bullhead City city, Mohave County -----	8 824	63.1	4.0	30.7	.6	1.6	5.0	38.4	56.6	15.0	
Bylas CDP, Graham County -----	258	46.5	15.9	18.6	—	19.0	41.5	38.4	20.2	92.2	
Cameron CDP, Coconino County -----	125	8.8	—	28.8	—	—	62.4	25.6	40.8	33.6	
Camp Verde town, Yavapai County -----	2 325	.3	41.0	20.9	1.1	36.7	4.2	32.9	62.9	10.6	
Canyon Day CDP, Gila County -----	203	8.4	43.8	—	—	47.8	—	43.3	17.7	38.9	
Carefree town, Maricopa County -----	848	49.1	1.1	48.6	.6	.7	1.9	29.0	69.1	1.2	
Casa Grande city, Pinal County -----	6 495	59.4	1.8	37.4	.1	1.4	8.7	39.6	51.7	10.9	
Catalina CDP, Pima County -----	1 764	56.9	17.3	21.4	.5	3.9	6.2	29.0	64.8	6.9	
Cave Creek town, Maricopa County -----	1 186	22.2	6.8	66.6	.5	3.9	.8	30.5	68.6	4.9	
Central Heights-Midland City CDP, Gila County -----	1 153	83.3	3.1	2.3	—	11.3	1.7	28.6	69.6	5.0	
Chandler city, Maricopa County -----	31 492	13.7	.5	85.2	—	.6	3.9	31.1	65.1	4.7	
Chinle CDP, Apache County -----	1 143	40.9	3.0	27.0	.7	28.3	25.8	43.0	31.1	62.9	
Chino Valley town, Yavapai County -----	1 871	41.4	25.8	14.7	—	18.1	3.4	32.8	63.8	9.5	
Chulchu CDP, Pinal County -----	76	34.2	32.9	32.9	—	—	15.8	32.9	51.3	59.2	
Cibecue CDP, Navajo County -----	264	1.9	11.4	—	—	86.7	45.1	34.8	20.1	81.4	
Clarkdale town, Yavapai County -----	858	78.0	4.0	9.4	—	8.6	4.4	39.0	56.5	9.1	
Claypool CDP, Gila County -----	685	90.1	2.3	2.5	—	5.1	4.8	33.7	61.5	7.0	
Clifton town, Greenlee County -----	981	94.1	.8	—	—	5.1	9.5	31.2	59.3	6.1	
Colorado City town, Mohave County -----	282	2.5	12.8	41.1	2.5	41.1	12.8	41.5	45.7	7.8	
Coolidge city, Pinal County -----	2 340	77.0	3.0	18.9	—	1.1	11.8	44.8	43.4	13.2	
Cornville CDP, Yavapai County -----	793	—	28.0	26.6	.8	44.6	5.0	24.0	71.0	8.7	
Cottonwood city, Yavapai County -----	2 512	64.1	4.3	23.4	—	8.2	14.7	41.4	43.9	10.1	
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP, Yavapai County -----	2 825	21.8	14.7	35.1	.8	27.6	2.4	31.9	65.7	3.2	
Dennehotso CDP, Apache County -----	158	15.2	7.0	5.1	—	72.8	34.8	48.1	17.1	89.2	
Desert Hills CDP, Mohave County -----	764	63.6	12.4	19.5	—	4.5	2.6	37.3	60.1	12.6	
Dewey-Humboldt CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 556	35.0	18.0	25.3	—	21.7	3.0	29.4	67.6	7.1	
Dolan Springs CDP, Mohave County -----	527	—	53.5	16.3	2.3	27.9	5.7	39.5	54.8	24.5	
Douglas city, Cochise County -----	4 069	85.5	.4	13.8	—	.2	14.5	40.8	44.6	13.4	
Dudleyville CDP, Pinal County -----	452	67.5	9.3	12.2	—	11.1	6.4	31.2	62.4	19.7	
Duncan town, Greenlee County -----	272	71.3	9.2	13.6	.4	5.5	11.0	45.2	43.8	23.9	
Eagar town, Apache County -----	1 156	.8	24.8	6.1	.7	67.6	1.3	26.5	72.2	9.6	
East Fork CDP, Navajo County -----	183	3.3	28.4	7.7	—	60.7	43.2	21.3	35.5	83.1	
Ehrenberg CDP, La Paz County -----	456	61.6	23.0	11.8	—	3.5	16.2	35.5	48.2	37.3	
El Mirage town, Maricopa County -----	1 264	66.3	4.0	26.5	—	3.2	14.2	35.8	50.1	15.0	
Eloy city, Pinal County -----	2 053	79.9	2.9	15.6	—	1.6	16.3	33.4	50.4	28.3	
Flagstaff city, Coconino County -----	14 417	77.5	1.2	12.3	.2	8.8	6.5	32.9	60.7	7.5	
Florence town, Pinal County -----	1 308	54.4	5.6	37.8	—	2.1	9.5	42.7	47.8	10.0	
Flowing Wells CDP, Pima County -----	5 800	87.4	2.5	9.0	—	1.0	7.9	46.8	45.3	5.7	
Fort Defiance CDP, Apache County -----	1 064	65.1	9.0	7.9	—	18.0	6.3	44.6	49.1	44.3	
Fortuna Foothills CDP, Yuma County -----	3 647	—	21.7	76.8	—	1.5	1.4	35.9	62.7	5.7	
Fountain Hills town, Maricopa County -----	3 972	1.2	—	98.3	—	.5	1.2	27.4	71.4	.7	
Fredonia town, Coconino County -----	379	—	14.5	12.7	12.4	60.4	3.7	24.3	72.0	9.8	
Ganado CDP, Apache County -----	252	23.8	6.0	13.9	—	56.3	21.4	30.2	48.4	56.3	
Gila Bend town, Maricopa County -----	600	55.3	5.7	37.7	—	1.3	15.8	46.7	37.5	24.5	
Gilbert town, Maricopa County -----	9 381	8.6	.5	90.2	—	.6	2.0	26.1	71.9	1.7	
Glendale city, Maricopa County -----	53 669	21.2	.8	77.4	—	.6	6.9	36.7	56.3	6.0	
Globe city, Gila County -----	2 351	79.3	2.5	11.5	—	6.7	8.8	32.3	58.9	9.0	
Golden Valley CDP, Mohave County -----	1 015	2.2	60.3	22.2	1.1	14.3	4.8	26.0	69.2	13.0	
Goodyear city, Maricopa County -----	1 385	49.0	4.0	45.5	.4	1.0	9.7	35.1	55.2	15.7	
Grand Canyon Village CDP, Coconino County -----	535	6.7	48.0	20.7	12.9	11.6	6.0	39.6	54.4	20.4	
Greasewood CDP, Navajo County -----	42	—	—	61.9	—	38.1	—	81.0	19.0	21.4	
Green Valley CDP, Pima County -----	7 443	51.8	.6	46.9	.2	.4	4.3	62.1	33.6	1.1	
Guadalupe town, Maricopa County -----	1 140	78.0	2.2	11.1	—	8.8	18.9	39.7	41.4	29.3	
Hayden town -----	290	80.7	—	13.4	.7	5.2	12.1	39.3	48.6	14.1	
Gila County -----	290	80.7	—	13.4	.7	5.2	12.1	39.3	48.6	14.1	
Pinal County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heber-Overgaard CDP, Navajo County -----	611	1.1	52.7	9.5	—	36.7	4.9	36.2	58.9	13.3	
Holbrook city, Navajo County -----	1 575	82.9	—	5.7	—	11.5	8.6	36.1	55.2	17.8	
Hotevilla CDP, Navajo County -----	234	5.1	25.6	—	—	69.2	41.9	37.6	20.5	68.4	
Huachuca City town, Cochise County -----	680	88.7	1.9	8.2	—	1.2	5.3	50.7	44.0	16.8	

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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.										
Jerome town, Yavapai County	204	72.5	9.8	—	—	17.6	10.3	52.5	37.3	14.2
Kachina Village CDP, Coconino County	629	—	32.0	1.7	—	66.3	1.0	24.0	75.0	.5
Kaibito CDP, Coconino County	142	4.2	9.9	4.2	—	76.8	19.0	33.1	47.9	76.1
Kayenta CDP, Navajo County	1 059	13.1	24.8	24.9	—	6.5	17.5	41.5	41.1	49.3
Keams Canyon CDP, Navajo County	140	27.1	53.6	—	—	3.6	5.0	37.1	57.9	17.9
Kearny town, Pinal County	798	80.2	.5	17.9	—	1.4	4.5	23.9	71.6	5.9
Kingman city, Mohave County	4 922	81.9	2.4	12.2	—	3.6	5.7	40.6	53.7	13.0
Komatke CDP, Maricopa County	251	30.3	14.3	45.8	—	9.6	36.3	46.6	17.1	72.5
Kykotsmvi Village CDP, Navajo County	204	—	39.2	5.9	—	54.9	4.4	43.1	52.5	27.9
Lake Havasu City city, Mohave County	9 919	14.1	1.0	83.4	.4	1.1	3.7	33.6	62.6	3.5
Lake Montezuma CDP, Yavapai County	831	—	34.4	28.6	—	36.9	.4	36.8	62.8	6.4
Leupp CDP, Coconino County	221	43.9	6.3	5.0	—	44.8	14.0	52.5	33.5	80.1
Litchfield Park city, Maricopa County	1 277	63.7	.5	35.8	—	—	—	25.1	74.9	—
Lukachukai CDP, Apache County	30	—	33.3	—	—	—	—	43.3	33.3	76.7
Luke AFB CDP, Maricopa County	983	54.9	—	45.1	—	—	—	3.6	49.0	8.7
McNary CDP	84	—	15.5	—	—	84.5	10.7	50.0	39.3	52.4
Apache County	62	—	21.0	—	—	79.0	14.5	58.1	27.4	51.6
Navajo County	22	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	27.3	72.7	54.5
Mammoth town, Pinal County	582	85.1	2.2	12.0	—	.7	7.9	33.5	58.6	19.2
Many Farms CDP, Apache County	298	29.2	26.5	3.0	—	41.3	7.0	61.4	31.5	45.0
Marana town, Pima County	728	69.2	11.3	15.9	—	3.6	6.0	28.3	65.7	17.7
Mesa city, Maricopa County	107 863	20.0	1.3	78.1	.1	.5	5.5	39.9	54.6	4.2
Miami town, Gila County	779	86.8	—	10.3	—	—	3.0	11.2	40.1	48.8
Moenkopi CDP, Coconino County	216	6.0	5.1	12.0	—	76.9	21.8	53.7	24.5	59.7
Mohave Valley CDP, Mohave County	2 525	11.1	29.1	53.4	.6	5.8	4.4	28.6	67.0	12.7
Morenci CDP, Greenlee County	595	81.5	—	8.2	—	10.3	11.1	33.3	55.6	11.6
New Kingman-Butler CDP, Mohave County	4 692	88.0	2.6	5.9	.2	3.2	4.3	40.2	55.5	14.0
Nogales city, Santa Cruz County	5 279	68.5	11.5	17.3	.2	2.5	12.9	36.5	50.6	12.6
Oracle CDP, Pinal County	1 053	72.7	4.4	14.4	—	8.5	1.6	31.3	67.0	10.7
Oro Valley town, Pima County	2 846	52.1	2.5	44.7	—	.7	1.7	34.1	64.2	1.9
Page city, Coconino County	2 041	28.3	2.6	36.1	—	33.0	3.8	27.5	68.7	10.4
Paradise Valley town, Maricopa County	4 318	61.6	.6	37.5	—	.4	.3	13.2	86.6	—
Parker town, La Paz County	949	34.2	5.1	57.3	.2	3.2	8.9	35.6	55.5	18.1
Parker Strip CDP, La Paz County	750	4.1	54.5	37.1	1.3	2.9	2.3	44.9	52.8	17.6
Patagonia town, Santa Cruz County	387	65.1	5.4	10.1	—	18.6	10.9	41.1	48.1	15.5
Payson town, Gila County	3 675	26.1	13.9	25.0	.6	34.4	8.8	35.5	55.6	6.4
Peach Springs CDP, Mohave County	208	7.2	15.9	7.7	—	69.2	41.3	40.4	18.3	76.9
Peoria city, Maricopa County	18 254	15.5	1.5	82.6	—	.4	4.8	37.7	57.5	2.2
Peridot CDP	191	25.1	27.7	17.3	—	29.8	32.5	30.4	37.2	81.7
Gila County	61	31.1	21.3	—	—	47.5	52.5	41.0	6.6	91.8
Graham County	130	22.3	30.8	25.4	—	21.5	23.1	25.4	51.5	76.9
Phoenix city, Maricopa County	369 921	40.6	1.1	57.4	.1	.9	8.9	38.9	52.2	7.1
Picture Rocks CDP, Pima County	1 438	5.7	63.0	20.2	1.3	9.8	1.9	30.3	67.7	17.0
Pima town, Graham County	567	76.5	1.6	8.1	—	13.8	4.8	31.0	64.2	15.5
Pinetop-Lakeside town, Navajo County	928	3.0	36.2	12.0	.2	48.6	4.8	32.3	62.8	6.0
Pinon CDP, Navajo County	150	—	66.7	50.7	—	42.7	26.7	64.7	8.7	51.3
Pirtleville CDP, Cochise County	324	93.5	—	6.5	—	—	14.8	21.3	63.9	17.6
Pisinemo CDP, Pima County	95	8.4	10.5	52.6	—	28.4	50.5	38.9	10.5	55.8
Polacca CDP, Navajo County	279	5.0	29.4	2.5	—	63.1	24.0	36.6	39.4	24.0
Poston CDP, La Paz County	116	20.7	26.7	48.3	—	4.3	7.8	56.0	36.2	37.1
Prescott city, Yavapai County	11 439	75.3	3.0	15.8	.1	5.8	8.5	40.2	51.3	7.5
Prescott Valley town, Yavapai County	3 480	4.5	25.3	42.8	.4	27.1	2.7	32.2	65.1	6.4
Quartzsite town, La Paz County	941	3.1	80.6	13.5	—	2.9	5.8	41.6	52.6	14.8
Queen Creek town, Maricopa County	641	11.9	16.5	69.9	—	1.7	2.7	25.3	72.1	1.7
Rio Rico East CDP, Santa Cruz County	576	54.2	5.2	38.2	—	2.4	—	31.1	68.9	2.6
Rough Rock CDP, Apache County	44	—	—	—	—	100.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0
Sacaton CDP, Pinal County	387	53.5	3.9	38.0	—	4.7	27.1	41.1	31.8	61.0
Safford city, Graham County	2 602	78.3	.6	15.7	—	5.3	8.9	39.6	51.5	11.1
St. David CDP, Cochise County	486	71.8	10.5	6.6	—	11.1	9.3	31.3	59.5	7.4
St. Johns city, Apache County	940	2.6	25.7	12.6	3.6	55.5	4.4	29.4	66.3	13.1
St. Michaels CDP, Apache County	286	10.5	35.7	11.5	—	42.3	16.8	29.0	54.2	54.2
San Carlos CDP, Gila County	754	51.1	9.4	17.9	—	21.6	32.0	39.8	28.2	75.6
San Luis city, Yuma County	1 067	1.0	25.6	48.9	—	24.5	3.6	27.5	69.0	27.6
San Manuel CDP, Pinal County	1 219	90.6	2.2	6.5	—	.7	1.4	29.0	69.6	8.5
Santan CDP, Pinal County	61	—	47.5	9.8	—	42.6	54.1	29.5	16.4	83.6
Santa Rosa CDP, Pima County	125	—	20.8	36.8	—	42.4	42.4	38.4	19.2	74.4
Sawmill CDP, Apache County	164	4.3	3.7	14.6	—	77.4	28.0	50.6	21.3	84.8
Scottsdale city, Maricopa County	57 583	28.6	.4	70.6	—	.4	4.7	38.0	57.3	1.2
Second Mesa CDP, Navajo County	185	—	15.7	25.9	—	55.1	20.0	61.1	18.9	49.2
Sedona city	3 806	68.0	5.2	21.4	.1	5.3	4.9	39.9	55.3	2.5
Coconino County	1 256	64.2	6.6	24.4	—	4.9	5.1	42.5	52.4	2.9
Yavapai County	2 550	69.8	4.5	20.0	.2	5.5	4.7	38.5	56.7	2.3
Sells CDP, Pima County	598	21.9	11.0	43.0	—	24.1	42.1	39.5	18.4	32.8
Shongopovi CDP, Navajo County	139	—	14.4	—	—	85.6	30.2	43.2	26.6	54.0
Shonto CDP, Navajo County	166	70.5	—	2.4	—	27.1	11.4	36.1	52.4	59.0
Show Low city, Navajo County	1 748	50.7	13.0	8.4	.5	27.4	2.7	32.0	65.3	11.5
Sierra Vista city, Cochise County	11 672	70.1	.4	28.2	.2	1.1	4.8	37.5	57.7	4.7
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP, Cochise County	3 455	35.7	29.2	23.7	.5	10.8	2.0	28.0	70.0	7.0
Snowflake town, Navajo County	947	46.3	4.9	6.3	—	42.6	5.8	28.7	65.5	15.7
Somerton city, Yuma County	1 246	31.1	9.1	53.1	—	6.7	15.1	35.2	49.8	25.0
South Tucson city, Pima County	1 637	80.2	.5	13.7	.4	5.1	35.1	41.8	23.1	25.6
Springerville town, Apache County	647	—	32.6	13.6	2.2	51.6	6.5	30.3	63.2	16.2
Sun City CDP, Maricopa County	23 115	37.0	.6	62.2	.1	.1	6.3	72.1	21.6	.5
Sun City West CDP, Maricopa County	8 726	4.5	.2	95.0	.1	.2	2.0	70.5	27.5	.1
Sun Lakes CDP, Maricopa County	3 518	—	11.7	88.3	—	—	2.4	60.7	36.9	.5
Supai CDP, Coconino County	109	—	—	45.9	—	—	67.0	31.2	1.8	82.6
Superior town, Pinal County	1 209	88.3	.9	4.1	.9	5.8	18.7	26.5	54.8	18.8
Surprise town, Maricopa County	2 254	31.4	13.1	51.2	—	4.3	10.3	45.1	44.6	14.8
Swift Trail Junction CDP, Graham County	316	58.2	10.1	14.9	—	2.8	13.9	4.1	38.9	57.0
Taylor town, Navajo County	676	41.0	9.8	3.4	—	1.1	45.7	2.1	24.4	73.5
Teec Nos Pos CDP, Apache County	114	14.9	8.8	—	—	23.7	52.6	—	100.0	—
Tempe city, Maricopa County	55 540	26.3	.9	72.2	—	.5	6.9	36.3	56.8	4.0
Thatcher town, Graham County	1 145	85.2	1.8	8.1	—	4.8	7.4	28.8	63.8	10.4

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.										
Three Points CDP, Pima County.....	698	3.0	68.2	19.2	—	9.6	3.0	23.5	73.5	19.5
Tolleson city, Maricopa County.....	1 216	52.8	—	45.6	—	1.6	14.1	25.4	60.4	17.3
Tombstone city, Cochise County.....	572	77.6	6.1	15.0	—	1.2	14.5	49.1	36.4	15.2
Tsaile CDP, Apache County.....	219	3.2	34.7	36.5	—	25.6	23.7	43.8	32.4	58.9
Tuba City CDP, Coconino County.....	1 761	22.7	34.7	14.2	4.1	24.2	14.1	42.0	44.0	51.4
Tucson city, Pima County.....	162 685	65.0	1.6	32.2	.1	1.0	11.6	44.5	43.9	6.9
Tucson Estates CDP, Pima County.....	1 499	89.8	—	9.5	.3	.4	3.0	67.5	29.5	2.0
Valencia West CDP, Pima County.....	973	62.5	11.9	21.7	—	3.9	2.0	30.9	67.1	7.2
Wellton town, Yuma County.....	347	13.8	11.5	74.6	—	—	6.6	43.2	50.1	23.9
Whetstone CDP, Cochise County.....	481	28.1	36.2	20.4	1.7	13.7	2.9	25.6	71.5	9.6
Whiteriver CDP, Navajo County.....	929	15.3	57.6	10.9	—	16.3	40.9	40.2	18.9	63.3
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County.....	2 070	54.4	4.5	39.5	—	1.5	9.8	42.0	48.3	11.1
Willcox city, Cochise County.....	1 120	81.5	4.5	8.3	1.3	4.4	11.5	31.6	56.9	16.8
Williams city, Coconino County.....	938	77.1	2.1	2.5	—	18.3	9.3	40.0	50.7	17.4
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County.....	190	36.3	15.8	46.3	—	1.6	3.2	16.8	80.0	4.2
Window Rock CDP, Apache County.....	839	61.9	3.3	18.0	—	16.8	18.8	45.8	35.4	47.9
Winkelman town, Gila County.....	235	90.2	.9	8.1	—	.9	10.6	38.7	50.6	27.2
Winslow city, Navajo County.....	2 707	77.6	1.8	9.5	—	11.2	7.9	35.8	56.3	12.9
Youngtown town, Maricopa County.....	1 374	59.4	.7	39.6	—	.3	16.7	57.6	25.7	2.7
Yuma city, Yuma County.....	19 282	38.7	3.0	56.0	.2	2.2	7.3	40.8	51.9	8.9

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter 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 owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State	879 000	12.7	12.6	498 614	769	22.8	180 344	188	12.4	489 843	57.5	1.0	438	27.5
Apache County	11 732	12.6	22.5	1 586	550	17.7	5 997	100	12.7	4 249	39.5	4.1	243	15.5
Chinle division	3 112	12.2	23.3	49	200	11.7	1 951	100	12.7	1 236	35.8	1.5	198	13.7
Chinle CDP	393	23.4	10.9	—	—	—	255	100	12.2	750	38.3	.9	187	13.7
Lukachukai CDP	23	26.1	—	—	—	—	7	100	35.0+	7	100.0	—	—	—
Many Farms CDP	130	—	—	9	350	10.0	83	100	11.7	168	20.2	—	243	12.2
Rough Rock CDP	33	—	—	11	200	10.0	11	100	10.0	11	—	—	125	10.0
Tsailie CDP	86	9.3	—	3	350	10.0	60	100	11.3	133	27.1	—	194	14.1
Dennehotso division	368	12.5	22.8	12	200	10.0	346	100	14.1	39	48.7	—	235	10.0
Dennehotso CDP	119	10.1	20.2	12	200	10.0	107	100	11.3	39	48.7	—	235	10.0
Eagar-Springerville division	1 874	12.6	11.0	843	574	18.4	361	182	13.0	510	56.3	1.6	387	21.8
Eagar town	949	12.5	10.4	569	593	17.0	132	165	11.9	207	76.3	—	396	22.5
Springerville town	434	17.7	13.8	177	516	22.5	113	158	13.5	213	47.4	3.8	387	21.9
Fort Apache division	50	38.0	26.0	3	200	22.5	32	120	14.5	12	—	—	143	17.1
McNary CDP (pt.)	50	38.0	26.0	3	200	22.5	32	120	14.5	12	—	—	143	17.1
Fort Defiance division	3 973	10.8	30.4	253	432	18.5	2 339	100	12.6	1 804	34.5	6.2	231	14.8
Fort Defiance CDP	523	11.1	15.9	74	450	22.1	230	115	12.8	541	37.2	3.5	224	14.1
Canado CDP	141	5.7	14.2	—	—	—	57	100	13.9	111	33.3	7.2	158	10.0
St. Michaels CDP	273	19.0	15.4	27	581	18.0	118	100	11.6	13	—	—	475	22.5
Sawmill CDP	137	16.1	10.9	12	300	10.0	119	100	14.9	27	55.6	—	188	10.0
Window Rock CDP	316	10.8	44.0	95	389	16.7	156	100	13.6	523	32.1	4.0	278	13.6
Puerco division	226	50.0	10.6	9	850	22.5	121	100	14.2	94	44.7	—	149	12.7
St. Johns division	1 189	12.6	14.9	417	599	17.1	202	184	11.3	287	68.6	—	330	22.5
St. Johns city	731	9.6	23.1	303	570	19.5	176	189	11.5	209	65.6	—	332	19.5
Sweetwater division	940	11.1	22.1	—	—	—	645	100	12.0	267	25.8	13.9	192	17.2
Teec Nos Pos CDP	104	16.3	26.0	—	—	—	60	100	10.0	10	—	—	125	10.0
Cochise County	21 986	12.4	15.8	9 265	625	21.4	5 383	159	12.7	12 560	56.7	.9	356	26.1
Benson division	2 378	16.6	14.5	561	511	23.3	473	164	13.8	726	54.8	1.8	312	27.1
Benson city	1 134	14.9	21.5	347	477	22.5	298	162	13.8	457	62.8	1.1	314	32.2
St. David CDP	389	12.6	14.1	110	570	21.2	69	181	13.3	97	27.8	8.2	363	17.4
Bisbee division	5 061	12.7	15.7	1 706	645	21.6	1 525	150	12.4	1 406	53.2	2.6	320	26.6
Bisbee city	1 860	6.8	31.7	630	433	18.1	1 031	137	12.3	804	51.4	2.5	310	28.9
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	127	60.6	—	107	866	26.3	20	175	10.0	9	100.0	—	1 000+	35.0+
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	2 304	15.5	3.6	771	932	23.3	236	218	11.3	320	56.6	—	401	21.2
Bowie division	489	9.0	6.1	53	450	35.0+	123	158	13.8	237	60.3	3.4	259	18.4
Douglas division	3 605	11.8	33.4	1 365	501	23.0	1 556	143	13.5	1 785	43.9	1.0	280	29.9
Douglas city	2 567	8.7	39.7	1 103	547	22.9	1 252	142	13.6	1 502	37.7	1.1	273	29.6
Pirtleville CDP	288	9.7	29.5	100	423	21.4	139	136	12.1	36	38.9	—	278	35.0+
Elfrida division	714	9.9	15.5	31	592	35.0+	83	181	12.4	339	41.6	2.4	251	26.8
Sierra Vista division	7 511	12.8	8.5	4 919	704	20.6	888	190	11.7	7 438	62.4	.4	400	25.0
Huachuca City town	400	11.8	8.3	263	466	22.1	47	166	13.3	280	62.5	—	318	29.3
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	5 237	12.4	7.6	3 949	738	20.4	568	199	10.8	6 299	63.4	.4	417	24.6
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	552	11.2	6.0	393	644	20.2	54	207	14.6	279	58.4	—	458	23.8
Tombstone city	383	11.7	19.8	123	466	23.2	113	175	14.5	189	46.0	3.2	285	28.8
Whetstone CDP	402	12.4	6.5	131	474	24.2	41	175	11.4	79	62.0	—	319	29.2
Willcox division	2 228	8.3	15.4	630	451	22.4	735	168	12.4	629	41.0	—	310	29.8
Willcox city	757	5.3	24.6	349	438	22.5	229	155	12.2	363	54.8	—	306	27.9
Coconino County	18 100	14.4	14.2	7 802	757	20.8	4 274	157	12.2	11 818	56.7	1.3	431	24.9
Coconino division	11 263	14.0	11.5	6 362	787	21.5	2 130	199	12.2	8 557	61.8	.8	473	28.4
Flagstaff city	7 196	13.1	14.5	4 634	804	21.0	1 103	189	12.1	7 221	62.9	.5	470	28.7
Kachina Village CDP	490	25.1	—	248	720	25.5	21	259	17.5	139	76.3	—	536	24.5
Sedona city (pt.)	864	11.3	10.3	298	871	25.3	494	241	12.7	392	55.1	—	540	35.0+
Havasupai division	80	6.3	3.8	—	—	—	80	125	12.1	29	51.7	—	250	10.0
Supai CDP	80	6.3	3.8	—	—	—	80	125	12.1	29	51.7	—	250	10.0
Hopi division	18	—	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	100.0	—	—
Hualapai division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaibab division	367	9.0	16.6	92	505	17.4	73	139	11.3	270	42.2	—	308	14.4
Fredonia town	291	11.3	21.0	92	505	17.4	73	139	11.3	88	59.1	—	295	15.7
Tuba City division	5 121	12.5	19.9	962	631	17.2	1 724	100	12.2	1 865	39.8	2.6	319	15.1
Cameron CDP	98	16.3	18.4	13	419	35.0+	33	100	10.0	27	59.3	—	525	35.0+
Kaibito CDP	122	22.1	—	21	450	15.0	74	100	10.0	20	—	—	329	15.4
Leupp CDP	158	19.0	12.7	37	492	11.9	77	134	11.4	63	42.9	—	304	21.0
Moenkopi CDP	166	3.0	20.5	46	200	11.4	77	125	14.3	50	42.0	12.0	175	17.3
Page city	1 543	8.7	6.9	597	813	16.4	120	179	13.6	498	59.4	—	445	22.2
Tuba City CDP	868	15.3	18.1	12	650	27.5	256	130	12.3	893	32.4	.8	275	12.5
Williams division	1 251	27.8	13.6	386	610	15.5	267	147	12.0	1 072	50.8	.9	255	14.7
Grand Canyon Village CDP	103	44.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432	49.8	1.2	217	10.7
Williams city	588	19.6	24.8	276	588	15.1	187	134	11.2	350	42.6	1.4	284	22.1
Gila County	11 928	12.7	19.3	3 323	542	19.4	4 705	169	12.7	3 510	48.4	3.6	346	24.0
Globe division	3 819	11.5	30.0	1 343	516	16.5	1 304	179	12.2	1 201	48.6	2.9	345	21.9
Central Heights-Midland City CDP	975	10.5	30.1	237	501	14.8	334	177	12.7	178	51.1	—	363	22.2
Globe city	1 682	10.5	38.9	801	479	16.4	735	166	12.1	669	46.0	3.0	342	21.6
Miami division	1 382	3.8	36.8	259	489	14.5	674	150	13.1	471	41.2	4.5	295	22.8
Claypool CDP	528	2.8	37.5	90	536	12.5	329	144	13.4	157	67.5	—	340	28.0
Miami town	571	2.8	50.4	149	417	15.5	324	153	13.1	208	32.7	5.3	265	24.4
Reservation division	868	4.7	25.3	140	208	13.3	580	100	13.4	375	26.9	10.4	203	20.2
Canyon Day CDP	188	—	16.5	57	227	11.2	102	100	11.0	15	—	—	275	22.5
Peridot CDP (pt.)	55	—	52.7	—	—	—	46	100	15.2	6	—	—	125	10.0
San Carlos CDP	455	6.6	29.2	20	256	13.3	349	103	14.3	299	29.8	9.4	195	20.3
Tonto division	5 372	17.8	4.8	1 506	632	23.9	1 905	189	12.9	1 347	56.6	1.9	401	27.1
Payson town	2 808	19.2												

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter 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 owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units					All renter-occupied housing units						
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged		Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent				
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989		
														Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	
Graham County—Con.															
Safford division	4 406	9.6	21.8	1 822	519	21.2	1 205	172	12.9	1 488	52.7	1.7	317	31.6	
Safford city	1 854	5.7	27.3	1 014	495	22.4	665	176	13.2	748	52.3	1.9	320	32.2	
Swift Trail Junction CDP (pt.)	171	38.6	2.9	17	494	18.9	6	100-	10.0	51	25.5	-	321	28.4	
Thatcher town	811	12.8	21.2	369	563	19.6	194	179	11.8	334	68.0	-	313	33.7	
San Carlos division	510	10.2	11.6	24	400	35.0+	434	100-	12.6	268	26.1	-	199	27.1	
Bylas CDP	218	9.2	15.6	5	350	10.0	175	101	15.4	40	37.5	-	100-	27.9	
Peridot CDP (pt.)	113	14.2	16.8	6	550	35.0+	93	100-	12.4	17	-	-	407	17.0	
Greenlee County	1 396	8.6	26.5	222	443	17.5	555	144	13.1	1 413	26.8	.7	295	12.8	
Clifton division	704	5.8	35.2	132	442	14.5	322	148	14.4	1 216	24.4	.7	299	12.1	
Clifton town	413	1.0	57.9	50	438	35.0+	284	146	14.6	568	25.7	1.6	294	12.9	
Morenci CDP	5	-	-	5	750	35.0+	-	-	-	590	20.3	-	300	11.6	
Duncan division	692	11.4	17.6	90	444	21.7	233	139	11.5	197	41.6	.5	222	27.8	
Duncan town	181	12.2	23.2	30	391	20.6	75	134	12.1	91	24.2	1.1	188	28.6	
La Paz County	3 949	19.4	9.0	768	498	21.1	535	150	14.4	1 399	52.5	1.1	337	25.3	
Parker division	3 949	19.4	9.0	768	498	21.1	535	150	14.4	1 399	52.5	1.1	337	25.3	
Bluewater CDP	180	11.1	2.2	12	625	28.0	-	-	-	29	89.7	-	500	21.7	
Ehrenberg CDP	284	32.4	8.6	15	906	20.3	-	-	-	172	62.2	-	393	21.4	
Parker town	665	15.0	13.8	439	512	19.5	143	210	13.1	284	56.7	-	421	27.5	
Parker Strip CDP	557	11.8	5.2	77	644	21.9	39	219	13.0	193	65.8	-	388	24.4	
Poston CDP	64	31.3	10.9	19	256	17.3	4	100-	10.0	52	32.7	-	279	23.1	
Quartzsite town	849	24.7	5.1	91	297	30.2	65	113	15.5	92	75.0	-	272	22.3	
Maricopa County	511 344	12.5	11.6	336 039	821	23.2	91 491	205	12.3	296 216	59.1	.8	466	27.5	
Buckeye division	2 810	11.3	14.7	1 233	679	24.6	456	201	16.2	1 190	53.3	-	383	28.0	
Buckeye town (pt.)	1 135	11.4	19.4	581	566	20.2	202	205	16.1	566	52.7	-	348	27.3	
Surprise town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chandler division	23 286	16.3	4.4	16 356	937	24.5	3 448	208	11.7	9 848	62.0	.7	502	25.1	
Chandler city (pt.)	15 215	17.1	5.6	11 999	911	24.4	1 438	205	12.4	8 190	64.7	.4	506	25.5	
Gilbert town (pt.)	410	32.7	4.1	376	1 164	28.6	34	239	27.5	35	54.3	-	625	35.0+	
Mesa city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	648	50.2	-	440	20.8	
Phoenix city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Queen Creek town	555	9.9	2.3	303	968	25.5	93	241	12.1	86	43.0	-	350	23.8	
Sun Lakes CDP	3 393	12.3	.9	1 130	716	24.0	1 437	202	11.0	125	36.8	-	621	35.0+	
Tempe city (pt.)	1 758	18.1	.7	1 559	1 380	23.7	116	337	13.3	82	57.3	-	977	18.2	
Deer Valley division	11 593	19.3	2.2	7 977	1 026	25.9	2 038	250	11.9	1 452	57.4	.1	725	29.2	
Carefree town (pt.)	580	7.9	7.6	233	1 618	32.5	271	399	12.2	148	54.1	1.4	569	25.5	
Cave Creek town	939	9.3	8.7	476	984	27.5	214	266	11.5	247	59.5	-	456	24.6	
Glendale city (pt.)	3 337	17.6	.3	2 890	1 162	25.9	196	306	12.2	301	69.4	-	859	27.6	
Peoria city (pt.)	2 125	28.7	-	1 221	848	24.7	699	237	11.8	313	53.4	-	731	35.0+	
Phoenix city (pt.)	1 707	35.6	-	1 507	1 008	26.7	120	237	10.8	78	66.7	-	885	25.2	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	192	1.0	-	142	1 297	24.4	32	206	15.2	61	70.5	-	675	16.7	
Gila Bend division	879	16.7	14.9	298	660	20.8	213	175	12.7	700	54.7	4.6	256	30.2	
Avondale city (pt.)	6	-	100.0	-	-	-	6	375	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Buckeye town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gila Bend town	300	12.3	24.3	97	518	16.4	111	166	13.4	300	56.7	-	289	25.7	
Goodyear city (pt.)	67	23.9	-	37	775	20.3	5	375	27.5	20	100.0	-	-	-	
Phoenix division	458 594	12.1	12.4	306 716	812	23.1	77 887	205	12.4	280 585	59.2	.8	465	27.6	
Apache Junction city (pt.)	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	275	35.0+	
Avondale city (pt.)	2 989	17.8	16.1	1 655	777	22.1	544	161	15.4	1 922	53.4	.7	393	28.9	
Buckeye town (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chandler city (pt.)	6 105	13.8	.4	5 492	915	23.7	291	215	11.8	1 982	68.9	-	566	25.9	
El Mirage town	799	5.3	24.3	367	446	22.0	256	176	12.6	465	47.5	6.0	315	28.5	
Fountain Hills town	3 137	18.3	.2	2 176	1 075	26.4	633	261	11.2	835	54.3	-	648	27.2	
Gilbert town (pt.)	6 057	25.6	2.2	5 297	1 022	25.1	493	258	12.9	2 879	70.7	-	477	24.1	
Glendale city (pt.)	29 989	11.9	6.7	21 725	827	22.9	2 618	216	12.2	20 042	64.3	.4	437	28.3	
Goodyear city (pt.)	740	8.2	18.2	549	721	21.5	111	220	12.6	558	57.3	3.4	446	28.0	
Guadalupe town	743	5.0	54.6	153	436	19.9	534	145	12.3	397	28.2	1.5	299	26.7	
Litchfield Park city	1 029	7.0	12.5	760	1 002	20.4	220	296	11.5	248	71.4	-	794	21.1	
Luke AFB CDP	15	100.0	-	7	1 375	22.5	8	100-	10.0	968	47.9	-	397	22.4	
Mesa city (pt.)	65 678	13.1	7.1	40 804	834	23.5	8 454	189	12.0	41 537	62.0	.4	470	27.1	
Paradise Valley town	4 118	6.8	19.1	3 017	2 000+	21.1	821	400+	11.7	200	42.5	8.0	1 000+	25.8	
Peoria city (pt.)	13 005	20.1	2.0	8 822	857	25.4	1 080	209	11.9	2 811	57.3	.7	562	32.5	
Phoenix city (pt.)	217 141	11.5	17.0	155 727	776	23.0	34 137	215	13.1	150 995	58.0	1.1	442	27.3	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	36 664	12.5	12.5	25 910	961	23.0	6 077	260	11.7	20 640	57.9	.4	597	27.4	
Sun City CDP	21 384	7.7	7.1	4 950	473	21.9	13 157	183	11.7	1 731	33.8	-	615	35.0+	
Surprise town (pt.)	1 042	6.3	16.3	316	431	22.1	210	177	15.0	444	42.3	.9	374	32.4	
Tempe city (pt.)	26 887	11.8	11.1	20 379	824	21.1	2 464	214	12.0	26 813	62.8	.2	495	29.5	
Tolleson city	766	8.2	36.2	387	674	24.3	321	175	11.2	450	42.7	-	350	23.8	
Youngtown town	935	6.8	14.1	326	445	24.2	539	134	14.0	439	47.4	.9	472	35.0+	
St. Johns division	452	12.4	11.3	85	203	14.7	255	100-	13.0	283	34.3	2.1	170	17.1	
Komatke CDP	104	16.3	-	28	382	35.0+	58	100-	10.0	147	37.4	-	132	20.4	
Phoenix city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salt River division	1 375	11.3	9.9	288	201	13.0	286	100-	13.7	359	30.4	3.1	207	23.1	
Mesa city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tempe city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tonto division	606	11.2	5.6	235	1 082	22.1	276	249	10.7	42	4.8	-	131	10.0	
Carefree town (pt.)	116	8.6	1.7	74	1 188	28.4	32	300	13.3	4	50.0	-	875	10.0	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	19	-	-	5	1 125	35.0+	4	225	10.0	7	-	-	-	-	
Wickenburg division	11 749	15.4	3.1	2 851	678	23.3	6 632	196	10.9	1 757	47.2	2.0	473	29.1	
Peoria city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sun City West CDP	8 161	14.8	.3	1 958	675	22.5	5 721	200	10.8	565	29.6	1.2	787	35.0+	
Surprise town (pt.)	713	22.6	-	184	792	24.6	140	160	10.0	55	32.7	-	445	30.5	
Wickenburg town	1 322	14.6	14.4	397	659	24.2	411	166	12.7	748	58.7	1.6	363	25.8	
Mohave County	26 625	16.4	5.1	9 315	616	21.9	5 513	176	11.9	10 176	60.3	.7	468	27.4	
Kingman North division	9 662	14.9	7.5	3 170	560	19.1	1 773	158	12.0	3 062	59.8	1.0	377	25.8	
Bullhead City city (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dolan Springs CDP	488	8.6	1.2	50	286	21.3	94	163	11.5	39	79.5	-	416	33.2	
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	762	25.2	2.1	131	523	14.7	157	163	13.3	114	64.9	6.1	470	21.1	
Kingman city	3 366	12.6	14.5	2 028	582	18.9	793	158	12.3	1 556	61.2				

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter 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 owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units					All renter-occupied housing units					
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged		Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent			
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
Mohave County—Con.														
Kingman North division—Con.														
Peach Springs CDP	117	12.0	12.8	27	428	35.0+	70	144	13.7	91	27.5	5.5	196	29.2
Kingman South division	16 609	17.2	3.5	6 109	650	23.2	3 545	185	11.7	6 962	61.4	.4	507	27.8
Bullhead City city (pt.)	5 509	17.8	5.2	1 217	774	23.9	723	200	13.4	3 315	65.5	.6	529	29.1
Desert Hills CDP	606	18.8	7.4	26	535	27.5	31	125	12.4	158	82.9	—	399	25.4
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	128	7.8	—	10	650	10.0	—	—	—	11	100.0	—	325	35.0+
Lake Havasu City city	7 359	17.1	1.8	4 189	609	22.8	2 271	186	11.4	2 560	59.1	.4	484	26.2
Mohave Valley CDP	1 837	18.0	2.9	561	714	25.6	236	195	12.2	688	46.9	—	516	27.3
Willow Valley CDP	167	10.8	1.8	20	667	18.2	26	200	16.3	23	56.5	—	559	35.0+
Mohave North division	354	16.7	14.1	36	309	17.1	195	182	14.7	152	21.7	4.6	356	27.3
Colorado City town	189	16.4	19.0	15	294	18.8	145	199	16.5	93	15.1	7.5	—	—
Navajo County	16 500	9.9	18.0	4 416	562	19.9	6 681	114	12.4	5 689	48.8	1.9	292	21.6
Apache division	1 350	9.0	15.4	220	200	15.1	938	100	12.0	821	36.3	2.1	194	21.1
Cibecue CDP	164	7.9	21.3	57	200	13.9	92	100	13.3	100	24.0	—	185	19.4
East Fork CDP	183	10.9	8.7	26	245	17.3	147	100	11.1	—	—	—	—	—
McNary CDP (pt.)	22	27.3	—	5	250	10.0	17	139	15.5	—	—	—	—	—
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Show Low city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiteriver CDP	471	7.0	20.8	91	218	14.7	307	100	10.9	458	30.3	1.7	175	24.4
Hopi division	1 387	5.4	33.9	94	389	21.1	937	100	12.0	361	30.7	1.1	184	12.4
Hotevilla CDP	187	3.2	67.4	—	—	—	148	100	11.7	47	10.6	—	125	10.0
Keams Canyon CDP	64	—	50.0	—	—	—	22	100	10.0	76	6.6	—	170	10.0
Kykotsmobi Village CDP	138	5.8	29.7	9	200	22.5	98	100	11.2	66	18.2	6.1	181	14.5
Polacca CDP	233	5.2	33.0	34	811	21.4	114	100	12.7	46	54.3	—	211	17.1
Second Mesa CDP	166	8.4	19.3	35	294	13.0	115	100	12.8	19	63.2	—	166	10.0
Shongopovi CDP	127	11.0	30.7	—	—	—	116	100	11.4	12	100.0	—	100	35.0+
Indian Wells division	1 108	11.4	26.1	21	344	14.0	647	100	13.5	286	17.1	7.3	198	18.0
Greasewood CDP	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	100	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Little Colorado division	3 518	9.7	26.0	1 411	534	17.7	1 257	169	11.9	1 710	54.6	2.2	322	23.0
Holbrook city	1 058	8.3	25.8	502	472	20.5	267	175	13.9	517	59.0	3.1	323	24.0
Winslow city	1 787	9.6	30.2	762	552	16.2	791	166	11.3	920	54.2	1.6	331	24.7
Pinon division	1 288	10.8	29.3	30	514	14.3	772	100	12.1	208	51.4	3.4	116	17.9
Pinon CDP	49	—	26.5	14	250	10.0	10	100	10.0	101	59.4	—	127	15.2
Snowflake division	6 144	11.3	7.6	2 530	610	21.7	1 442	191	12.8	1 633	64.9	.4	430	26.5
Heber-Overgaard CDP	515	13.0	3.1	151	630	24.8	213	163	12.1	96	78.1	—	375	35.0+
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	674	11.3	12.0	369	648	23.8	173	225	12.4	254	69.3	2.4	478	30.8
Show Low city (pt.)	1 277	11.0	6.0	526	601	20.4	289	195	13.7	471	72.6	—	409	28.3
Snowflake town	670	9.5	16.6	400	542	20.9	176	177	11.7	187	65.2	—	342	25.6
Taylor town	566	14.0	7.4	241	560	19.0	76	153	11.3	110	74.5	—	374	23.8
Western division	1 705	8.0	14.5	110	423	15.8	688	100	12.8	670	32.1	2.4	212	11.8
Kayenta CDP	649	7.9	11.1	36	435	20.0	155	100	11.9	410	27.6	—	205	12.3
Shonto CDP	43	9.3	—	24	367	10.0	4	225	10.0	123	26.8	4.9	260	11.3
Pima County	159 467	11.7	14.5	91 365	697	22.2	31 560	184	12.0	102 325	56.4	1.1	390	28.7
Ajo division	1 042	11.0	17.8	290	429	27.4	567	143	11.3	422	31.8	2.6	316	28.1
Ajo CDP	915	8.9	20.2	253	409	25.3	521	150	11.5	318	42.1	1.3	324	32.1
Arivaca division	12 292	12.1	4.1	4 821	581	21.6	4 226	172	11.0	2 187	42.7	.5	412	29.0
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	6 423	8.8	2.2	2 030	523	20.2	3 479	173	10.7	885	51.1	—	488	28.4
Three Points CDP (pt.)	555	23.8	1.3	56	505	23.0	46	169	11.8	43	44.2	—	291	35.0+
Valencia West CDP	829	10.1	4.2	298	519	28.8	89	199	14.1	144	40.3	—	401	29.3
Marana division	4 637	12.5	4.5	749	615	24.2	292	188	14.0	832	45.8	1.4	380	26.3
Avra Valley CDP	954	16.1	2.0	121	594	26.9	43	133	12.3	204	53.9	.5	408	27.2
Marana town (pt.)	304	6.6	18.8	119	414	23.4	52	183	13.6	151	33.1	7.3	303	25.8
Picture Rocks CDP	1 281	10.5	2.6	180	712	27.3	48	218	13.0	157	43.3	—	403	26.7
Three Points CDP (pt.)	90	26.7	—	8	550	10.0	—	—	—	10	100.0	—	—	—
Papago division	1 420	6.8	25.3	205	200	11.6	1 011	100	13.2	521	27.8	3.3	179	14.6
Pisinemo CDP	65	29.2	27.7	—	—	—	57	100	10.0	30	66.7	—	175	27.5
Santa Rosa CDP	94	—	23.4	10	200	10.0	67	100	13.4	31	—	25.8	148	10.0
Sells CDP	334	15.6	15.3	100	200	11.1	188	100	15.2	264	29.9	—	177	16.3
Tucson division	140 076	11.7	15.6	85 300	708	22.2	25 464	190	12.2	98 363	57.0	1.0	391	28.8
Catalina CDP	1 402	15.1	1.8	296	696	24.6	86	202	17.2	362	63.0	—	437	25.2
Flowing Wells CDP	4 505	12.8	11.0	914	580	21.5	197	167	11.3	1 295	56.8	—	396	25.7
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	16	—	100.0	16	200	10.0	—	—	—	119	20.2	—	1 000+	35.0+
Marana town (pt.)	230	28.3	3.9	52	775	26.3	8	225	10.0	43	74.4	—	447	19.3
Oro Valley town	2 049	26.5	2.1	1 365	970	23.8	555	233	11.1	797	66.2	—	487	23.8
South Tucson city	650	5.4	48.8	201	399	30.4	357	149	17.6	987	48.5	2.0	250	34.1
Tucson city	83 687	10.8	21.6	50 839	615	21.7	17 481	179	12.5	78 998	57.1	1.1	377	29.6
Tucson Estates CDP	1 371	7.1	6.5	63	665	21.0	47	151	11.5	128	60.2	—	477	24.7
Pinal County	28 150	13.1	14.5	9 298	575	21.5	6 492	179	13.4	11 004	54.7	2.1	376	27.0
Casa Grande division	5 868	14.6	13.4	2 945	666	20.7	805	212	14.1	2 856	58.8	.6	402	26.3
Casa Grande city	4 058	14.3	18.1	2 561	683	20.6	694	213	14.0	2 437	59.7	.7	402	27.1
Coolidge division	2 236	9.2	23.4	923	493	22.7	698	177	13.6	1 155	51.9	2.5	328	29.5
Coolidge city	1 551	7.9	29.7	750	489	23.5	541	179	14.3	789	53.0	2.8	340	33.0
Eloy division	2 079	13.6	18.2	844	483	20.9	723	172	12.6	1 234	51.1	4.8	336	28.8
Arizona City CDP	634	16.9	7.7	281	547	21.1	214	205	12.4	170	65.3	4.7	503	28.3
Eloy city	1 171	10.3	26.6	476	451	21.0	490	156	12.7	882	50.5	3.5	298	28.5
Florence division	1 539	13.9	17.2	368	589	21.4	335	175	13.2	704	52.4	6.4	344	24.3
Florence town	893	13.7	21.2	271	556	22.7	242	175	15.0	415	50.6	3.9	343	24.3
Gila River division	1 228	8.7	19.5	231	200	14.8	690	100	13.5	508	27.6	3.3	188	26.2
Blackwater CDP	49	8.2	18.4	—	—	—	49	152	13.6	48	—	—	193	30.6
Sacaton CDP	282	7.4	17.4	94	206	14.0	136	102	13.6	105	12.4	—	236	17.6
Santan CDP	45	—	—	—	—	—	30	100	16.7					

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter 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 owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
Pinal County—Con.														
San Manuel division	3 128	12.9	20.3	1 060	548	20.7	864	183	12.1	840	49.8	1.7	404	21.7
Dudleyville CDP	367	9.5	22.9	36	480	16.4	93	130	11.0	85	63.5	—	254	21.1
Mammoth town	450	7.6	32.4	112	466	19.0	192	180	13.0	132	51.5	—	311	29.4
Oracle CDP	823	6.0	17.7	326	584	20.4	211	185	12.5	230	59.1	3.9	382	20.9
San Manuel CDP	928	13.5	19.9	420	539	20.4	175	182	11.8	291	34.0	1.7	454	20.7
Santa Cruz County	5 838	12.3	15.9	2 861	626	23.1	1 563	182	13.9	2 970	37.3	3.3	366	29.1
Nogales division	5 118	12.4	16.4	2 728	630	23.2	1 366	183	13.5	2 720	37.5	3.6	368	29.6
Nogales city	3 116	9.9	21.7	1 521	571	23.4	914	181	13.1	2 163	31.9	4.5	336	32.3
Rio Rico East CDP	520	8.7	—	387	759	22.7	88	197	11.9	56	100.0	—	575	23.4
Patagonia division	720	11.1	12.9	133	463	20.2	197	157	17.1	250	34.4	.8	358	16.7
Patagonia town	263	6.8	24.7	31	615	24.1	107	128	13.4	124	55.6	1.6	345	21.1
Yavapai County	32 297	15.4	7.3	11 170	646	24.4	9 040	187	12.4	12 481	54.6	1.0	416	28.7
Ashfork division	352	6.0	19.3	66	376	20.5	135	109	11.1	204	58.3	—	194	18.2
Congress division	1 994	17.9	7.8	274	500	24.3	400	174	14.2	489	57.5	2.5	345	24.8
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	682	16.6	6.9	67	557	24.1	105	176	21.2	143	74.1	—	357	25.0
Humboldt division	1 074	18.5	7.2	189	583	28.4	210	167	13.5	268	36.9	7.1	381	25.2
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	190	27.9	2.6	49	694	27.0	43	267	11.3	32	53.1	—	490	35.0+
Mingus Mountain division	4 576	15.3	7.3	1 776	578	24.9	1 255	172	13.1	2 080	57.3	1.3	399	30.1
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarksdale town	697	13.2	11.9	282	560	25.8	233	165	12.2	161	48.4	1.9	370	23.6
Cottonwood city	1 396	16.4	8.4	539	516	26.1	408	159	12.8	1 116	60.5	1.2	396	32.9
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP	2 198	16.5	4.2	890	636	23.9	551	191	14.1	627	56.3	—	442	27.5
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	24	—	—	15	706	20.3	—	—	—	12	—	33.3	425	35.0+
Jerome town	104	5.8	24.0	43	497	32.5	39	156	11.8	100	48.0	—	367	29.3
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prescott division	17 613	14.8	7.5	6 851	656	23.7	5 003	191	11.9	7 314	55.7	.7	410	27.7
Bagdad CDP	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	19.8	—	142	10.6
Chino Valley town	1 492	15.5	4.4	404	664	21.6	211	197	12.5	379	62.8	—	408	34.6
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	1 117	13.2	.9	284	579	22.4	381	184	11.9	181	59.7	2.2	485	17.2
Prescott city	7 411	14.1	13.4	3 039	709	23.0	2 688	202	12.2	4 028	59.0	1.1	423	30.7
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	2 610	19.6	.6	1 114	583	25.2	572	166	11.5	870	67.4	—	451	27.8
Verde division	6 688	16.3	6.2	2 014	713	26.7	2 037	207	12.8	2 126	49.7	1.0	526	33.8
Big Park CDP	927	19.6	—	329	846	26.4	473	255	12.8	550	47.3	—	631	35.0+
Camp Verde town (pt.)	1 863	16.0	9.0	470	603	27.5	442	178	13.2	462	45.5	1.9	390	26.5
Cornville CDP	673	13.2	6.2	245	717	23.0	127	132	14.1	120	38.3	—	458	28.2
Lake Montezuma CDP	695	17.1	5.5	211	585	25.9	221	185	13.3	136	58.1	—	433	25.0
Sedona city (pt.)	1 867	16.6	7.8	626	840	27.8	586	222	12.5	683	57.1	.7	629	35.0+
Yuma County	23 846	16.6	13.4	9 080	701	21.3	4 641	194	13.5	11 945	54.8	1.5	436	27.7
Somerton division	2 855	11.9	9.7	440	487	19.0	1 282	172	14.5	992	34.5	7.1	287	30.2
San Luis city	841	5.6	5.6	9	350	10.0	484	158	14.4	226	23.9	15.9	291	32.3
Somerton city	869	12.5	21.9	237	407	19.1	447	177	15.1	377	27.1	6.6	313	35.0+
Yuma city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellton division	1 014	22.2	10.9	257	408	17.2	107	157	10.8	789	44.1	5.1	302	19.8
Wellton town	254	14.6	23.2	79	407	21.6	53	177	11.8	93	50.5	—	317	28.5
Yuma division	19 977	17.0	14.0	8 383	714	21.4	3 252	206	13.2	10 164	57.6	.7	453	27.7
Fortuna Foothills CDP	3 275	22.6	.5	550	775	25.4	446	207	11.4	372	81.2	—	581	29.2
Yuma city (pt.)	11 275	14.5	18.9	6 320	707	21.3	2 246	211	13.5	8 007	58.0	.7	461	27.6

Table 16. Homeowner and Renter 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 owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Percent with householder moved into unit—		1989 to March 1990	With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
	1969 or earlier	Total		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989		
	Total		1989 to March 1990						1969 or earlier	1989 to March 1990			1969 or earlier	
The State -----	879 000	12.7	12.6	498 614	769	22.8	180 344	188	12.4	489 843	57.5	1.0	438	27.5
COUNTY														
Apache County -----	11 732	12.6	22.5	1 586	550	17.7	5 997	100-	12.7	4 249	39.5	4.1	243	15.5
Cochise County -----	21 986	12.4	15.8	9 265	625	21.4	5 383	159	12.7	12 560	56.7	.9	356	26.1
Coconino County -----	18 100	14.4	14.2	7 802	757	20.8	4 274	157	12.2	11 818	56.7	1.3	431	24.9
Gila County -----	11 928	12.7	19.3	3 323	542	19.4	4 705	169	12.7	3 510	48.4	3.6	346	24.0
Graham County -----	5 842	10.0	20.1	2 104	508	21.4	1 914	150	13.1	2 088	50.0	3.0	303	29.7
Greenlee County -----	1 396	8.6	26.5	2 222	443	17.5	555	144	13.1	1 413	26.8	.7	295	12.8
La Paz County -----	3 949	19.4	9.0	768	498	21.1	535	150	14.4	1 399	52.5	1.1	337	25.3
Maricopa County -----	511 344	12.5	11.6	336 039	821	23.2	91 491	205	12.3	296 216	59.1	.8	466	27.5
Mohave County -----	26 625	16.4	5.1	9 315	616	21.9	5 513	176	11.9	10 176	60.3	.7	468	27.4
Navajo County -----	16 500	9.9	18.0	4 416	562	19.9	6 681	114	12.4	5 689	48.8	1.9	292	21.6
Pima County -----	159 467	11.7	14.5	91 365	697	22.2	31 560	184	12.0	102 325	56.4	1.1	390	28.7
Pinal County -----	28 150	13.1	14.5	9 298	575	21.5	6 492	179	13.4	11 004	54.7	2.1	376	27.0
Santa Cruz County -----	5 838	12.3	15.9	2 861	626	23.1	1 563	182	13.9	2 970	37.3	3.3	366	29.1
Yavapai County -----	32 297	15.4	7.3	11 170	646	24.4	9 040	187	12.4	12 481	54.6	1.0	416	28.7
Yuma County -----	23 846	16.6	13.4	9 080	701	21.3	4 641	194	13.5	11 945	54.8	1.5	436	27.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ajo CDP, Pima County -----	915	8.9	20.2	253	409	25.3	521	150	11.5	318	42.1	1.3	324	32.1
Ak-Chin Village CDP, Pinal County -----	69	14.5	21.7	-	-	-	68	100-	10.7	-	-	-	-	-
Apache Junction city, Maricopa County -----	5 948	13.5	5.1	1 315	613	23.4	824	177	13.9	1 794	71.2	-	400	28.3
Maricopa County -----	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	275	35.0+
Pinal County -----	5 866	13.7	5.2	1 315	613	23.4	824	177	13.9	1 787	71.5	-	400	28.2
Arizona City CDP, Pinal County -----	634	16.9	7.7	281	547	21.1	214	205	12.9	170	65.3	4.7	503	28.3
Avondale city, Maricopa County -----	2 995	17.7	16.3	1 655	777	22.1	550	162	15.6	1 922	53.4	.7	393	28.9
Avra Valley CDP, Pima County -----	954	16.1	2.0	121	594	26.9	43	133	12.3	204	53.9	.5	408	27.2
Bagdad CDP, Yavapai County -----	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	19.8	-	142	10.6
Benson city, Cochise County -----	1 134	14.9	21.5	347	477	22.5	298	162	13.8	457	62.8	1.1	314	32.2
Big Park CDP, Yavapai County -----	927	19.6	-	329	846	26.4	473	255	12.8	550	47.3	-	631	35.0+
Bisbee city, Cochise County -----	1 860	6.8	31.7	630	433	18.1	1 031	137	12.3	804	51.4	2.5	310	28.9
Black Canyon City CDP, Yavapai County -----	682	16.6	6.9	67	557	24.1	105	176	21.2	143	74.1	-	357	25.0
Blackwater CDP, Pinal County -----	49	8.2	18.4	-	-	-	49	152	13.6	48	-	-	193	30.6
Bluewater CDP, La Paz County -----	180	11.1	2.2	12	625	28.0	-	-	-	29	89.7	-	500	21.7
Buckeye town, Maricopa County -----	1 135	11.4	19.4	581	566	20.2	202	205	16.1	566	52.7	-	348	27.3
Bullhead City city, Mohave County -----	5 509	17.8	5.2	1 217	774	23.9	723	200	13.4	3 315	65.5	.6	529	29.1
Bylas CDP, Graham County -----	218	9.2	15.6	5	350	10.0	175	101	15.4	40	37.5	-	100-	27.9
Cameron RD, Coconino County -----	98	16.3	18.4	13	419	35.0+	33	100-	10.0	27	59.3	-	525	35.0+
Camp Verde town, Yavapai County -----	1 863	16.0	9.0	470	603	27.5	442	178	13.2	462	45.5	1.9	390	26.5
Canyon Day CDP, Gila County -----	188	-	16.5	57	227	11.2	102	100-	11.0	15	-	-	275	22.5
Carefree town, Maricopa County -----	696	8.0	6.6	307	1 477	30.7	303	395	12.3	152	53.9	1.3	572	24.8
Casa Grande city, Pinal County -----	4 058	14.3	18.1	2 561	683	20.6	694	213	14.0	2 437	59.7	.7	402	27.1
Catalina CDP, Pima County -----	1 402	15.1	1.8	296	696	24.6	86	202	17.2	362	63.0	-	437	25.2
Cave Creek town, Maricopa County -----	939	9.3	8.7	476	984	27.5	214	266	11.5	247	59.5	-	456	24.6
Central Heights-Midland City CDP, Gila County -----	975	10.5	30.1	237	501	14.8	334	177	12.7	178	51.1	-	363	22.2
Chandler city, Maricopa County -----	21 320	16.2	4.1	17 491	913	24.2	1 729	207	12.3	10 172	65.6	.3	517	25.6
Chinle CDP, Apache County -----	393	23.4	10.9	-	-	-	255	100-	12.2	750	38.3	.9	187	13.7
Chino Valley town, Yavapai County -----	1 492	15.5	4.4	404	664	21.6	211	197	12.5	379	62.8	-	408	34.6
Chuichu CDP, Pinal County -----	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	159	18.3	21	-	-	100-	35.0+
Cibecue CDP, Navajo County -----	164	7.9	21.3	57	200-	13.9	92	100-	13.3	100	24.0	-	185	19.4
Clarkdale town, Yavapai County -----	697	13.2	11.9	282	560	25.8	233	165	12.2	161	48.4	1.9	370	23.6
Claypool CDP, Gila County -----	528	2.8	37.5	90	536	12.5	329	144	13.4	157	67.5	-	340	28.0
Clifton town, Greenlee County -----	413	1.0	57.9	50	438	35.0+	284	146	14.6	568	25.7	1.6	294	12.9
Colorado City town, Mohave County -----	189	16.4	19.0	15	294	18.8	145	199	16.5	93	15.1	7.5	-	-
Coolidge city, Pinal County -----	1 551	7.9	29.7	750	489	23.5	541	179	14.3	789	53.0	2.8	340	33.0
Cornville CDP, Yavapai County -----	673	13.2	6.2	245	717	23.0	127	132	14.1	120	38.3	-	458	28.2
Cottonwood city, Yavapai County -----	1 396	16.4	8.4	539	516	26.1	408	159	12.8	1 116	60.5	1.2	396	32.9
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP, Yavapai County -----	2 198	16.5	4.2	890	636	23.9	551	191	14.1	627	56.3	-	442	27.5
Dennehotso CDP, Apache County -----	119	10.1	20.2	12	200-	10.0	107	100-	11.3	39	48.7	-	235	10.0
Desert Hills CDP, Mohave County -----	606	18.8	7.4	26	535	27.5	31	125	12.4	158	82.9	-	399	25.4
Dewey-Humboldt CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 331	15.0	1.1	348	595	22.8	424	186	11.8	225	55.6	3.6	480	20.7
Dolan Springs CDP, Mohave County -----	488	8.6	1.2	50	286	21.3	94	163	11.5	39	79.5	-	416	33.2
Douglas city, Cochise County -----	2 567	8.7	39.7	1 103	547	22.9	1 252	142	13.6	1 502	37.7	1.1	273	29.6
Dudleyville CDP, Pinal County -----	367	9.5	22.9	36	480	16.4	93	130	11.0	85	63.5	-	254	21.1
Duncan town, Greenlee County -----	181	12.2	23.2	30	391	20.6	75	134	12.1	91	24.2	1.1	188	28.6
Eagar town, Apache County -----	949	12.5	10.4	569	593	17.0	132	165	11.9	207	76.3	-	396	22.5
East Fork CDP, Navajo County -----	183	10.9	8.7	26	245	17.3	147	100-	11.1	-	-	-	-	-
Ehrenberg CDP, La Paz County -----	284	32.4	8.8	15	906	20.3	-	-	-	172	62.2	-	393	21.4
El Mirage town, Maricopa County -----	799	5.3	24.3	367	446	22.0	256	176	12.6	465	47.5	6.0	315	28.5
Eloy city, Pinal County -----	1 171	10.3	28.6	476	451	21.0	490	156	12.7	882	50.5	3.5	298	28.5
Flagstaff city, Coconino County -----	7 196	13.1	14.5	4 634	804	21.0	1 103	189	12.1	7 221	62.9	.5	470	28.7
Florence town, Pinal County -----	893	13.7	21.2	271	556	22.7	242	175	15.0	415	50.6	3.9	343	24.3
Flowing Wells CDP, Pima County -----	4 505	12.8	11.0	414	580	21.5	197	167	11.3	1 295	56.8	-	396	25.7
Fort Defiance CDP, Apache County -----	523	11.1	15.9	74	450	22.1	230	115	12.8	541	37.2	3.5	224	14.1
Fortuna Foothills CDP, Yuma County -----	3 275	22.6	.5	550	775	25.4	446	207	11.4	372	81.2	-	581	29.2
Fountain Hills town, Maricopa County -----	3 137	18.3	.2	2 176	1 075	26.4	633	261	11.2	835	54.3	-	648	27.2
Fredonia town, Coconino County -----	291	11.3	21.0	92	505	17.4	73	139	11.3	88	59.1	-	295	15.7
Ganado CDP, Apache County -----	141	5.7	14.2	-	-	-	57	100-	13.9	111	33.3	7.2	158	10.0
Gila Bend town, Maricopa County -----	300	12.3	24.3	97	518	16.4	111	166	13.4	300	56.7	-	289	25.7
Gilbert town, Maricopa County -----	6 467	26.1	2.3	5 673	1 035	2								

Table 16. Homeowner and Renter 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 owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—														
Con.														
Hayden town	224	3.1	45.1	52	352	14.5	154	136	13.1	66	51.5	9.1	225	24.3
Gila County	224	3.1	45.1	52	352	14.5	154	136	13.1	66	51.5	9.1	225	24.3
Pinal County														
Heber-Overgaard CDP, Navajo County	515	13.0	3.1	151	630	24.8	213	163	12.1	96	78.1	—	375	35.0+
Holbrook city, Navajo County	1 058	8.3	25.8	502	472	20.5	267	175	13.9	517	59.0	3.1	323	24.0
Hotevilla CDP, Navajo County	187	3.2	67.4	—	—	—	148	100—	11.7	47	10.6	—	125	10.0
Huachuca City town, Cochise County	400	11.8	8.3	263	466	22.1	47	166	13.3	280	62.5	—	318	29.3
Jerome town, Yavapai County	104	5.8	24.0	43	497	32.5	39	156	11.8	100	48.0	—	367	29.3
Kachina Village CDP, Coconino County	490	25.1	—	248	720	25.5	21	259	17.5	139	76.3	—	536	24.5
Kaibito CDP, Coconino County	122	22.1	—	21	450	15.0	74	100—	10.0	20	—	—	329	15.4
Kayenta CDP, Navajo County	649	7.9	11.1	36	435	20.0	155	100—	11.9	410	27.6	—	205	12.3
Keams Canyon CDP, Navajo County	64	—	50.0	—	—	—	22	100—	10.0	76	6.6	—	170	10.0
Kearny town, Pinal County	659	9.9	45.1	388	401	14.4	199	208	12.0	139	52.5	1.4	450	21.8
Kingman city, Mohave County	3 366	12.6	14.5	2 028	582	18.9	793	158	12.3	1 556	61.2	.6	388	25.7
Komatke CDP, Maricopa County	104	16.3	—	28	382	35.0+	58	100—	10.0	147	37.4	—	132	20.4
Kykotsmovi Village CDP, Navajo County	138	5.8	29.7	9	200—	22.5	98	100—	11.2	66	18.2	6.1	181	14.5
Lake Havasu City city, Mohave County	7 359	17.1	1.8	4 189	609	22.8	2 271	186	11.4	2 560	59.1	.4	484	26.2
Lake Montezuma CDP, Yavapai County	695	17.1	5.5	211	585	25.9	221	185	13.3	136	58.1	—	433	25.0
Leupp CDP, Coconino County	158	19.0	12.7	37	492	11.9	77	134	11.4	63	42.9	—	304	21.0
Litchfield Park city, Maricopa County	1 029	26.1	12.5	760	1 002	20.4	220	296	11.5	248	71.4	—	794	21.1
Lukachukai CDP, Apache County	23	—	—	—	—	—	7	100—	35.0+	7	100.0	—	—	—
Luke AFB CDP, Maricopa County	15	100.0	—	7	1 375	22.5	8	100—	10.0	968	47.9	—	397	22.4
McNary CDP	72	34.7	18.1	8	220	16.0	49	130	14.8	12	—	—	143	17.1
Apache County	50	38.0	26.0	3	200—	22.5	32	120	14.5	12	—	—	143	17.1
Navajo County	22	27.3	—	5	250	10.0	17	139	15.5	—	—	—	—	—
Mammoth town, Pinal County	450	7.6	32.4	112	466	19.0	192	180	13.0	132	51.5	—	311	29.4
Many Farms CDP, Apache County	130	—	—	9	350	10.0	83	100—	11.7	168	20.2	—	243	10.0
Marana town, Pima County	534	15.9	12.4	171	493	24.4	60	186	13.0	194	42.3	5.7	322	25.4
Mesa city, Maricopa County	65 678	13.1	7.1	40 804	834	23.5	8 454	189	12.0	42 185	61.8	.4	470	27.0
Miami town, Gila County	571	2.8	50.4	149	417	15.5	324	153	13.1	208	32.7	5.3	265	24.4
Moenkopi CDP, Coconino County	166	3.0	20.5	46	200—	11.4	77	125	14.3	50	42.0	12.0	175	17.3
Mohave Valley CDP, Mohave County	1 837	18.0	2.9	561	714	25.6	236	195	12.2	688	46.9	—	516	27.3
Morenci CDP, Greenlee County	5	—	—	5	750	35.0+	—	—	—	590	20.3	—	300	11.6
New Kingman-Butler CDP, Mohave County ..	3 689	12.9	4.4	706	540	19.6	355	146	11.6	1 003	58.9	1.0	371	27.1
Nogales city, Santa Cruz County	3 116	9.9	21.7	1 521	571	23.4	914	181	13.1	2 163	31.9	4.5	336	32.3
Oracle CDP, Pinal County	823	6.0	17.7	326	584	20.4	211	185	12.5	230	59.1	3.9	382	20.9
Oro Valley town, Pima County	2 049	26.5	2.1	1 365	970	23.8	555	233	11.1	797	66.2	—	487	23.8
Page city, Coconino County	1 543	8.7	6.9	597	813	16.4	120	179	13.6	498	59.4	—	445	22.2
Paradise Valley town, Maricopa County	4 118	6.8	19.1	3 017	2 000+	21.1	821	400+	11.7	200	42.5	8.0	1 000+	25.8
Parker town, La Paz County	665	15.0	13.8	439	512	19.5	143	210	13.1	284	56.7	—	421	27.5
Parker Strip CDP, La Paz County	557	11.8	5.2	77	644	21.9	39	219	13.0	193	65.8	—	388	24.4
Patagonia town, Santa Cruz County	263	6.8	24.7	31	615	24.1	107	128	13.4	124	55.6	1.6	345	21.1
Payson town, Gila County	2 808	19.2	2.2	875	646	25.3	988	190	12.0	867	60.6	2.0	414	27.4
Peach Springs CDP, Mohave County	117	12.0	12.8	27	428	35.0+	70	144	13.7	91	27.5	5.5	196	29.2
Peoria city, Maricopa County	15 130	21.3	1.7	10 043	857	25.3	1 779	221	11.9	3 124	56.9	.6	590	33.3
Peridot CDP	168	9.5	28.6	6	550	35.0+	139	100—	13.1	23	—	—	289	14.4
Gila County	55	—	52.7	—	—	—	46	100—	15.2	6	—	—	125	10.0
Graham County	113	14.2	16.8	6	550	35.0+	93	100—	12.4	17	—	—	407	17.0
Phoenix city, Maricopa County	218 848	11.7	16.8	157 234	778	23.0	34 257	215	13.1	151 073	58.0	1.1	442	27.3
Picture Rocks CDP, Pima County	1 281	10.5	2.6	180	712	27.3	48	218	13.0	157	43.3	—	403	26.7
Pima town, Graham County	459	10.2	20.5	133	436	22.5	169	183	14.2	108	60.2	1.9	297	33.1
Pinetop-Lakeside town, Navajo County	674	11.3	12.0	369	648	23.8	173	225	12.4	254	69.3	2.4	478	30.8
Pinon CDP, Navajo County	49	—	26.5	14	250	10.0	10	100—	10.0	101	59.4	—	127	15.2
Pirtleville CDP, Cochise County	288	9.7	29.5	100	423	21.4	139	136	12.1	36	38.9	—	278	35.0+
Pisinemo CDP, Pima County	65	29.2	27.7	—	—	—	57	100—	10.0	30	66.7	—	175	27.5
Polacca CDP, Navajo County	233	5.2	33.0	34	811	21.4	114	100—	12.7	46	54.3	—	211	17.1
Poston CDP, La Paz County	64	31.3	10.9	19	256	17.3	4	100—	10.0	52	32.7	—	279	23.1
Prescott city, Yavapai County	7 411	14.1	13.4	3 039	709	23.0	2 688	202	12.2	4 028	59.0	1.1	423	30.7
Prescott Valley town, Yavapai County	2 610	19.6	.6	1 114	583	25.2	572	166	11.5	870	67.4	—	451	27.8
Quartzsite town, La Paz County	849	24.7	5.1	91	297	30.2	65	113	15.5	92	75.0	—	272	22.3
Queen Creek town, Maricopa County	555	9.9	2.3	303	968	25.5	93	241	12.1	86	43.0	—	350	23.8
Rio Rico East CDP, Santa Cruz County	520	8.7	—	387	759	22.7	88	197	11.9	56	100.0	—	575	23.4
Rough Rock CDP, Apache County	33	—	—	11	200—	10.0	11	100—	10.0	11	—	—	125	10.0
Sacaton CDP, Pinal County	282	7.4	17.4	94	206	14.0	136	102	13.6	105	12.4	—	236	17.6
Safford city, Graham County	1 854	5.7	27.3	1 014	495	22.4	665	176	13.2	748	52.3	1.9	320	32.2
St. David CDP, Cochise County	389	12.6	14.1	110	570	21.2	69	181	13.3	97	27.8	8.2	363	17.4
St. Johns city, Apache County	731	9.6	23.1	303	570	19.5	176	189	11.5	209	65.6	—	332	19.5
St. Michaels CDP, Apache County	273	19.0	15.4	27	581	18.0	118	100—	11.6	13	—	—	475	22.5
San Carlos CDP, Gila County	455	6.6	29.2	20	256	13.3	349	103	14.3	299	29.8	9.4	195	20.3
San Luis city, Yuma County	841	5.6	5.6	9	350	10.0	484	158	14.4	226	23.9	15.9	291	32.3
San Manuel CDP, Pinal County	928	13.5	19.9	420	539	20.4	175	182	11.8	291	34.0	1.7	454	20.7
Santan CDP, Pinal County	45	—	—	—	—	—	30	100—	16.7	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Rosa CDP, Pima County	94	—	23.4	10	200—	10.0	67	100—	13.4	31	—	—	148	10.0
Sawmill CDP, Apache County	137	16.1	10.9	12	300	10.0	119	100—	14.9	27	55.6	—	188	10.0
Scottsdale city, Maricopa County	36 875	12.5	12.4	26 057	963	23.0	6 113	259	11.7	20 708	57.9	.4	597	27.4
Second Mesa CDP, Navajo County	166	8.4	19.3	35	294	13.0	115	100—	12.8	19	63.2	—	166	10.0
Sedona city	2 731	14.9	8.6	924	854	26.9	1 080	232	12.6	1 075	56.4	.5	591	35.0+
Coconino County	864	11.3	10.3	298	871	25.3	494	241	12.7	392	55.1	—	540	35.0+
Yavapai County ..														

Table 16. Homeowner and Renter 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 owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Snowflake town, Navajo County -----	760	9.5	16.6	400	542	20.9	176	177	11.7	187	65.2	—	342	25.6
Somerton city, Yuma County -----	869	12.5	21.9	237	407	19.1	447	177	15.1	377	27.1	6.6	313	35.0+
South Tucson city, Pima County -----	650	5.4	48.8	201	399	30.4	357	149	17.6	987	48.5	2.0	250	34.1
Springerville town, Apache County -----	434	17.7	13.8	177	516	22.5	113	158	13.5	213	47.4	3.8	387	21.9
Sun City CDP, Maricopa County -----	21 384	7.7	7.1	4 950	473	21.9	13 157	183	11.7	1 731	33.8	—	615	35.0+
Sun City West CDP, Maricopa County -----	8 161	14.8	.3	1 958	675	22.5	5 721	200	10.8	565	29.6	1.2	787	35.0+
Sun Lakes CDP, Maricopa County -----	3 393	12.3	.9	1 130	716	24.0	1 437	202	11.0	125	36.8	—	621	35.0+
Supai CDP, Coconino County -----	80	6.3	3.8	—	—	—	80	125	12.1	29	51.7	—	250	10.0
Superior town, Pinal County -----	832	3.1	45.9	155	382	22.3	501	204	14.1	377	32.6	—	314	29.9
Surprise town, Maricopa County -----	1 755	12.9	9.7	500	497	22.8	350	172	12.5	499	41.3	.8	401	32.0
Swift Trail Junction CDP, Graham County ---	251	28.3	5.6	66	503	16.1	11	100—	10.0	65	41.5	—	304	25.2
Taylor town, Navajo County -----	566	14.0	7.4	241	560	19.0	76	153	11.3	110	74.5	—	374	23.8
Teec Nos Pos CDP, Apache County -----	104	16.3	26.0	—	—	—	60	100—	10.0	10	—	—	125	10.0
Tempe city, Maricopa County -----	28 645	12.2	10.4	21 938	852	21.3	2 580	217	12.1	26 895	62.8	.2	496	29.5
Thatcher town, Graham County -----	811	12.8	21.2	369	563	19.6	194	179	11.8	334	68.0	—	313	33.7
Three Points CDP, Pima County -----	645	24.2	1.1	64	519	21.0	46	169	11.8	53	54.7	—	291	35.0+
Tolleson city, Maricopa County -----	766	8.2	36.2	387	674	24.3	321	175	11.2	450	42.7	—	350	23.8
Tombstone city, Cochise County -----	383	11.7	19.8	123	466	23.2	113	175	14.5	189	46.0	3.2	285	28.8
Tsaile CDP, Apache County -----	86	9.3	—	3	350	10.0	60	100—	11.3	133	27.1	—	194	14.1
Tuba City CDP, Coconino County -----	868	15.3	18.1	12	650	27.5	256	130	12.3	893	32.4	.8	275	12.5
Tucson city, Pima County -----	83 687	10.8	21.6	50 839	615	21.7	17 481	179	12.5	78 998	57.1	1.1	377	29.6
Tucson Estates CDP, Pima County -----	1 371	7.1	6.5	63	665	21.0	47	151	11.5	128	60.2	—	477	24.7
Valencia West CDP, Pima County -----	829	10.1	4.2	298	519	28.8	89	199	14.1	144	40.3	—	401	29.3
Wellton town, Yuma County -----	254	14.6	23.2	79	407	21.6	53	177	11.8	93	50.5	—	317	28.5
Whetstone CDP, Cochise County -----	402	12.4	6.5	131	474	24.2	41	175	11.4	79	62.0	—	319	29.2
Whitewater CDP, Navajo County -----	471	7.0	20.8	91	218	14.7	307	100—	10.9	458	30.3	1.7	175	24.4
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County -----	1 322	14.6	14.4	397	659	24.2	411	166	12.7	748	58.7	1.6	363	25.8
Willcox city, Cochise County -----	757	5.3	24.6	349	438	22.5	229	155	12.2	363	54.8	—	306	27.9
Williams city, Coconino County -----	588	19.6	24.8	276	588	15.1	187	134	11.2	350	42.6	1.4	284	22.1
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County -----	167	10.8	1.8	20	667	18.2	26	200	16.3	23	56.5	—	559	35.0+
Window Rock CDP, Apache County -----	316	10.8	44.0	95	389	16.7	156	100—	13.6	523	32.1	4.0	278	13.6
Winkelman town, Gila County -----	185	7.0	38.9	23	406	10.0	88	156	10.9	50	44.0	4.0	264	35.0+
Winslow city, Navajo County -----	1 787	9.6	30.2	762	552	16.2	791	166	11.3	920	54.2	1.6	331	24.7
Youngtown town, Maricopa County -----	935	6.8	14.1	326	445	24.2	539	134	14.0	439	47.4	.9	472	35.0+
Yuma city, Yuma County -----	11 275	14.5	18.9	6 320	707	21.3	2 246	211	13.5	8 007	58.0	.7	461	27.6

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 elementary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Persons for whom poverty status is determined				
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate	Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Civilian labor force		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level		Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	
									Total	Percent unemployed		Total	Total			
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
Camp Verde Reservation, AZ	624	168	35	12	8	243	51.4	3.7	320	161	14.3	3 270	559	61.9	182	66.5
Yavapai County	624	168	35	12	8	243	51.4	3.7	320	161	14.3	3 270	559	61.9	182	66.5
Cocopah Reservation, AZ	584	191	39	12	6	273	31.1	—	335	186	23.1	4 641	543	56.7	169	56.2
Yuma County	584	191	39	12	6	273	31.1	—	335	186	23.1	4 641	543	56.7	169	56.2
Colorado River Reservation, AZ—CA	6 846	651	157	20	17	1 089	61.6	4.3	1 452	792	12.4	5 979	2 338	37.5	673	37.4
La Paz County	6 846	651	157	20	17	1 089	61.6	4.3	1 452	792	12.4	5 979	2 338	37.5	673	37.4
Fort Apache Reservation, AZ	10 506	2 556	562	189	130	4 265	48.3	1.3	5 721	3 138	35.3	3 805	9 781	52.7	2 862	53.9
Apache County	221	58	—	—	—	67	28.4	—	81	43	72.1	2 256	160	68.1	58	51.7
Gila County	1 270	273	56	6	—	619	47.3	2.7	769	379	20.8	4 502	1 253	35.0	344	34.3
Navajo County	9 015	2 225	506	183	130	3 579	48.9	1.1	4 871	2 716	36.8	3 731	8 368	55.0	2 460	56.7
Fort McDowell Reservation, AZ	628	139	28	13	5	258	62.4	3.1	331	172	14.0	5 610	568	30.8	136	36.8
Maricopa County	628	139	28	13	5	258	62.4	3.1	331	172	14.0	5 610	568	30.8	136	36.8
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ—CA—NV (pt.)	432	92	16	3	3	129	57.4	.8	170	102	15.7	3 942	329	52.3	100	50.0
Fort Mojave Reservation (pt.)	432	92	16	3	3	129	57.4	.8	170	102	15.7	3 942	329	52.3	100	50.0
Mohave County	432	92	16	3	3	129	57.4	.8	170	102	15.7	3 942	329	52.3	100	50.0
Fort Yuma (Quechan) Reservation, AZ—CA	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuma County	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila Bend Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila Bend Reservation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maricopa County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila Bend Trust Lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maricopa County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila River Reservation, AZ	9 578	2 714	719	157	79	4 169	37.3	1.3	5 706	2 552	30.6	3 176	9 005	64.4	2 540	68.9
Maricopa County	2 806	781	220	42	21	1 148	34.6	.8	1 609	635	31.3	2 767	2 512	61.2	777	60.5
Pinal County	6 772	1 933	499	115	58	3 021	38.3	1.5	4 097	1 917	30.4	3 339	6 493	65.6	1 763	72.5
Havasupai Reservation, AZ	433	115	14	6	6	210	38.1	—	252	151	17.2	4 112	416	31.3	118	32.2
Coconino County	433	115	14	6	6	210	38.1	—	252	151	17.2	4 112	416	31.3	118	32.2
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ	7 215	1 930	525	59	23	3 587	62.6	3.3	4 522	2 170	26.8	4 566	6 951	49.4	1 968	52.3
Hopi Reservation	7 215	1 930	525	59	23	3 587	62.6	3.3	4 522	2 170	26.8	4 566	6 951	49.4	1 968	52.3
Coconino County	1 073	338	48	12	6	549	67.8	2.0	621	340	22.9	3 738	1 067	61.1	350	61.1
Navajo County	6 142	1 592	477	47	17	3 038	61.6	3.6	3 901	1 830	27.5	4 715	5 884	47.2	1 618	50.4
Hopi Trust Lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconino County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navajo County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hualapai Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ	833	170	34	10	10	399	53.9	1.3	485	284	32.4	3 630	795	56.1	238	61.8
Hualapai Reservation	833	170	34	10	10	399	53.9	1.3	485	284	32.4	3 630	795	56.1	238	61.8
Coconino County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohave County	833	170	34	10	10	399	53.9	1.3	485	284	32.4	3 630	795	56.1	238	61.8
Yavapai County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hualapai Trust Lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohave County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaibab Reservation, AZ	120	12	8	2	2	32	56.3	—	44	26	30.8	5 245	65	41.5	14	57.1
Coconino County	120	12	8	2	2	32	56.3	—	44	26	30.8	5 245	65	41.5	14	57.1
Mohave County	120	12	8	2	2	32	56.3	—	44	26	30.8	5 245	65	41.5	14	57.1
Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Reservation, AZ	450	106	20	2	2	186	33.3	3.2	255	133	12.0	3 991	405	46.4	102	41.2
Pinal County	450	106	20	2	2	186	33.3	3.2	255	133	12.0	3 991	405	46.4	102	41.2
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ—NM—UT (pt.)	90 839	26 214	6 739	1 075	742	39 335	41.5	3.2	52 407	22 506	30.4	3 805	86 811	56.1	26 682	56.7
Navajo Reservation (pt.)	90 763	26 187	6 727	1 063	736	39 319	41.5	3.2	52 372	22 477	30.4	3 802	86 735	56.1	26 642	56.8
Apache County	48 552	13 817	3 402	518	398	21 242	43.3	3.6	28 022	11 729	31.6	3 706	46 153	57.9	14 165	60.1
Coconino County	19 770	5 781	1 575	228	102	8 421	44.1	3.0	11 331	5 315	25.8	4 100	18 916	51.2	5 765	51.7
Navajo County	22 441	6 589	1 750	317	236	9 656	35.3	2.4	13 019	5 433	32.4	3 750	21 666	56.7	6 712	54.0
Navajo Trust Lands (pt.)	76	27	12	12	6	16	50.0	—	35	29	20.7	6 289	76	—	40	—
Apache County	76	27	12	12	6	16	50.0	—	35	29	20.7	6 289	76	—	40	—
Coconino County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navajo County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papago Reservation, AZ	8 587	2 423	607	164	108	4 143	47.3	.4	5 361	1 936	23.4	3 113	8 374	65.7	2 466	65.4
Maricopa County	133	9	—	—	—	104	17.3	—	114	38	26.3	4 611	133	64.7	9	—
Pima County	7 692	2 184	554	147	99	3 717	48.7	.5	4 787	1 750	23.7	3 175	7 487	65.7	2 203	67.1
Pinal County	762	230	53	17	9	322	41.3	—	460	148	19.6	2 219	754	65.3	254	52.8
Pascua Yaqui Reservation, AZ	2 406	1 101	172	44	23	857	28.5	2.3	1 200	605	33.2	3 135	2 232	62.6	715	65.2
Pima County	2 406	1 101	172	44	23	857	28.5	2.3	1 200	605	33.2	3 135	2 232	62.6	715	65.2
Payson (Yavapai-Apache) Community, AZ	103	26	—	—	—	77	—	—	77	77	—	10 724	103	12.6	26	—
Gila County	103	26	—	—	—	77	—	—	77	77	—	10 724	103	12.6	26	—
Salt River Reservation, AZ	4 856	1 033	271	74	48	1 556	52.9	1.4	2 130	1 244	17.3	4 215	3 413	52.7	1 021	58.8
Maricopa County	4 856	1 033	271	74	48	1 556	52.9	1.4	2 130	1 244	17.3	4 215	3 413	52.7	1 021	58.8
San Carlos Reservation, AZ	7 239	2 038	548	122	103	3 021	49.4	2.0	4 228	1 819	31.0	3 173	6 995	62.5	2 174	59.9
Gila County	3 569	823	286	58	53	1 597	47.7	1.6	2 176	961	34.1	3 227	3 382	62.1	900	65.4
Graham County	3 670	1 215	262	64	50	1 424	51.3	2.4	2 052	858	27.4	3 123	3 613	63.0	1 274	56.0
Pinal County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Xavier Reservation, AZ	1 129	316	99	49	29	511	42.1	—	695	339	18.6	2 735	1 081	64.4	340	68.2
Pima County	1 129	316	99	49	29	511	42.1	—	695	339	18.6	2 735	1 081	64.4	340	68.2
Yavapai Reservation, AZ	193	27	19	5	5	66	71.2	15.2	96	69	10.1	6 499	151	20.5	32	28.1
Yavapai County	193	27	19	5	5	66	71.2	15.2	96	69	10.1	6 499	151	20.5	32	28.1

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

[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 persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Persons for whom poverty status is determined			
		Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher		Total	Civilian labor force		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Total	Persons 5 to 17 years	
			Total	Not in labor force		Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total		Percent unemployed	Total			Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND—Con.														
Zuni Pueblo, AZ--NM (pt.)-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Apache 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 occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Camp Verde Reservation, AZ	163	158	144	95	49	7	22	122	300-	100-	200-
Yavapai County	163	158	144	95	49	7	22	122	300-	100-	200-
Cocopah Reservation, AZ	151	146	128	79	49	25	34	94	336	118	200-
Yuma County	151	146	128	79	49	25	34	94	336	118	200-
Colorado River Reservation, AZ-CA	2 854	2 151	635	422	213	12	123	512	300-	145	255
La Paz County	2 854	2 151	635	422	213	12	123	512	300-	145	255
Fort Apache Reservation, AZ	3 308	2 549	2 322	1 609	713	337	955	1 367	300-	100-	200-
Apache County	307	62	33	21	12	12	9	24	-	120	200-
Gila County	400	316	305	278	27	96	141	164	300-	100-	250
Navajo County	2 601	2 171	1 984	1 310	674	229	805	1 179	300-	100-	200-
Fort McDowell Reservation, AZ	180	166	143	115	28	20	26	117	300-	100-	200-
Maricopa County	180	166	143	115	28	20	26	117	300-	100-	200-
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-CA-NV (pt.)	169	125	100	-	100	-	24	76	-	-	204
Fort Mojave Reservation (pt.)	169	125	100	-	100	-	24	76	-	-	204
Mohave County	169	125	100	-	100	-	24	76	-	-	204
Fort Yuma (Quechan) Reservation, AZ-CA	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma County	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gila Bend Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gila Bend Reservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maricopa County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gila Bend Trust Lands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maricopa County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gila River Reservation, AZ	2 687	2 471	2 335	1 588	747	420	805	1 530	300-	100-	200-
Maricopa County	794	735	687	421	266	164	265	422	300-	100-	200-
Pinal County	1 893	1 736	1 648	1 167	481	256	540	1 108	300-	100-	200-
Havasupai Reservation, AZ	149	109	97	80	17	13	73	24	-	133	-
Coconino County	149	109	97	80	17	13	73	24	-	133	-
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ	2 411	1 810	1 720	1 360	360	804	413	1 307	300-	100-	200-
Hopi Reservation	2 411	1 810	1 720	1 360	360	804	413	1 307	300-	100-	200-
Coconino County	317	259	255	184	71	112	61	194	300-	127	200-
Navajo County	2 094	1 551	1 465	1 176	289	692	352	1 113	373	100-	200-
Hopi Trust Lands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coconino County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navajo County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hualapai Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ	332	221	216	123	93	14	88	128	424	127	200-
Hualapai Reservation	329	221	216	123	93	14	88	128	424	127	200-
Coconino County	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohave County	301	221	216	123	93	14	88	128	424	127	200-
Yavapai County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hualapai Trust Lands	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohave County	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaibab Reservation, AZ	70	51	32	21	11	-	4	28	300-	100-	200-
Coconino County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohave County	70	51	32	21	11	-	4	28	300-	100-	200-
Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Reservation, AZ	92	90	76	72	4	2	27	49	-	100-	-
Pinal County	92	90	76	72	4	2	27	49	-	100-	-
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.)	34 829	22 053	20 547	15 860	4 687	10 289	6 064	14 483	358	100-	227
Navajo Reservation (pt.)	34 815	22 044	20 538	15 851	4 687	10 280	6 064	14 474	358	100-	227
Apache County	19 161	11 853	11 103	8 334	2 769	5 445	3 430	7 673	353	100-	212
Coconino County	6 886	4 729	4 338	3 331	1 007	2 017	1 066	3 272	351	100-	263
Navajo County	8 768	5 462	5 097	4 186	911	2 818	1 568	3 529	378	100-	215
Navajo Trust Lands (pt.)	14	9	9	9	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Apache County	14	9	9	9	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Coconino County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navajo County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papago Reservation, AZ	2 505	2 159	2 100	1 570	530	671	999	1 101	300-	100-	200-
Maricopa County	31	31	31	26	5	20	14	17	-	100-	250
Pima County	2 237	1 941	1 887	1 383	504	567	905	982	300-	100-	200-
Pinal County	237	187	182	161	21	84	80	102	313	100-	200-
Pascua Yaqui Reservation, AZ	597	539	526	266	260	6	181	345	300-	150	200-
Pima County	597	539	526	266	260	6	181	345	300-	150	200-
Payson (Yavapai-Apache) Community, AZ	41	27	27	9	18	-	-	27	-	150	250
Gila County	41	27	27	9	18	-	-	27	-	150	250
Salt River Reservation, AZ	2 137	1 581	857	593	264	153	221	636	300-	100-	200-
Maricopa County	2 137	1 581	857	593	264	153	221	636	300-	100-	200-
San Carlos Reservation, AZ	2 099	1 705	1 636	1 076	560	354	485	1 151	312	100-	200-
Gila County	1 192	927	858	566	292	179	288	570	300-	100-	200-
Graham County	907	778	778	510	268	175	197	581	391	100-	200-
Pinal County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Xavier Reservation, AZ	340	285	269	201	68	41	110	159	300-	102	215
Pima County	340	285	269	201	68	41	110	159	300-	102	215
Yavapai Reservation, AZ	50	46	38	27	11	-	5	33	-	127	400
Yavapai County	50	46	38	27	11	-	5	33	-	127	400
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apache County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

[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
The State -----	3 665 228	12.8	27	27 437	27 659	32 065	32 291	17 367	17 632
Apache County -----	61 591	13.3	111	13 317	14 882	15 401	17 291	4 738	6 265
Chinle division -----	18 079	13.7	145	7 814	10 011	9 322	11 633	3 615	4 755
Chinle CDP -----	5 059	14.6	299	11 295	17 111	10 598	16 026	11 137	27 394
Lukachukai CDP -----	113	8.0	1 120	3 378	19 409	—	20 000	65	19 981
Many Farms CDP -----	1 294	10.6	481	12 048	25 754	11 938	31 749	7 697	19 408
Rough Rock CDP -----	523	6.9	486	7 129	36 127	—	36 127	—	—
Tsaile CDP -----	1 043	15.9	694	14 048	20 803	12 248	23 421	3 432	20 784
Dennehotso division -----	1 693	16.2	313	4 591	8 527	4 972	11 456	2 401	6 284
Dennehotso CDP -----	616	21.6	481	5 236	14 879	4 808	14 351	540	24 838
Eagar-Springerville division -----	7 287	19.7	281	25 374	27 814	30 033	33 520	10 276	13 208
Eagar town -----	4 025	19.0	402	27 052	33 304	31 198	35 396	10 618	19 221
Springerville town -----	1 802	29.4	432	20 290	24 116	23 884	30 418	10 156	12 900
Fort Apache division -----	216	17.6	1 026	5 477	17 522	5 782	19 119	—	12 500
McNary CDP (pt.) -----	202	18.8	1 053	5 477	17 522	5 782	19 119	—	12 500
Fort Defiance division -----	23 458	10.9	200	11 634	14 921	13 002	16 213	3 936	6 168
Fort Defiance CDP -----	4 489	11.0	427	19 453	26 825	21 189	27 518	7 184	16 199
Ganado CDP -----	1 257	9.4	817	8 942	24 862	8 116	22 980	2 970	63 864
St. Michaels CDP -----	1 119	14.2	1 337	12 416	24 104	15 394	23 347	3 247	23 547
Sawmill CDP -----	507	21.5	571	5 001	22 954	4 742	22 059	1 023	24 635
Window Rock CDP -----	3 306	8.9	586	17 436	25 549	17 557	25 277	2 026	16 826
Puerco division -----	1 126	13.7	901	14 276	28 122	24 193	40 162	3 878	15 718
St. Johns division -----	4 791	15.2	475	28 193	34 972	31 911	38 510	8 743	19 306
St. Johns city -----	3 294	16.2	574	30 151	37 023	33 546	39 402	10 557	19 948
Sweetwater division -----	4 941	11.1	287	5 450	7 914	6 011	8 718	2 328	4 540
Teec Nos Pos CDP -----	317	11.7	889	4 886	32 964	4 886	32 964	—	—
Cochise County -----	97 624	14.1	118	21 918	23 055	25 570	26 734	11 724	13 049
Benson division -----	7 974	15.1	385	17 478	19 976	19 959	23 114	9 049	11 828
Benson city -----	3 824	14.5	486	16 272	19 998	19 304	25 101	8 124	11 659
St. David CDP -----	1 468	13.5	1 130	13 835	22 868	15 885	25 903	8 038	14 098
Bisbee division -----	16 629	14.7	264	21 617	24 076	25 921	29 162	10 659	12 915
Bisbee city -----	6 288	15.5	346	16 027	19 655	20 680	23 956	8 217	11 055
Sierra Vista city (pt.) -----	392	14.8	1 536	35 101	47 663	36 495	48 407	25 104	32 383
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.) -----	6 919	14.3	461	28 378	33 011	32 925	37 542	14 122	17 306
Bowie division -----	1 780	8.7	676	12 953	18 882	15 739	24 338	6 364	12 981
Douglas division -----	17 324	13.7	213	14 573	16 874	16 430	19 243	6 684	9 265
Douglas city -----	12 822	14.2	238	13 556	16 500	15 538	18 864	6 323	9 267
Pirtleville CDP -----	1 364	13.0	579	13 041	21 138	15 572	22 071	2 591	8 511
Elfrida division -----	4 993	9.4	675	12 313	20 614	17 352	29 758	5 996	9 006
Sierra Vista division -----	41 325	14.8	194	26 565	28 217	30 016	31 968	16 438	19 139
Huachuca City town -----	1 782	42.5	322	16 234	19 018	17 965	20 801	11 115	14 665
Sierra Vista city (pt.) -----	32 591	10.5	269	28 133	30 558	31 100	34 033	17 980	22 183
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.) -----	2 318	13.9	915	28 176	35 128	30 496	37 715	12 009	30 371
Tombstone city -----	1 220	47.0	462	13 754	15 714	16 052	17 754	8 936	11 320
Whetstone CDP -----	1 289	41.3	436	21 329	25 575	24 911	29 951	9 261	15 947
Willcox division -----	7 599	12.6	406	17 449	20 918	20 745	25 014	7 390	10 659
Willcox city -----	3 122	14.4	461	17 562	21 944	20 584	26 029	5 957	10 697
Coconino County -----	96 591	14.1	131	25 452	26 773	29 848	31 448	14 650	16 893
Coconino division -----	60 364	13.4	186	27 827	29 682	33 975	36 059	15 240	17 725
Flagstaff city -----	45 857	13.3	199	27 269	29 531	33 795	36 374	14 702	17 388
Kachina Village CDP -----	1 711	15.1	609	22 165	29 000	26 148	32 110	11 120	20 729
Sedona city (pt.) -----	2 384	14.0	1 712	24 122	31 494	36 202	47 981	11 713	19 369
Havasupai division -----	423	46.6	449	13 386	21 038	15 629	21 963	2 355	9 295
Supai CDP -----	423	46.6	449	13 386	21 038	15 629	21 963	2 355	9 295
Hopi division -----	158	8.9	649	4 457	17 772	4 457	17 772	—	—
Hualapai division -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaibab division -----	1 957	32.9	385	24 193	26 819	25 938	30 634	17 743	22 894
Fredonia town -----	1 207	44.3	269	23 861	26 355	25 378	29 301	11 601	18 621
Tuba City division -----	27 436	14.1	172	17 272	19 998	18 905	22 254	5 947	10 937
Cameron CDP -----	493	9.9	1 390	6 355	41 684	9 810	45 033	—	5 000
Kalbito CDP -----	641	16.2	885	8 593	26 118	6 626	25 907	—	25 000
Leupp CDP -----	857	15.1	577	15 636	22 045	16 624	24 829	1 315	15 775
Moenkopi CDP -----	924	16.9	591	6 343	16 260	7 356	16 604	1 459	8 941
Page city -----	6 598	16.0	404	36 284	42 016	40 295	45 301	19 121	27 692
Tuba City CDP -----	7 323	13.2	285	19 557	25 148	19 373	24 067	12 373	26 926
Williams division -----	6 251	13.3	580	23 109	27 309	26 031	29 783	16 056	21 354
Grand Canyon Village CDP -----	1 499	10.9	797	22 908	29 298	26 191	38 440	18 634	24 201
Williams city -----	2 532	16.5	529	21 448	26 802	23 449	29 286	8 688	17 057
Gila County -----	40 216	15.4	186	20 315	21 613	23 947	25 719	9 160	11 031
Globe division -----	13 240	13.6	309	24 627	27 718	30 184	32 600	10 514	15 047
Central Heights-Midland City CDP -----	2 969	13.3	525	22 367	31 494	30 038	36 153	7 883	13 678
Globe city -----	6 062	14.2	486	23 510	28 824	30 099	34 921	9 550	16 284
Miami division -----	4 866	28.4	377	17 455	19 291	19 517	22 613	8 957	11 652
Claypool CDP -----	1 942	15.0	1 222	17 496	22 869	17 809	24 295	10 366	23 760
Miami town -----	2 018	48.1	238	16 938	18 959	19 803	24 041	8 676	11 940
Reservation division -----	4 878	15.8	240	9 490	13 160	10 644	14 241	3 370	6 249
Canyon Day CDP -----	857	14.1	615	11 830	18 512	13 901	19 528	1 430	12 244
Peridot CDP (pt.) -----	260	16.2	1 531	2 642	19 160	2 344	45 845	996	8 453
San Carlos CDP -----	2 918	17.2	537	7 999	12 355	8 452	12 826	3 151	7 850
Tonto division -----	15 414	10.7	443	19 708	21 872	23 073	25 912	8 025	11 077
Payson town -----	8 377	12.1	513	19 954	22 804	25 105	27 822	7 691	11 697
Winkelman division -----	1 818	31.5	298	18 540	23 267	21 363	25 861	6 948	12 563
Hayden town (pt.) -----	909	31.1	398	15 460	20 980	18 250	24 571	5 154	10 618
Winkelman town -----	676	38.3	455	20 493	28 098	21 394	30 237	8 238	24 602
Graham County -----	26 554	17.1	177	17 651	19 260	20 743	22 761	9 557	11 317
Bonita-Klondyke division -----	1 889	10.3	1 258	16 114	21 373	14 152	29 763	15 803	20 541
Swift Trail Junction CDP (pt.) -----	634	7.7	2 618	13 418	33 980	12 958	64 721	—	35 000
Pima division -----	2 936	37.2	271	15 214	17 969	18 642	21 147	5 297	8 110
Pima town -----	1 725	44.9	271	15 641	18 751	19 349	21 793	6 136	8 697
Safford division -----	18 051	15.0	237	19 021	21 180	22 557	25 080	9 407	11 493
Safford city -----	7 359	15.2	388	18 689	22 017	22 388	25 927	8 914	12 756
Swift Trail Junction CDP (pt.) -----	569	12.0	771	11 239	16 177	10 308	17 208	10 792	17 120
Thatcher town -----	3 763	15.5	469	18 580	23 385	21 218	28 645	7 254	11 847
San Carlos division -----	3 678	14.3	295	7 032	10 331	7 642	11 913	2 535	6 799
Bylas CDP -----	1 219	15.8	575	5 489	9 387	5 623	10 864	1 300	8 101
Peridot CDP (pt.) -----	697	11.5	844	5 692	22 971	7 618	30 279	3 320	4 681

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
Greenlee County	8 008	19.3	258	25 859	28 790	28 516	31 007	12 301	14 635
Clifton division	5 613	15.1	363	28 029	31 045	29 898	33 070	12 506	17 466
Clifton town	2 840	15.2	473	23 653	29 251	26 094	30 921	10 215	24 372
Morenci CDP	1 799	14.6	627	30 718	35 685	31 929	36 763	13 346	16 831
Duncan division	2 395	29.0	329	20 335	23 681	23 151	27 662	8 308	14 126
Duncan town	662	45.0	368	15 547	20 017	18 453	25 950	7 560	13 518
La Paz County	13 844	17.7	286	15 519	17 590	17 609	19 933	9 081	11 324
Parker division	13 844	17.7	286	15 519	17 590	17 609	19 933	9 081	11 324
Bluewater CDP	505	20.2	1 631	15 837	30 705	18 086	31 457	10 105	16 895
Ehrenberg CDP	1 226	13.2	932	11 541	21 407	12 858	22 767	3 784	22 250
Parker town	2 897	20.8	684	24 089	28 039	25 978	29 445	8 799	14 493
Parker Strip CDP	1 646	14.3	1 274	11 879	20 485	20 320	28 073	8 221	11 814
Poston CDP	480	26.9	596	14 305	21 310	14 005	20 708	—	5 000
Quartzsite town	1 876	6.7	692	13 944	18 084	12 306	17 260	13 180	18 062
Maricopa County	2 122 101	12.3	39	30 668	30 925	35 909	36 247	19 807	20 165
Buckeye division	12 325	10.5	342	23 232	28 667	26 536	32 554	8 542	13 012
Buckeye town (pt.)	5 036	13.1	506	21 518	27 556	26 600	33 014	7 392	12 019
Surprise town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandler division	94 890	12.9	158	35 948	37 462	39 723	41 081	23 611	26 141
Chandler city (pt.)	66 706	13.2	168	35 419	37 129	39 239	40 946	24 420	26 954
Gilbert town (pt.)	1 527	10.0	1 155	41 572	49 094	43 084	50 316	17 724	44 499
Mesa city (pt.)	2 497	15.9	394	26 009	30 607	25 840	30 558	—	30 000
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen Creek town	2 667	11.0	1 105	27 676	41 675	27 954	41 955	6 057	48 652
Sun Lakes CDP	6 578	11.6	30 309	33 716	33 223	37 394	37 394	17 127	22 028
Tempe city (pt.)	5 943	14.5	884	64 381	70 294	65 870	73 343	47 704	61 338
Deer Valley division	37 094	14.6	305	43 165	45 554	46 403	48 886	23 026	27 622
Carefree town (pt.)	1 376	36.4	2 018	46 451	56 302	59 642	77 178	22 958	35 806
Cave Creek town	2 925	16.4	1 075	31 385	39 007	36 292	45 553	14 495	29 834
Glendale city (pt.)	11 404	14.5	486	52 372	56 835	53 768	59 367	25 426	41 676
Peoria city (pt.)	5 414	14.1	775	36 924	41 381	40 656	45 645	16 656	22 377
Phoenix city (pt.)	5 864	11.6	571	45 134	50 639	45 661	51 207	28 540	39 301
Scottsdale city (pt.)	6 300	16.2	2 657	40 101	72 854	41 968	72 760	14 727	130 317
Gila Bend division	5 300	19.0	410	20 807	25 894	24 188	28 955	7 120	11 730
Avondale city (pt.)	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckeye town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila Bend town	1 747	28.4	525	16 262	19 694	17 489	25 854	7 859	14 062
Goodyear city (pt.)	352	11.6	1 945	30 497	55 343	24 729	56 267	—	32 500
Phoenix division	1 934 889	12.2	41	30 322	30 592	35 626	35 979	19 729	20 109
Apache Junction city (pt.)	169	8.3	1 514	8 706	15 592	12 533	17 212	—	12 500
Avondale city (pt.)	16 167	11.4	315	21 644	26 433	24 344	29 026	10 965	18 926
Buckeye town (pt.)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandler city (pt.)	23 827	11.6	307	40 953	43 194	42 988	45 757	27 861	32 770
El Mirage town	5 001	13.4	608	16 869	22 592	18 647	24 055	3 960	13 727
Fountain Hills town	10 030	13.6	325	40 327	45 166	43 411	48 920	24 724	34 297
Gilbert town (pt.)	27 661	14.5	274	39 257	41 872	42 161	45 093	25 241	29 404
Glendale city (pt.)	136 730	11.9	121	29 760	30 918	34 899	36 242	17 052	18 603
Goodyear city (pt.)	5 906	14.5	318	27 795	35 203	30 922	37 359	12 984	23 736
Guadalupe town	5 458	16.6	451	15 909	20 571	16 496	21 213	3 499	12 388
Litchfield Park city	3 303	17.4	1 177	52 319	62 338	57 312	66 402	22 708	32 721
Luke AFB CDP	4 371	14.0	360	20 989	25 075	20 949	24 869	15 526	26 697
Mesa city (pt.)	285 594	12.8	84	30 000	30 580	34 966	35 796	19 086	20 007
Paradise Valley town	11 671	13.3	1 195	102 652	119 639	112 167	132 541	39 318	70 390
Peoria city (pt.)	45 204	13.1	186	32 550	34 499	36 455	38 358	18 223	20 991
Phoenix city (pt.)	977 539	11.8	57	28 943	29 423	33 726	34 369	19 382	19 941
Scottsdale city (pt.)	129 384	11.8	238	38 177	39 827	47 223	49 143	24 362	25 910
Sun City CDP	38 126	12.5	284	25 043	26 384	31 537	33 228	16 266	17 680
Surprise town (pt.)	5 200	15.2	368	16 529	20 259	17 613	21 570	5 854	10 672
Tempe city (pt.)	135 922	12.6	144	30 477	31 578	38 423	40 032	19 803	20 940
Tolleson city	4 434	14.0	542	22 091	29 421	23 474	31 381	6 075	18 165
Youngtown town	2 542	43.0	271	15 062	16 576	20 638	22 308	9 369	10 858
St. Johns division	2 777	12.0	275	6 738	11 162	6 659	11 921	2 223	5 819
Komatke CDP	1 116	12.1	338	6 368	11 766	4 736	11 532	5 316	9 684
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt River division	5 454	17.8	293	14 203	17 516	14 582	17 987	11 675	15 569
Mesa city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonto division	1 346	23.2	1 982	53 483	66 293	53 720	68 574	37 240	68 749
Carefree town (pt.)	290	47.2	2 270	44 751	68 151	45 917	72 689	20 352	54 635
Scottsdale city (pt.)	55	16.4	3 869	18 446	62 515	18 078	67 374	—	22 500
Wickenburg division	28 026	11.5	380	30 047	31 904	34 446	36 958	15 429	18 473
Peoria city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun City West CDP	15 997	12.3	524	33 848	36 552	37 720	39 703	18 063	21 738
Surprise town (pt.)	1 922	13.4	786	26 052	36 265	27 257	37 178	12 229	36 099
Wickenburg town	4 515	9.6	1 068	17 653	21 543	19 908	25 541	9 034	16 247
Mohave County	93 497	14.0	133	23 471	24 534	26 443	27 583	13 557	15 084
Kingman North division	31 942	11.9	231	20 501	22 592	23 505	25 358	10 705	12 741
Bullhead City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolan Springs CDP	1 090	10.0	1 126	12 428	16 104	14 262	17 152	7 113	12 077
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	2 247	13.7	547	17 379	23 172	17 609	23 938	11 197	23 041
Kingman city	12 722	12.2	443	24 099	27 838	29 039	33 556	11 218	15 577
New Kingman-Butler CDP	11 627	9.4	341	18 309	21 084	20 194	23 383	9 546	13 541
Peach Springs CDP	787	39.6	264	8 006	12 831	8 061	14 135	2 224	6 387
Kingman South division	58 403	15.1	169	25 073	26 331	28 233	29 485	14 835	16 173
Bullhead City city (pt.)	21 951	11.8	302	23 625	26 047	27 227	29 279	14 225	16 818
Desert Hills CDP	1 700	15.2	472	17 562	20 465	18 782	22 821	6 683	16 440
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	372	6.7	2 634	12 446	35 336	11 871	35 629	10 083	17 544
Lake Havasu City city	24 363	14.8	290	27 855	29 797	30 618	32 600	15 300	17 294
Mohave Valley CDP	6 962	24.5	328	22 715	25 542	25 027	28 014	13 317	16 651
Willow Valley CDP	355	45.1	1 072	18 621	24 409	20 048	26 226	6 603	15 687
Mohave North division	3 152	15.4	321	11 838	17 104	12 070	17 309	1 759	42 319
Colorado City town	2 426	13.2	379	12 230	20 176	12 710	20 352	486	8 891
Navajo County	77 658	15.9	109	18 851	20 059	20 632	22 039	9 443	11 593
Apache division	8 916	12.3	215	11 401	14 454	11 353	14 659	5 552	14 255
Cibecue CDP	1 254	14.7	350	10 103	17 293	9 196	14 883	3 127	38 101
East Fork CDP	752	12.5	556	3 983	15 512	4 543	16 905	1 504	22 676
McNary CDP (pt.)	153	15.0	684	6 172	33 967	6 172	33 967	—	—
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Show Low city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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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												
Navajo County — Con.																					
Apache division — Con.																					
Whiteriver CDP	3 775	12.2	347	8 157	12 713	7 227	12 071	7 449	31 557												
Hopi division	7 053	14.2	308	11 843	15 818	12 206	16 472	4 146	15 062												
Hotevilla CDP	869	11.0	635	7 073	16 237	9 391	17 017	1 470	18 727												
Keams Canyon CDP	393	16.5	1 521	4 514	37 434	3 125	39 272	6 962	41 034												
Kykotsmovi Village CDP	773	19.5	484	14 101	24 014	13 269	24 726	2 024	19 422												
Potacca CDP	1 108	16.1	535	11 385	24 007	17 674	25 296	2 320	16 315												
Second Mesa CDP	929	11.6	416	9 522	20 608	8 385	19 503	6 167	39 483												
Shongopovi CDP	730	10.7	964	4 450	20 696	3 708	20 696	—	—												
Indian Wells division	6 119	13.5	210	6 965	10 449	8 490	12 427	2 437	4 321												
Greasewood CDP	196	7.1	995	14 347	35 653	20 495	37 191	—	17 500												
Little Colorado division	16 877	14.3	285	23 620	26 831	27 008	31 567	11 524	15 651												
Holbrook city	4 686	12.7	505	21 954	28 115	26 068	32 946	9 693	16 822												
Winslow city	8 190	15.0	440	21 490	25 707	23 520	29 813	12 169	17 450												
Pinon division	5 912	12.3	229	5 537	7 884	6 993	10 460	2 114	3 650												
Pinon CDP	468	9.8	663	4 281	22 600	4 281	22 600	—	—												
Snowflake division	23 183	21.7	194	24 480	26 236	27 329	30 321	11 494	15 266												
Heber-Overgaard CDP	1 581	13.0	572	16 821	22 906	17 265	25 825	8 418	19 090												
Pinetop-Lakeside town (pt.)	2 422	40.4	375	24 653	28 281	28 795	32 252	13 995	19 224												
Show Low city (pt.)	5 019	12.5	634	21 502	27 087	25 510	31 727	7 700	16 516												
Snowflake town	3 679	27.2	288	23 259	29 656	26 367	32 053	9 199	18 411												
Taylor town	2 418	40.1	302	25 430	30 224	26 872	31 921	7 661	12 735												
Western division	9 598	13.2	292	14 869	19 837	14 722	20 247	4 813	19 120												
Kayenta CDP	4 372	13.6	427	21 256	27 811	19 496	27 213	14 016	31 458												
Shonto CDP	710	14.6	575	26 208	35 307	26 665	36 404	14 997	45 360												
Pima County	666 880	12.4	65	25 181	25 621	30 724	31 245	15 405	15 911												
Ajo division	3 405	13.5	440	13 657	16 814	16 291	20 036	7 085	10 799												
Ajo CDP	2 919	14.6	469	14 808	17 801	17 397	21 400	7 741	11 284												
Arivaca division	36 365	13.0	235	27 671	29 624	30 853	32 524	16 537	19 141												
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	12 960	11.6	536	31 027	33 288	35 340	38 641	17 993	21 560												
Three Points CDP (pt.)	1 933	17.5	477	20 974	27 882	22 218	29 335	11 256	20 601												
Valencia West CDP	3 277	15.1	458	18 875	23 318	19 298	24 076	10 638	18 308												
Marana division	15 502	22.8	188	23 144	25 315	25 735	27 659	12 391	16 199												
Avra Valley CDP	3 403	26.3	324	20 801	23 873	21 794	25 966	7 636	11 644												
Marana town (pt.)	1 416	46.6	351	16 584	19 777	19 568	22 971	9 051	11 809												
Picture Rocks CDP	4 026	22.3	364	22 356	27 472	26 134	30 263	13 226	18 527												
Three Points CDP (pt.)	2 242	14.0	1 553	11 869	25 534	11 272	26 827	—	22 500												
Papago division	7 785	9.9	184	7 859	11 260	6 811	10 318	4 616	18 059												
Pisinemo CDP	341	16.1	535	6 324	20 715	4 575	20 715	—	—												
Santa Rosa CDP	493	11.4	849	7 249	17 111	6 126	16 103	—	15 000												
Sells CDP	2 750	5.7	406	7 034	15 389	6 400	13 202	1 371	23 792												
Tucson division	603 823	12.2	70	25 258	25 726	31 129	31 691	15 394	15 916												
Catalina CDP	4 864	14.1	505	20 681	26 047	23 543	29 659	11 252	17 096												
Flowing Wells CDP	14 013	11.1	332	19 932	22 047	23 449	26 071	11 853	15 484												
Green Valley CDP (pt.)	271	7.0	1 234	6 400	25 324	12 638	27 406	2 457	21 272												
Marana town (pt.)	771	35.5	693	26 137	31 403	26 914	32 077	8 538	27 551												
Oro Valley town	6 670	16.8	848	37 205	42 212	43 017	50 500	22 476	27 416												
South Tucson city	5 093	12.9	284	8 447	11 548	11 327	15 634	4 855	6 221												
Tucson city	405 390	12.0	67	21 507	21 989	26 886	27 536	13 837	14 427												
Tucson Estates CDP	2 662	15.5	465	18 386	23 008	23 328	26 756	11 558	14 655												
Pinal County	116 379	14.5	96	20 868	21 734	23 450	24 536	11 244	12 422												
Casa Grande division	25 419	12.4	295	24 002	26 115	25 916	28 700	13 005	16 955												
Casa Grande city	19 082	12.3	369	24 774	27 047	26 736	30 801	12 566	18 004												
Coolidge division	10 698	14.6	282	17 001	19 170	18 021	20 304	8 708	14 212												
Coolidge city	6 927	14.6	318	15 736	18 808	17 235	20 354	8 237	13 821												
Eloy division	10 670	14.9	237	18 302	20 968	19 843	22 735	6 973	11 648												
Arizona City CDP	1 940	13.4	791	21 822	28 952	24 320	31 039	11 148	23 256												
Eloy city	7 211	15.3	240	16 438	19 654	18 350	21 318	5 280	8 280												
Florence division	9 951	11.3	400	19 321	22 921	22 033	26 642	9 235	15 285												
Florence town	7 510	11.1	418	18 917	23 660	21 257	26 878	9 625	16 501												
Gila River division	6 772	13.5	198	9 054	11 280	8 883	11 511	3 588	8 947												
Blackwater CDP	400	18.0	610	5 984	16 375	4 607	14 414	793	16 807												
Sacaton CDP	1 452	14.5	570	11 331	16 570	11 662	16 862	1 208	7 957												
Santan CDP	330	5.2	1 096	1 881	12 072	858	11 167	—	32 500												
Maricopa-Stanfield division	5 581	18.6	294	15 707	18 800	18 289	21 616	7 382	10 302												
Ak-Chin Village CDP	353	50.1	288	13 197	17 157	14 717	19 386	2 292	7 709												
North Pinal division	34 458	13.5	171	20 280	21 588	23 573	25 271	10 827	12 733												
Apache Junction city (pt.)	17 931	10.2	248	18 747	20																

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	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
Yavapai County—Con.									
Mingus Mountain division—Con.									
Jerome town	403	32.0	778	16 145	21 688	16 033	23 650	13 608	18 352
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prescott division	61 188	11.3	197	22 794	24 277	27 331	29 064	13 104	14 648
Bagdad CDP	1 858	14.9	865	34 283	39 420	34 998	40 482	17 514	33 161
Chino Valley town	4 837	10.7	419	16 675	20 781	19 401	24 335	7 631	13 805
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	2 972	12.2	684	25 323	29 412	26 393	30 448	11 736	27 865
Prescott city	26 455	11.3	351	21 751	23 718	27 928	32 249	12 469	14 742
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	8 858	10.2	327	20 134	23 353	22 467	25 560	11 450	14 491
Verde division	20 419	19.0	307	22 222	24 060	25 491	27 292	13 066	15 628
Big Park CDP	3 024	13.0	1 037	22 479	27 218	25 251	30 485	12 995	19 892
Camp Verde town (pt.)	6 243	25.2	297	18 331	20 633	20 713	23 038	7 529	9 744
Cornville CDP	2 089	13.6	865	20 987	27 250	23 276	32 552	7 497	20 567
Lake Montezuma CDP	1 841	33.1	419	19 663	22 939	22 397	26 881	9 164	15 905
Sedona city (pt.)	5 336	14.1	937	23 970	27 299	27 109	36 333	14 349	20 233
Yuma County	106 895	12.4	125	23 049	24 220	25 059	26 237	13 592	15 504
Somerton division	15 392	10.4	247	15 008	16 833	15 436	17 420	3 563	8 184
San Luis city	4 212	6.8	381	13 582	16 926	13 153	17 038	3 500	17 174
Somerton city	5 282	12.6	308	13 376	16 935	14 520	18 460	2 294	5 297
Yuma city (pt.)	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellton division	6 246	18.6	372	19 258	22 143	21 021	23 286	8 111	11 686
Wellton town	1 066	40.9	293	15 718	17 430	17 389	23 499	9 700	12 202
Yuma division	85 257	12.3	147	24 464	25 647	26 764	28 196	14 413	16 453
Fortuna Foothills CDP	7 737	6.9	684	18 934	23 604	22 571	27 877	8 450	12 648
Yuma city (pt.)	54 900	13.3	172	26 082	27 423	28 433	30 181	16 275	18 974

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

[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
The State -----	3 665 228	12.8	27	27 437	27 659	32 065	32 291	17 367	17 632
COUNTY									
Apache County -----	61 591	13.3	111	13 317	14 882	15 401	17 291	4 738	6 265
Cochise County -----	97 624	14.1	118	21 918	23 055	25 570	26 734	11 724	13 049
Coconino County -----	96 591	14.1	131	25 452	26 773	29 848	31 448	14 650	16 893
Gila County -----	40 216	15.4	186	20 315	21 613	23 947	25 719	9 160	11 031
Graham County -----	26 554	17.1	177	17 651	19 260	20 743	22 761	9 557	11 317
Greenlee County -----	8 008	19.3	258	25 859	28 790	28 516	31 007	12 301	14 635
La Paz County -----	13 844	17.7	286	15 519	17 590	17 609	19 933	9 081	11 324
Maricopa County -----	2 122 101	12.3	39	30 668	30 925	35 909	36 247	19 807	20 165
Mohave County -----	93 497	14.0	133	23 471	24 534	26 443	27 583	13 557	15 084
Navajo County -----	77 658	15.9	109	18 851	20 059	20 632	22 039	9 443	11 593
Pima County -----	666 880	12.4	65	25 181	25 621	30 724	31 245	15 405	15 911
Pinal County -----	116 379	14.5	96	20 868	21 734	23 450	24 536	11 244	12 422
Santa Cruz County -----	29 676	12.3	249	20 772	23 414	22 974	25 854	8 801	12 900
Yavapai County -----	107 714	13.8	135	21 680	22 441	25 759	26 717	12 400	13 506
Yuma County -----	106 895	12.4	125	23 049	24 220	25 059	26 237	13 592	15 504
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Ajo CDP, Pima County -----	2 919	14.6	469	14 808	17 801	17 397	21 400	7 741	11 284
Ak-Chin Village CDP, Pinal County -----	353	50.1	288	13 197	17 157	14 717	19 386	2 292	7 709
Apache Junction city -----	18 100	10.1	247	18 539	20 739	21 945	24 496	10 989	13 545
Maricopa County -----	169	8.3	1 514	8 706	15 592	12 533	17 212	-	12 500
Pinal County -----	17 931	10.2	248	18 747	20 908	22 107	24 778	11 051	13 647
Arizona City CDP, Pinal County -----	1 940	13.4	791	21 822	28 952	24 320	31 039	11 148	23 256
Avondale city, Maricopa County -----	16 169	11.4	315	21 681	26 400	24 310	28 966	10 966	18 925
Avra Valley CDP, Pima County -----	3 403	26.3	324	20 801	23 873	21 794	25 966	7 636	11 644
Bagdad CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 858	14.9	865	34 283	39 420	34 998	40 482	17 514	33 161
Benson city, Cochise County -----	3 824	14.5	486	16 272	19 998	19 304	25 101	8 124	11 659
Big Park CDP, Yavapai County -----	3 024	13.0	1 037	22 479	27 218	25 251	30 485	12 995	19 892
Bisbee city, Cochise County -----	6 288	15.5	346	16 027	19 655	20 680	23 956	8 217	11 055
Black Canyon City CDP, Yavapai County -----	1 811	13.2	596	12 766	17 538	15 754	20 500	6 687	11 323
Blackwater CDP, Pinal County -----	400	18.0	610	5 984	16 375	4 607	14 414	7 793	16 807
Bluewater CDP, La Paz County -----	505	20.2	531	15 837	30 705	18 086	31 457	10 105	16 895
Buckeye town, Maricopa County -----	5 038	13.1	606	21 518	27 556	26 600	33 014	7 392	12 019
Bullhead City city, Mohave County -----	21 951	11.8	302	23 625	26 047	27 227	29 279	14 225	16 818
Bylas CDP, Graham County -----	1 219	15.8	575	5 489	9 387	5 623	10 864	1 300	8 101
Cameron CDP, Coconino County -----	493	9.9	1 390	6 355	41 684	9 810	45 033	-	5 000
Camp Verde town, Yavapai County -----	6 243	25.2	297	18 331	20 633	20 713	23 038	7 529	9 744
Canyon Day CDP, Gila County -----	857	14.1	615	11 830	18 512	13 901	19 528	1 430	12 244
Carefree town, Maricopa County -----	1 666	38.3	1 674	47 104	56 480	59 977	73 691	24 075	35 894
Casa Grande city, Pinal County -----	19 082	12.3	369	24 774	27 047	26 736	30 801	12 566	18 004
Catalina CDP, Pima County -----	4 864	14.1	505	20 681	26 047	23 543	29 659	11 252	17 096
Cave Creek town, Maricopa County -----	2 925	16.4	1 075	31 385	39 007	36 292	45 553	14 495	29 834
Central Heights-Midland City CDP, Gila County -----	2 969	13.3	525	22 367	31 494	30 038	36 153	7 683	13 678
Chandler city, Maricopa County -----	90 533	12.8	148	37 353	38 919	40 764	41 958	25 726	27 949
Chinle CDP, Apache County -----	5 059	14.6	299	11 295	17 111	10 598	16 026	11 137	27 394
Chino Valley town, Yavapai County -----	4 837	10.7	419	16 675	20 781	19 401	24 335	2 971	13 805
Chuichu CDP, Pinal County -----	330	12.7	1 050	1 975	30 842	2 001	31 915	-	5 000
Cibola CDP, Navajo County -----	1 254	14.7	350	10 103	17 293	9 196	14 888	3 127	38 101
Clarkdale town, Yavapai County -----	2 144	34.1	404	18 523	21 115	21 093	23 560	11 270	14 171
Claypool CDP, Gila County -----	1 942	15.0	1 222	17 496	22 869	17 809	24 295	10 366	23 760
Clifton town, Greenlee County -----	2 840	15.2	473	23 653	29 251	26 094	30 921	10 215	24 372
Colorado City town, Mohave County -----	2 426	13.2	379	12 230	20 176	12 710	20 352	486	8 891
Coolidge city, Pinal County -----	6 927	14.6	318	15 736	18 808	17 235	20 354	8 237	13 821
Cornville CDP, Yavapai County -----	2 089	13.6	865	20 987	27 250	23 276	32 552	7 497	20 567
Cottonwood city, Yavapai County -----	5 918	14.3	427	14 977	17 448	17 101	20 819	8 242	11 361
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP, Yavapai County -----	7 037	12.9	397	18 384	23 204	22 996	26 882	9 125	12 960
Dennehotso CDP, Apache County -----	616	21.6	481	5 236	14 879	4 808	14 351	540	24 838
Desert Hills CDP, Mohave County -----	1 700	15.2	472	17 562	20 465	18 782	22 821	6 683	16 440
Dewey-Humboldt CDP, Yavapai County -----	3 640	12.8	595	24 597	28 940	26 095	30 086	11 247	19 963
Dolan Springs CDP, Mohave County -----	1 090	10.0	1 126	12 428	16 104	14 262	17 152	7 113	12 077
Douglas city, Cochise County -----	12 822	14.2	238	13 556	16 500	15 538	18 864	6 323	9 267
Dudleyville CDP, Pinal County -----	1 356	24.9	506	20 086	26 291	20 173	27 355	12 286	26 292
Duncan town, Greenlee County -----	662	45.0	368	15 547	20 017	18 453	25 950	7 560	13 518
Eagar town, Apache County -----	4 025	19.0	402	27 052	33 304	31 198	35 396	10 618	19 221
East Fork CDP, Navajo County -----	752	12.5	556	3 983	15 512	4 543	16 905	1 504	22 676
Ehrenberg CDP, La Paz County -----	1 226	13.2	932	11 541	21 407	12 858	22 767	3 784	22 500
El Mirage town, Maricopa County -----	5 001	13.4	308	16 869	22 592	18 647	24 055	3 960	13 727
Eloy city, Pinal County -----	7 211	15.3	240	16 438	19 654	18 350	21 318	5 280	8 280
Flagstaff city, Coconino County -----	45 857	13.3	199	27 269	29 531	33 795	36 374	14 702	17 388
Florence town, Pinal County -----	7 510	11.1	418	18 917	23 660	21 257	26 878	9 625	16 501
Flowing Wells CDP, Pima County -----	14 013	11.1	332	19 932	22 047	23 449	26 071	11 853	15 484
Fort Defiance CDP, Apache County -----	4 489	11.0	427	19 453	26 825	21 189	27 518	7 184	16 199
Fortuna Foothills CDP, Yuma County -----	7 737	6.9	684	18 934	23 604	22 571	27 877	8 450	12 648
Fountain Hills town, Maricopa County -----	10 030	13.6	625	40 327	45 166	43 411	48 920	24 724	34 297
Fredonia town, Coconino County -----	1 207	44.3	269	23 861	26 355	25 378	29 301	11 601	18 621
Ganado CDP, Apache County -----	1 257	9.4	817	8 942	24 862	8 116	22 980	2 970	63 864
Gila Bend town, Maricopa County -----	1 747	28.4	525	16 262	19 694	17 489	25 854	7 859	14 062
Gilbert town, Maricopa County -----	29 188	14.3	267	40 019	42 143	42 444	45 326	25 418	29 821
Glendale city, Maricopa County -----	148 134	12.1	121	31 125	32 206	36 423	37 822	17 262	18 896
Globe city, Gila County -----	6 062	14.2	486	23 510	28 824	30 099	34 921	9 550	16 284
Golden Valley CDP, Mohave County -----	2 619	12.7	557	17 940	22 665	18 633	23 532	11 858	22 560
Goodyear city, Maricopa County -----	6 258	14.3	411	29 414	35 415	31 605	37 631	14 322	27 825
Grand Canyon Village CDP, Coconino County -----	1 499	10.9	797	22 908	29 298	26 191	38 440	18 634	24 201
Greasewood CDP, Navajo County -----	196	7.1	995	14 347	35 653	20 495	37 191	-	17 500
Green Valley CDP, Pima County -----	13 231	11.5	530	30 785	33 051	35 176	38 468	17 776	21 242
Guadalupe town, Maricopa County -----	5 458	16.6	351	15 909	20 571	16 496	21 213	3 499	12 388
Hayden town -----	909	31.1	398	15 460	20 980	18 250	24 571	5 154	10 618
Gila County -----	909	31.1	398	15 460	20 980	18 250	24 571	5 154	10 618
Pinal County -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heber-Overgaard CDP, Navajo County -----	1 581	13.0	572	16 821	22 906	17 265	25 825	8 418	19 090
Holbrook city, Navajo County -----	4 686	12.7	505	21 954	28 115	26 068	32 946	9 693	16 822
Hotevilla CDP, Navajo County -----	869	11.0	635	7 073	16 237	9 391	17 017	1 470	18 727
Huachuca City town, Cochise County -----	1 782	42.5	322	16 234	19 018	17 965	20 801	11 115	14 665

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.									
Jerome town, Yavapai County	403	32.0	778	16 145	21 688	16 033	23 650	13 608	18 352
Kachina Village CDP, Coconino County	1 711	15.1	609	22 165	29 000	26 148	32 110	11 120	20 729
Kaibito CDP, Coconino County	641	16.2	885	8 593	26 118	6 626	25 907	—	25 000
Kayenta CDP, Navajo County	4 372	13.6	427	21 256	27 811	19 496	27 213	14 016	31 458
Keams Canyon CDP, Navajo County	393	16.5	1 521	4 514	37 434	3 125	39 272	6 962	41 034
Kearny town, Pinal County	2 262	46.1	298	30 109	32 763	31 986	34 786	12 045	18 285
Kingman city, Mohave County	12 722	12.2	443	24 099	27 838	29 039	33 556	11 218	15 577
Komatke CDP, Maricopa County	1 116	12.1	338	6 368	11 766	4 736	11 532	5 316	9 684
Kykotsmvi Village CDP, Navajo County	773	19.5	484	14 101	24 014	13 269	24 726	2 024	19 422
Lake Havasu City city, Mohave County	24 363	14.8	290	27 855	29 797	30 618	32 660	15 300	17 294
Lake Montezuma CDP, Yavapai County	1 841	33.1	419	19 663	22 939	22 397	26 881	9 164	15 905
Leupp CDP, Coconino County	857	15.1	577	15 636	22 045	16 624	24 829	1 315	15 775
Litchfield Park city, Maricopa County	3 303	17.4	1 177	52 319	62 338	57 312	66 402	22 708	32 721
Lukachukai CDP, Apache County	113	8.0	1 120	3 378	19 409	—	20 000	65	19 981
Luke AFB CDP, Maricopa County	4 371	14.0	360	20 989	25 075	20 949	24 869	15 526	26 697
McNary CDP	355	17.2	700	6 995	17 931	7 238	19 596	—	12 500
Apache County	202	18.8	1 053	5 477	17 522	5 782	19 119	—	12 500
Navajo County	153	15.0	684	6 172	33 967	6 172	33 967	—	—
Mammoth town, Pinal County	1 845	46.1	214	22 967	25 948	25 133	27 112	9 679	12 279
Many Farms CDP, Apache County	1 294	10.6	681	12 048	25 754	11 938	31 749	7 697	19 408
Marana town, Pima County	2 187	42.7	332	20 923	23 841	23 372	26 078	9 688	12 355
Mesa city, Maricopa County	288 091	12.8	84	29 980	30 562	34 852	35 707	19 091	20 009
Miami town, Gila County	2 018	48.1	238	16 938	18 959	19 803	24 041	8 676	11 940
Moenkopi CDP, Coconino County	924	16.9	591	6 343	16 260	7 356	16 604	1 459	8 941
Mohave Valley CDP, Mohave County	6 962	24.5	328	22 715	25 542	25 027	28 014	13 317	16 651
Morenci CDP, Greenlee County	1 799	14.6	627	30 718	35 685	31 929	36 763	13 346	16 831
New Kingman-Butler CDP, Mohave County ..	11 627	9.4	341	18 309	21 084	20 194	23 383	9 546	13 541
Nogales city, Santa Cruz County	19 489	13.1	285	17 161	19 850	18 915	21 937	5 469	8 052
Oracle CDP, Pinal County	3 043	16.8	466	24 327	29 917	27 758	32 942	6 685	20 825
Oro Valley town, Pima County	6 670	16.8	848	37 205	42 212	43 017	50 500	22 476	27 416
Page city, Coconino County	6 598	16.0	404	36 284	42 016	40 295	45 301	19 121	27 692
Paradise Valley town, Maricopa County	11 671	13.3	1 195	102 652	119 639	112 167	132 541	39 318	70 390
Parker town, La Paz County	2 897	20.8	684	24 089	28 039	25 978	28 443	8 799	14 493
Parker Strip CDP, La Paz County	1 646	14.3	1 274	11 879	20 485	20 320	28 075	8 221	11 814
Patagonia town, Santa Cruz County	888	38.7	446	13 440	20 134	17 491	25 243	7 592	11 851
Payson town, Gila County	8 377	12.1	513	19 954	22 804	25 105	27 822	7 691	11 697
Peach Springs CDP, Mohave County	787	39.6	264	8 006	12 831	8 061	14 135	2 224	6 387
Peoria city, Maricopa County	50 618	13.2	187	33 241	35 174	37 314	39 019	18 355	20 851
Peridot CDP	957	12.7	752	5 010	15 895	7 218	23 446	1 290	4 961
Gila County	260	16.2	1 531	2 642	19 160	2 344	45 845	996	8 453
Graham County	697	11.5	844	5 692	22 971	7 618	30 279	320	4 681
Phoenix city, Maricopa County	983 403	11.8	57	29 051	29 530	33 851	34 492	19 407	19 967
Picture Rocks CDP, Pima County	4 026	22.3	364	22 356	27 472	26 134	30 263	13 226	18 527
Pima town, Graham County	1 725	44.9	271	15 641	18 751	19 349	21 793	6 136	8 697
Pinetop-Lakeside town, Navajo County	2 422	40.4	375	24 653	28 281	28 795	32 252	13 995	19 224
Pinon CDP, Navajo County	468	9.8	683	4 281	22 600	4 281	22 600	—	—
Pirtleville CDP, Cochise County	1 364	13.0	579	13 041	21 138	15 572	22 071	2 591	8 511
Pisinemo CDP, Pima County	341	16.1	535	6 324	20 715	4 575	20 715	—	—
Polacca CDP, Navajo County	1 108	16.1	535	11 385	24 007	17 674	25 296	2 320	16 315
Poston CDP, La Paz County	480	26.9	596	14 305	21 310	14 005	20 708	—	5 000
Prescott city, Yavapai County	26 455	11.3	351	21 751	23 718	27 928	32 249	12 469	14 742
Prescott Valley town, Yavapai County	8 858	10.2	327	20 134	23 353	22 467	25 560	11 450	14 491
Quartzsite town, La Paz County	1 876	6.7	692	13 944	18 084	12 306	17 260	13 180	18 062
Queen Creek town, Maricopa County	2 667	11.0	1 105	27 676	41 675	27 954	41 955	6 057	48 652
Rio Rico East CDP, Santa Cruz County	1 407	8.8	1 571	30 491	44 428	31 365	52 568	3 430	30 663
Rough Rock CDP, Apache County	523	6.9	486	7 129	36 127	7 129	36 127	—	—
Sacaton CDP, Pinal County	1 452	14.5	570	11 331	16 570	11 662	16 862	1 208	7 957
Safford city, Graham County	7 359	15.2	388	18 689	22 017	22 388	25 927	8 914	12 756
St. David CDP, Cochise County	1 468	13.5	1 130	13 835	22 868	15 885	25 903	8 038	14 098
St. Johns city, Apache County	3 294	16.2	574	30 151	37 023	33 546	39 402	10 557	19 948
St. Michaels CDP, Apache County	1 119	14.2	1 337	12 416	24 104	15 394	27 343	3 247	23 547
San Carlos CDP, Gila County	2 918	17.2	287	7 999	12 355	8 452	12 826	3 151	7 850
San Luis city, Yuma County	4 212	6.8	381	13 582	16 926	13 153	17 038	3 500	17 174
San Manuel CDP, Pinal County	4 009	13.7	323	27 614	30 865	28 011	31 296	11 048	27 376
Santan CDP, Pinal County	330	5.2	1 096	1 881	12 072	858	11 167	—	32 500
Santa Rosa CDP, Pima County	493	11.4	849	7 249	17 111	6 126	16 103	—	15 000
Sawmill CDP, Apache County	507	21.5	571	5 001	22 954	4 742	22 059	—	1 023
Scottsdale city, Maricopa County	130 069	11.8	237	38 215	39 859	47 247	49 159	24 367	25 914
Second Mesa CDP, Navajo County	929	11.6	416	9 522	20 608	8 385	19 503	6 167	39 483
Sedona city	7 720	14.1	836	24 793	27 991	32 408	38 279	14 564	18 539
Coconino County	2 384	14.0	1 712	24 122	31 494	36 202	47 981	11 713	19 369
Yavapai County	5 336	14.1	937	23 970	27 299	27 109	36 333	14 349	20 233
Sells CDP, Pima County	2 750	5.7	406	7 034	15 389	6 400	13 202	1 371	23 792
Shongopovi CDP, Navajo County	730	10.7	964	4 450	20 696	3 708	20 696	—	—
Shonto CDP, Navajo County	710	14.6	675	26 208	35 307	26 665	36 404	14 997	45 360
Show Low city, Navajo County	5 019	12.5	534	21 502	27 087	25 510	31 727	7 700	16 516
Sierra Vista city, Cochise County	32 983	10.6	266	28 363	30 723	31 317	34 236	18 112	22 318
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP, Cochise County ..	9 237	14.2	415	29 164	32 341	32 531	36 958	14 770	18 194
Snowflake town, Navajo County	3 679	27.2	288	23 259	29 656	26 367	32 053	9 199	18 411
Somerton city, Yuma County	5 282	12.6	308	13 376	16 935	14 520	18 460	2 294	5 297
South Tucson city, Pima County	5 093	12.9	284	8 447	11 548	11 327	15 634	4 855	6 221
Springerville town, Apache County	1 802	29.4	432	20 290	24 116	23 884	30 418	10 156	12 900
Sun City CDP, Maricopa County	38 126	12.5	284	25 043	26 384	31 537	33 228	16 266	17 680
Sun City West CDP, Maricopa County	15 997	12.3	524	33 848	36 552	37 720	39 703	18 063	21 738
Sun Lakes CDP, Maricopa County	6 578	11.6	694	30 309	33 716	33 223	37 394	17 127	22 028
Supai CDP, Coconino County	423	46.6	449	13 386	21 038	15 629	21 963	2 355	9 295
Superior town, Pinal County	3 468	10.3	487	12 435	18 510	17 371	23 751	5 530	8 971
Surprise town, Maricopa County	7 122	14.7	304	20 340	23 491	21 772	25 496	7 557	12 456
Swift Trail Junction CDP, Graham County ..	1 203	9.7	1 353	12 625	23 527	11 672	27 526	11 584	26 378
Taylor town, Navajo County	2 418	40.1	302	25 430	30 224	26 872	31 921	7 661	12 735
Teec Nos Pos CDP, Apache County	317	11.7	889	4 886	32 964	4 886	32 964	—	—
Tempe city, Maricopa County	141 865	12.6	148	31 329	32 442	39 725	41 282	20 015	21 105
Thatcher town, Graham County	3 763	15.5	469	18 580	23 385	21 218	28 645	7 254	11 847

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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.									
Three Points CDP, Pima County.....	2 175	17.1	459	20 700	26 005	21 654	28 529	11 422	21 067
Tolleson city, Maricopa County.....	4 434	14.0	542	22 091	29 421	23 474	31 381	6 075	18 165
Tombstone city, Cochise County.....	1 220	47.0	462	13 754	15 714	16 052	17 754	8 936	11 320
Tsailie CDP, Apache County.....	1 043	15.9	694	14 048	20 803	12 248	23 421	3 432	20 784
Tuba City CDP, Coconino County.....	7 323	13.2	285	19 557	25 148	19 373	24 067	12 373	26 926
Tucson city, Pima County.....	405 390	12.0	67	21 507	21 989	26 886	27 536	13 837	14 427
Tucson Estates CDP, Pima County.....	2 662	15.5	465	18 386	23 008	23 328	26 756	11 558	14 655
Valencia West CDP, Pima County.....	3 277	15.1	458	18 875	23 318	19 298	24 076	10 638	18 308
Wellton town, Yuma County.....	1 066	40.9	293	15 718	17 430	17 389	23 499	9 700	12 202
Whetstone CDP, Cochise County.....	1 289	41.3	436	21 329	25 575	24 911	29 951	9 261	15 947
Whiteriver CDP, Navajo County.....	3 775	12.2	347	8 157	12 713	7 227	12 071	7 449	31 557
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County.....	4 515	9.6	1 068	17 653	21 543	19 908	25 541	9 034	16 247
Willcox city, Cochise County.....	3 122	14.4	461	17 562	21 944	20 584	26 029	5 957	10 697
Williams city, Coconino County.....	2 532	16.5	529	21 448	26 802	23 449	29 286	8 688	17 057
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County.....	355	45.1	1 072	18 621	24 409	20 048	26 226	6 603	15 687
Window Rock CDP, Apache County.....	3 306	8.9	586	17 436	25 549	17 557	25 277	2 026	16 826
Winkelman town, Gila County.....	676	38.3	455	20 493	28 098	21 394	30 237	8 238	24 602
Winslow city, Navajo County.....	8 190	15.0	440	21 490	25 707	23 520	29 813	12 169	17 450
Youngtown town, Maricopa County.....	2 542	43.0	271	15 062	16 576	20 638	22 308	9 369	10 858
Yuma city, Yuma County.....	54 923	13.3	172	26 082	27 423	28 433	30 181	16 275	18 974

Table 21. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		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	
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	1 659 430	13.1	767	771	187	189	22.7	22.9	12.2	12.5	437	439	27.4	27.7
Apache County	26 731	14.6	517	583	66	73	16.0	19.5	11.9	13.4	229	257	14.4	16.6
Chinle division	7 881	15.5	72	358	56	66	5.3	18.1	11.4	13.9	182	218	12.0	15.4
Chinle CDP	1 521	15.2	—	—	58	94	—	—	9.0	15.4	167	209	11.4	16.0
Lukachukai CDP	68	14.7	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
Many Farms CDP	563	13.9	—	400	46	142	—	20.0	6.4	17.0	205	305	8.1	16.2
Rough Rock CDP	156	11.5	—	200	—	100	—	20.0	—	20.0	—	150	—	20.0
Tsalile CDP	307	19.2	—	400	45	154	—	20.0	5.6	16.9	170	264	9.9	18.2
Dennehotso division	708	15.7	—	300	53	79	—	20.0	11.1	17.2	208	331	2.2	17.8
Dennehotso CDP	196	15.8	—	300	39	83	—	20.0	7.1	15.4	208	331	2.3	17.7
Eagar-Springerville division	4 330	16.2	539	609	163	201	16.0	21.0	10.5	15.6	346	417	17.7	27.6
Eagar town	1 504	18.1	542	633	141	193	14.5	19.5	8.3	15.5	362	436	15.6	34.1
Springerville town	840	27.6	455	568	141	177	17.1	29.4	10.0	17.0	321	414	18.7	24.5
Fort Apache division	327	15.9	—	200	45	223	—	25.0	4.8	42.6	—	300	—	100.0
McNary CDP (pt.)	79	15.2	—	200	42	225	—	25.0	4.6	45.8	—	300	—	100.0
Fort Defiance division	8 404	12.4	326	533	62	74	13.1	24.4	11.3	13.9	207	254	13.0	16.5
Fort Defiance CDP	1 265	12.0	245	719	87	139	10.5	28.2	8.7	16.8	190	269	11.2	17.0
Ganado CDP	516	10.7	—	—	22	95	—	—	5.1	57.3	106	—	4.7	15.3
St. Michaels CDP	368	12.5	331	682	43	98	2.9	88.1	6.1	17.1	—	500	—	25.0
Sawmill CDP	206	17.0	—	500	53	128	—	20.0	9.7	25.4	155	339	—	20.0
Window Rock CDP	990	9.4	278	567	56	126	7.9	41.2	7.6	19.6	236	310	10.4	16.8
Puerco division	554	14.6	—	900	34	72	—	25.0	8.9	19.5	119	273	6.9	18.3
St. Johns division	2 547	17.0	536	660	170	198	14.0	20.2	8.3	14.2	276	413	18.1	26.3
St. Johns city	1 237	15.7	496	632	172	211	15.3	23.5	8.1	14.8	266	419	13.8	25.4
Sweetwater division	1 980	13.7	—	—	47	65	—	—	9.7	14.2	150	268	12.4	24.1
Teec Nos Pos CDP	118	8.5	—	—	16	85	—	—	1.5	18.5	—	150	—	20.0
Cochise County	40 238	14.8	608	642	155	164	20.9	21.9	12.0	13.4	348	365	25.0	27.2
Benson division	3 718	14.8	475	545	149	178	20.0	26.3	11.2	16.3	281	348	23.2	32.2
Benson city	1 872	15.0	439	521	143	184	17.9	26.3	10.7	17.0	278	345	27.3	35.5
St. David CDP	648	13.3	522	635	150	217	12.7	30.6	6.6	20.0	261	463	8.8	22.6
Bisbee division	7 577	14.7	588	707	143	159	20.4	22.7	11.2	13.7	299	342	23.7	30.8
Bisbee city	3 181	15.5	408	457	130	144	15.3	20.6	10.8	13.8	289	332	24.0	37.2
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	146	17.1	829	904	155	195	23.1	29.4	1.9	18.1	—	2 001	—	100.0
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	2 951	14.1	864	995	194	243	21.9	24.8	8.3	14.3	363	444	16.2	27.1
Bowie division	1 061	11.4	370	530	129	178	26.3	83.2	8.1	19.5	133	323	11.2	28.1
Douglas division	5 979	13.9	469	550	134	151	21.4	24.6	12.1	14.9	264	297	27.3	33.2
Douglas city	4 327	13.7	495	601	133	152	21.2	24.6	12.0	15.1	253	292	27.1	32.8
Pirtleville CDP	452	16.2	298	587	116	157	13.6	27.3	8.2	15.9	118	384	.8	98.3
Elfrida division	1 395	12.8	436	783	144	219	7.1	86.4	6.6	18.2	217	285	16.4	44.5
Sierra Vista division	16 830	15.9	685	719	180	199	19.9	21.3	10.2	13.2	391	410	24.2	26.2
Huachuca City town	837	42.5	444	489	155	178	19.3	25.0	9.5	17.2	302	334	27.6	32.1
Sierra Vista city (pt.)	12 781	10.7	719	758	181	220	19.2	21.3	8.6	12.9	404	430	23.6	26.2
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP (pt.)	863	14.4	610	678	157	270	16.2	22.7	6.6	25.6	410	532	19.4	28.1
Tombstone city	708	45.1	403	527	165	185	20.8	25.9	12.0	17.0	266	305	25.8	32.0
Whetstone CDP	593	42.5	445	510	151	199	20.8	26.7	8.0	14.8	288	350	26.2	37.3
Willcox division	3 678	13.2	420	483	156	180	19.1	25.5	10.5	14.4	283	346	23.3	35.0
Willcox city	1 371	14.2	387	487	134	177	20.3	24.7	9.0	15.5	277	345	22.4	39.5
Coconino County	42 914	14.9	741	773	150	164	20.2	21.5	11.4	13.0	423	440	24.2	25.7
Coconino division	28 497	14.1	770	805	192	208	20.9	22.2	11.2	13.3	464	481	27.4	29.3
Flagstaff city	16 313	13.6	784	822	181	198	20.2	21.8	10.5	13.6	461	479	27.8	29.7
Kachina Village CDP	1 092	14.7	667	798	208	660	21.8	31.5	2.3	89.9	414	625	20.9	34.7
Sedona city (pt.)	1 632	15.3	773	1 080	223	260	20.9	29.5	10.5	15.0	473	583	28.4	51.8
Havasupai division	142	52.1	—	—	112	138	—	—	9.8	14.4	208	275	5.0	15.0
Supai CDP	136	52.2	—	—	112	138	—	—	9.8	14.4	209	275	5.0	15.0
Hopi division	78	12.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hualapai division	29	41.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaibab division	960	31.8	425	563	117	167	13.0	21.8	8.0	14.5	281	328	12.0	16.7
Fredonia town	464	44.2	444	549	122	159	14.0	20.7	8.8	13.7	274	363	12.2	19.1
Tuba City division	9 466	15.1	570	682	73	88	15.1	19.4	11.0	13.5	299	340	13.6	16.6
Cameron CDP	162	14.2	—	500	28	134	—	100.0	2.2	17.8	—	550	—	100.0
Kaibito CDP	186	15.6	50	575	39	99	2.5	23.8	5.1	14.9	212	390	2.2	86.6
Leupp CDP	227	16.3	227	660	72	209	4.6	19.2	6.2	16.6	177	335	10.8	31.4
Moenkopi CDP	254	17.3	75	353	76	176	5.1	17.6	8.0	26.2	121	329	3.0	86.5
Page city	2 307	15.6	757	863	162	197	13.8	19.0	8.9	18.4	422	480	17.8	27.1
Tuba City CDP	2 226	14.4	—	700	102	167	—	30.0	9.1	15.4	253	296	10.7	14.2
Williams division	3 742	14.7	539	653	129	172	12.4	18.6	9.0	15.1	232	272	12.8	16.7
Grand Canyon Village CDP	740	13.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	249	8.5	12.9
Williams city	1 118	14.8	495	651	119	149	11.5	18.7	7.9	14.5	229	333	18.5	25.1
Gila County	22 961	15.3	521	562	164	174	18.1	20.6	12.0	13.4	332	358	23.0	25.1
Globe division	5 647	14.2	489	545	170	189	14.7	18.3	10.8	13.6	328	360	19.8	23.9
Central Heights-Midland City CDP	1 267	14.0	463	556	159	195	10.9	18.7	9.8	15.5	327	384	17.1	31.2
Globe city	2 615	14.6	450	513	152	179	14.0	18.7	10.4	13.9	313	367	18.5	24.2
Miami division	2 627	25.4	443	528	142	161	12.0	17.1	11.7	14.5	271	317	18.6	27.4
Claypool CDP	818	16.1	484	575	130	166	7.6	17.4	10.6	16.1	314	419	18.5	33.6
Miami town	923	45.4	388	446	146	162	13.2	17.8	11.8	14.4	246	285	21.5	29.4
Reservation division	1 573	15.1	142	251	75	104	8.9	17.7	11.0	15.8	174	234	15.9	23.3
Canyon Day CDP	253	15.0	131	280	56	126	5.4	17.0	6.1	16.0	—	300	—	25.0
Peridot CDP (pt.)	100	15.0	—	—	27	98	—	—	5.1	68.0	—	150	—	20.0
San Carlos CDP	875	16.3	68	472	82	125	2.2	78.2	11.2	17.3	170	225	15.8	24.2
Tonto division	12 344	12.5	5											

Table 21. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		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							
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper						
															90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
Graham County—Con.																				
San Carlos division	922	15.0	234	560	76	110	4.4	88.0	10.2	15.1	149	250	14.8	32.5						
Bylas CDP	307	15.6	—	400	73	126	—	20.0	10.7	20.0	16	131	6.6	80.9						
Peridot CDP (pt.)	182	15.4	—	600	48	115	—	100.0	7.2	17.6	254	447	1.1	94.9						
Greenlee County	3 582	19.3	378	518	136	154	13.5	21.2	11.2	14.9	286	303	11.6	14.0						
Clifton division	2 504	14.6	341	549	134	168	9.5	19.5	11.2	17.6	289	309	10.7	13.5						
Clifton town	1 246	15.4	311	586	131	166	12.6	71.6	11.3	18.0	279	308	10.7	15.0						
Morenci CDP	762	13.5	—	800	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	284	312	9.6	13.6						
Duncan division	1 078	30.1	384	516	131	148	18.4	23.9	9.6	13.4	185	270	23.3	33.9						
Duncan town	314	47.8	348	562	126	142	14.7	23.6	9.7	14.5	174	211	24.9	35.3						
La Paz County	10 182	20.5	449	545	135	169	18.9	23.1	12.3	16.4	320	357	23.4	27.4						
Parker division	10 182	20.5	449	545	135	169	18.9	23.1	12.3	16.4	320	357	23.4	27.4						
Bluewater CDP	466	36.5	356	672	—	—	23.7	32.2	—	—	477	551	11.8	57.3						
Ehrenberg CDP	741	14.8	—	1 000	—	—	—	25.0	—	—	344	426	13.5	33.5						
Parker town	1 120	24.7	469	566	178	240	16.8	21.8	10.0	16.3	402	440	23.0	32.0						
Parker Strip CDP	2 538	23.7	522	743	202	237	14.6	27.5	6.9	19.1	341	432	20.5	29.2						
Poston CDP	158	32.9	226	286	—	100	8.0	24.5	—	20.0	194	357	16.7	30.4						
Quartzsite town	2 296	12.0	252	736	54	304	23.7	33.4	6.9	58.9	255	290	18.1	24.9						
Maricopa County	952 041	12.4	818	824	203	207	23.1	23.3	12.1	12.4	464	467	27.4	27.7						
Buckeye division	5 534	11.5	643	726	183	236	22.7	26.7	12.7	19.7	354	410	23.7	32.1						
Buckeye town (pt.)	2 603	13.0	512	629	171	234	16.6	23.5	11.2	20.6	323	377	22.0	31.8						
Surprise town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Chandler division	37 373	13.1	926	949	202	215	24.2	24.9	10.8	12.5	493	511	24.4	26.0						
Chandler city (pt.)	26 174	13.4	899	923	195	216	24.0	24.9	11.0	13.7	497	514	24.7	26.4						
Gilbert town (pt.)	523	11.1	1 089	1 240	117	630	26.2	33.3	4.0	86.9	—	650	—	100.0						
Mesa city (pt.)	702	15.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	466	17.5	22.4						
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Queen Creek town	769	10.7	911	1 066	215	352	22.1	28.7	6.1	18.0	179	628	11.4	52.9						
Sun Lakes CDP	4 356	11.8	670	767	195	211	22.5	25.7	9.6	12.3	553	667	31.8	76.1						
Tempe city (pt.)	1 931	14.8	1 326	1 434	266	413	22.6	24.8	8.4	18.2	842	1 392	10.3	59.4						
Deer Valley division	15 253	15.9	1 002	1 050	240	260	25.3	26.5	10.9	13.0	697	755	26.7	31.9						
Carefree town (pt.)	1 165	37.3	1 403	1 844	381	451	25.6	39.4	10.5	13.8	534	606	20.7	32.6						
Cave Creek town	1 363	15.8	876	1 178	229	297	23.8	31.9	8.4	14.6	434	493	21.9	31.4						
Glendale city (pt.)	4 003	15.0	1 122	1 203	282	351	25.0	26.7	8.8	15.6	774	944	21.6	32.4						
Peoria city (pt.)	3 159	15.2	802	895	225	248	23.5	26.2	10.1	13.6	702	815	34.1	58.7						
Phoenix city (pt.)	1 917	11.3	942	1 067	216	304	25.3	28.1	6.1	15.5	783	987	21.4	29.4						
Scottsdale city (pt.)	331	13.9	1 132	1 462	165	506	20.7	33.7	4.2	52.1	432	1 685	4.2	28.4						
Gila Bend division	2 069	19.6	598	731	153	197	17.2	23.3	9.8	15.6	239	286	23.0	34.0						
Avondale city (pt.)	3	66.7	—	—	363	387	—	—	21.3	23.7	—	—	—	—						
Buckeye town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Gila Bend town	762	26.9	401	611	150	183	11.8	21.0	9.9	16.8	265	312	20.8	30.5						
Goodyear city (pt.)	165	12.1	556	999	—	400	5.6	30.0	—	30.0	—	—	—	—						
Phoenix division	870 066	12.3	809	815	204	207	22.9	23.2	12.2	12.6	463	466	27.4	27.8						
Apache Junction city (pt.)	229	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0						
Avondale city (pt.)	5 576	11.5	717	848	146	177	20.6	23.6	12.4	18.4	370	414	26.9	32.0						
Buckeye town (pt.)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Chandler city (pt.)	8 793	11.8	900	930	195	236	23.1	24.3	8.6	15.0	541	606	24.2	27.6						
El Mirage town	2 117	13.4	389	508	160	192	19.8	24.1	9.3	15.9	245	334	24.2	33.4						
Fountain Hills town	5 061	13.2	1 026	1 123	247	275	25.2	27.7	9.3	13.1	624	698	24.6	30.2						
Gilbert town (pt.)	10 132	14.5	998	1 047	238	279	24.5	25.8	10.6	15.2	462	493	23.2	24.9						
Glendale city (pt.)	57 215	11.9	817	836	208	223	22.5	23.2	11.1	13.2	432	442	27.7	29.0						
Goodyear city (pt.)	1 442	14.4	660	801	183	248	18.6	24.0	7.8	17.4	427	469	24.7	31.9						
Guadalupe town	1 171	15.5	377	516	134	161	13.7	23.3	10.3	14.4	256	334	22.8	31.4						
Litchfield Park city	1 433	16.1	882	1 103	279	333	17.6	22.7	8.6	14.4	713	908	16.2	24.9						
Luke AFB CDP	1 192	12.3	—	1 500	—	100	—	25.0	—	20.0	376	425	19.3	25.1						
Mesa city (pt.)	139 766	12.8	827	842	186	193	23.2	23.7	11.4	12.5	466	474	26.7	27.5						
Paradise Valley town	4 750	12.9	1 993	2 283	486	568	19.4	23.0	10.0	13.5	1 025	1 558	18.7	54.1						
Peoria city (pt.)	18 782	13.5	846	869	198	220	24.8	26.0	10.4	13.4	536	600	30.2	34.7						
Phoenix city (pt.)	420 119	11.9	772	781	213	217	22.8	23.1	12.8	13.4	440	444	27.1	27.5						
Scottsdale city (pt.)	68 661	11.9	944	977	250	269	22.6	23.4	11.0	12.4	590	604	26.8	28.0						
Sun City CDP	27 353	12.6	460	486	180	185	20.9	22.9	11.2	12.1	574	660	37.9	50.3						
Surprise town (pt.)	3 000	15.8	386	475	155	200	18.8	24.9	10.9	19.0	326	417	26.9	41.5						
Tempe city (pt.)	59 521	12.3	811	837	206	222	20.7	21.5	10.9	13.1	490	501	28.9	30.1						
Tolleson city	1 359	14.4	641	719	161	190	21.4	27.8	8.6	13.7	291	372	21.3	28.2						
Youngtown town	1 669	47.6	428	463	130	138	22.9	25.8	12.9	15.0	464	481	43.1	52.2						
St. Johns division	758	11.7	104	337	46	82	7.5	22.6	8.8	17.2	126	207	10.1	22.9						
Komatke CDP	266	10.5	308	588	26	121	2.4	95.0	3.0	17.0	86	196	6.7	44.3						
Phoenix city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Salt River division	2 306	17.4	159	241	61	94	10.2	15.7	10.6	16.8	168	251	19.4	27.1						
Mesa city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Tonto division	1 046	19.4	891	1 251	222	306	17.5	26.5	8.5	12.9	—	1 000	—	20.0						
Carefree town (pt.)	136	47.8	1 072	1 371	278	429	26.1	31.2	9.3	17.4	—	1 000	—	20.0						
Scottsdale city (pt.)	36	16.7	—	1 250	—	250	—	100.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	—						
Wickenburg division	17 636	11.4	651	706	192	200	22.0	24.7	10.3	11.6	432	520	27.1	31.9						
Peoria city (pt.)	3	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Sun City West CDP	10 367	12.5	648	701	195	205	20.7	24.4	10.1	11.4	730	885	32.9	53.1						
Surprise town (pt.)	2 256	8.5	567	894	129	217	15.8	32.2	5.2	14.8	403	890	8.8	75.6						
Wickenburg town	2 595	10.8	570	744	150	183	22.0	27.8	9.7	15.7	327	401	23.0	28.4						
Mohave County	50 822	15.3	603	629	172	181	21.3	22.5	11.3	12.5	460	475	26.7	28.2						
Kingman North division	15 709	12.7	539	581	150	167	17.6	20.4	10.8	13.3	365	388	24.1	28.1						
Bullhead City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Dolan Springs CDP	887	12.2	215	487	118	212	8.1	24.4	6.2	16.7	141	664	7.6	78.2						
Golden Valley CDP (pt.)	1 053	14.4	425	579	138	192	9.6	19.9	8.9	17.7	345									

Table 21. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		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	
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Yavapai County	54 805	14.5	634	658	184	191	23.8	24.9	11.9	12.9	409	423	27.9	29.5
Ashfork division	784	21.2	301	481	86	125	12.6	26.5	8.0	14.1	170	238	13.1	24.5
Congress division	3 656	14.5	465	575	161	187	22.1	27.8	11.3	17.1	308	380	19.3	37.7
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	1 090	14.6	454	713	154	197	22.1	32.3	12.7	29.2	298	392	14.1	35.8
Humboldt division	1 811	14.2	473	663	147	188	22.5	34.3	9.7	17.2	318	429	16.2	34.0
Black Canyon City CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	264	16.3	424	855	174	295	20.8	32.3	4.9	17.8	319	628	23.5	85.8
Mingus Mountain division	7 678	17.7	557	599	166	178	23.5	26.3	11.8	14.5	387	413	27.8	32.3
Camp Verde town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkdale town	997	35.4	526	594	157	173	22.8	27.9	10.4	14.1	353	388	21.5	26.8
Cottonwood city	2 768	14.6	464	553	148	170	23.1	28.9	10.3	15.4	381	414	29.2	38.7
Cottonwood-Verde Village CDP	3 200	13.3	598	673	179	205	21.9	26.1	11.6	16.7	390	480	24.2	31.5
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	32	21.9	321	782	—	—	4.2	24.1	—	—	—	450	—	100.0
Jerome town	347	30.5	455	555	133	189	26.3	56.6	7.1	16.5	328	400	23.5	32.6
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prescott division	30 051	11.8	639	672	185	196	23.0	24.5	11.2	12.7	401	419	26.6	28.8
Bagdad CDP	660	15.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	151	8.9	12.2
Chino Valley town	2 156	10.3	605	729	171	225	17.2	24.8	8.2	16.9	359	443	27.3	51.4
Dewey-Humboldt CDP (pt.)	1 641	14.2	518	701	174	194	20.1	24.8	9.4	14.4	376	617	11.5	23.8
Prescott city	13 393	11.9	682	740	194	210	21.7	24.2	11.1	13.2	412	433	29.2	32.3
Prescott Valley town (pt.)	3 913	11.1	558	608	154	177	23.6	27.4	9.2	13.6	428	479	25.3	30.6
Verde division	10 825	19.4	686	746	198	216	25.3	28.2	11.9	13.8	500	553	31.3	37.7
Big Park CDP	1 924	12.8	772	899	231	270	23.2	31.5	10.3	15.3	560	712	32.6	52.4
Camp Verde town (pt.)	2 839	26.6	559	637	168	188	25.2	29.7	11.5	15.0	377	406	23.5	29.7
Cornville CDP	927	13.6	654	826	100	165	19.2	27.1	8.9	19.3	353	533	22.1	38.9
Lake Montezuma CDP	1 109	34.8	541	622	174	196	22.7	29.4	11.2	15.3	393	487	21.4	28.4
Sedona city (pt.)	3 026	14.6	762	937	199	244	24.7	31.2	10.4	14.6	587	688	33.6	50.6
Yuma County	46 541	12.7	685	715	188	200	20.7	21.9	12.6	14.3	426	446	27.0	28.4
Somerton division	4 262	10.1	424	581	161	182	14.6	24.3	12.5	16.5	263	319	27.1	34.5
San Luis city	998	7.1	—	400	140	182	—	20.0	10.5	18.4	251	388	13.1	55.0
Somerton city	1 352	12.6	365	477	162	193	13.7	26.7	12.0	18.2	247	354	28.1	52.9
Yuma city (pt.)	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellton division	2 441	20.9	347	457	123	183	13.8	20.8	7.5	14.2	246	325	16.2	24.2
Wellton town	514	41.1	341	523	160	194	17.6	24.7	8.6	15.0	289	341	25.9	33.2
Yuma division	39 838	12.5	700	728	200	213	20.8	22.1	12.2	14.3	443	463	27.0	28.5
Fortuna Foothills CDP	6 957	11.2	736	826	188	220	19.2	30.5	8.8	13.9	543	620	25.0	35.5
Yuma city (pt.)	22 681	13.2	692	722	203	219	20.6	22.0	12.3	14.7	451	471	26.8	28.4

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.															
Sun City West CDP, Maricopa County	10 367	12.5	648	701	195	205	20.7	24.4	10.1	11.4	730	885	32.9	53.1	
Sun Lakes CDP, Maricopa County	4 356	11.8	670	767	195	211	22.5	25.7	9.6	12.3	553	667	31.8	76.1	
Supai CDP, Coconino County	136	52.2	—	—	112	138	—	—	9.8	14.4	209	275	5.0	15.0	
Superior town, Pinal County	1 730	11.3	345	447	182	227	14.0	40.1	11.2	17.0	285	339	27.2	41.0	
Surprise town, Maricopa County	5 256	12.6	452	557	149	196	19.9	25.9	9.5	15.5	342	430	26.5	40.2	
Swift Trail Junction CDP, Graham County	365	13.2	320	553	—	200	7.7	24.6	—	20.0	235	378	9.1	54.6	
Taylor town, Navajo County	801	39.8	531	589	137	176	16.5	21.5	8.7	14.0	345	401	21.6	29.1	
Teec Nos Pos CDP, Apache County	118	8.5	—	—	16	85	—	—	1.5	18.5	—	150	—	20.0	
Tempe city, Maricopa County	61 452	12.4	839	865	209	224	20.9	21.7	11.0	13.1	491	501	28.9	30.1	
Thatcher town, Graham County	1 263	15.0	520	606	148	209	15.6	23.1	8.5	15.1	284	339	28.5	46.9	
Three Points CDP, Pima County	875	18.4	453	570	143	192	12.1	29.2	5.8	17.8	267	468	25.9	76.5	
Tolleson city, Maricopa County	1 359	14.4	641	719	161	190	21.4	27.8	8.6	13.7	291	372	21.3	28.2	
Tombstone city, Cochise County	708	45.1	403	527	165	185	20.8	25.9	12.0	17.0	266	305	25.8	32.0	
Tsaile CDP, Apache County	307	19.2	—	—	400	45	154	—	20.0	5.6	16.9	170	264	9.9	18.2
Tuba City CDP, Coconino County	2 226	14.4	—	700	102	167	—	30.0	9.1	15.4	253	296	10.7	14.2	
Tucson city, Pima County	183 338	12.0	608	622	176	181	21.4	22.0	12.0	12.9	375	380	29.2	29.9	
Tucson Estates CDP, Pima County	1 866	16.1	566	802	116	178	10.3	32.8	5.2	17.7	383	517	17.2	32.3	
Valencia West CDP, Pima County	1 066	14.8	469	592	152	227	25.6	32.1	8.2	20.1	372	448	25.0	36.4	
Wellton town, Yuma County	514	41.1	341	523	160	194	17.6	24.7	8.6	15.0	289	341	25.9	33.2	
Whetstone CDP, Cochise County	593	42.5	445	510	151	199	20.8	26.7	8.0	14.8	288	350	26.2	37.3	
Whiteriver CDP, Navajo County	1 064	11.8	127	269	65	113	7.5	21.5	8.0	13.8	143	206	19.6	29.3	
Wickenburg town, Maricopa County	2 595	10.8	570	744	150	183	22.0	27.8	9.7	15.7	327	401	23.0	28.4	
Willcox city, Cochise County	1 371	14.2	387	487	134	177	20.3	24.7	9.0	15.5	277	345	22.4	39.5	
Williams city, Coconino County	1 118	14.8	495	651	119	149	11.5	18.7	7.9	14.5	229	333	18.5	25.1	
Willow Valley CDP, Mohave County	398	45.2	532	851	167	223	10.8	25.1	10.5	21.6	464	587	45.8	75.5	
Window Rock CDP, Apache County	990	9.4	278	567	56	126	7.9	41.2	7.6	19.6	236	310	10.4	16.8	
Winkelman town, Gila County	297	37.7	324	462	141	172	5.6	14.4	8.4	13.3	239	287	23.1	56.0	
Winslow city, Navajo County	3 108	15.1	508	596	157	176	13.9	18.5	9.7	12.9	313	349	22.4	28.7	
Youngtown town, Maricopa County	1 669	47.6	428	463	130	138	22.9	25.8	12.9	15.0	464	481	43.1	52.2	
Yuma city, Yuma County	22 689	13.2	692	722	203	219	20.6	22.0	12.3	14.7	451	471	26.8	28.4	

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	90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds	Lower	Upper	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper			
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
Camp Verde Reservation, AZ -----	618	37.5	162	34.0	210	149	362	57	106	86	194	
Yavapai County -----	618	37.5	162	34.0	210	149	362	57	106	86	194	
Cocopah Reservation, AZ -----	515	19.0	130	21.5	310	101	457	71	155	96	289	
Yuma County -----	515	19.0	130	21.5	310	101	457	71	155	96	289	
Colorado River Reservation, AZ--CA -----	6 790	24.6	2 832	30.0	190	228	365	127	162	220	291	
La Paz County -----	6 790	24.6	2 832	30.0	190	228	365	127	162	220	291	
Fort Apache Reservation, AZ -----	10 394	12.8	3 240	14.5	68	137	213	78	99	152	212	
Apache County -----	216	17.6	327	15.9	178	—	—	7	289	—	300	
Gila County -----	1 262	14.8	374	15.5	199	104	220	56	116	—	300	
Navajo County -----	8 916	12.3	2 539	14.2	73	132	233	78	102	149	211	
Fort McDowell Reservation, AZ -----	640	46.7	179	49.2	480	117	306	74	118	87	238	
Maricopa County -----	640	46.7	179	49.2	480	117	306	74	118	87	238	
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ--CA--NV (pt.) -----	454	36.1	194	35.1	269	—	—	—	—	140	265	
Fort Mojave Reservation (pt.) -----	454	36.1	194	35.1	269	—	—	—	—	140	265	
Mohave County -----	454	36.1	194	35.1	269	—	—	—	—	140	265	
Fort Yuma (Quechan) Reservation, AZ--CA -----	16	18.8	10	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yuma County -----	16	18.8	10	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gila Bend Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gila Bend Reservation -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maricopa County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gila Bend Trust Lands -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maricopa County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gila River Reservation, AZ -----	9 540	13.0	2 649	13.5	60	152	251	71	93	134	205	
Maricopa County -----	2 777	12.0	758	11.7	98	115	418	46	82	91	223	
Pinal County -----	6 763	13.5	1 891	14.2	74	138	244	77	108	133	219	
Havasupai Reservation, AZ -----	423	46.6	142	52.1	344	—	—	116	149	—	—	
Coconino County -----	423	46.6	142	52.1	344	—	—	116	149	—	—	
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ -----	7 360	14.6	2 476	15.0	96	198	423	72	94	125	223	
Hopi Reservation -----	7 360	14.6	2 476	15.0	96	198	423	72	94	125	223	
Coconino County -----	1 082	15.7	332	16.3	214	98	352	74	180	19	432	
Navajo County -----	6 278	14.4	2 144	14.8	106	215	594	69	91	127	230	
Hopi Trust Lands -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coconino County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Navajo County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hualapai Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ -----	822	40.5	322	42.5	196	365	482	105	149	140	226	
Hualapai Reservation -----	822	40.5	319	42.6	196	365	482	105	149	140	226	
Coconino County -----	2	—	29	41.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mohave County -----	820	40.6	290	42.8	196	365	482	105	149	140	226	
Yavapai County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hualapai Trust Lands -----	—	—	3	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mohave County -----	—	—	3	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kaibab Reservation, AZ -----	165	30.3	72	34.7	882	38	263	27	148	45	241	
Coconino County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mohave County -----	165	30.3	72	34.7	882	38	263	27	148	45	241	
Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Reservation, AZ -----	446	48.4	109	48.6	254	—	—	53	79	—	—	
Pinal County -----	446	48.4	109	48.6	254	—	—	53	79	—	—	
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ--NM--UT (pt.) -----	90 964	12.7	34 855	14.3	27	314	402	62	67	215	239	
Navajo Reservation (pt.) -----	90 942	12.6	34 847	14.3	27	314	402	62	67	215	239	
Apache County -----	48 624	12.2	19 162	14.0	36	264	447	60	67	193	231	
Coconino County -----	19 914	13.4	6 905	14.9	57	289	410	66	81	242	284	
Navajo County -----	22 404	13.0	8 780	14.6	55	291	462	57	68	186	238	
Navajo Trust Lands (pt.) -----	22	54.5	8	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Apache County -----	13	92.3	5	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coconino County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Navajo County -----	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Papago Reservation, AZ -----	8 730	10.1	2 535	11.4	57	123	231	54	70	108	177	
Maricopa County -----	133	10.5	31	16.1	504	—	—	14	87	—	300	
Pima County -----	7 785	9.9	2 260	11.0	60	116	227	51	68	105	176	
Pinal County -----	812	11.9	244	14.3	196	—	500	61	164	18	279	
Pascua Yaqui Reservation, AZ -----	2 412	19.3	600	17.7	152	134	211	103	197	120	198	
Pima County -----	2 412	19.3	600	17.7	152	134	211	103	197	120	198	
Payson (Yavapai-Apache) Community, AZ -----	102	7.8	28	14.3	1 410	—	—	—	200	—	300	
Gila County -----	102	7.8	28	14.3	1 410	—	—	—	200	—	300	
Salt River Reservation, AZ -----	4 852	13.9	2 141	14.7	128	149	243	55	93	137	231	
Maricopa County -----	4 852	13.9	2 141	14.7	128	149	243	55	93	137	231	
San Carlos Reservation, AZ -----	7 294	15.2	2 124	14.9	80	129	465	80	106	153	228	
Gila County -----	3 616	16.1	1 199	14.9	112	27	459	74	111	140	237	
Graham County -----	3 678	14.3	922	15.0	114	103	620	76	115	139	255	
Pinal County -----	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
San Xavier Reservation, AZ -----	1 172	14.9	357	17.1	138	55	246	72	152	103	264	
Pima County -----	1 172	14.9	357	17.1	138	55	246	72	152	103	264	
Yavapai Reservation, AZ -----	176	42.6	53	41.5	519	—	—	85	163	—	500	
Yavapai County -----	176	42.6	53	41.5	519	—	—	85	163	—	500	
Zuni Pueblo, AZ--NM (pt.) -----	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Apache County -----	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

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

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

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

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

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

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

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

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

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

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

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

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

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

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

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

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

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

BLOCK

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

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

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

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

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

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

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

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

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

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

Northeast Region

New England Division:

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

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

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

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

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

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region**Mountain Division:**

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

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

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

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

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

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

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

Census Tract

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

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

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

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

COUNTY

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

Census County Division (CCD)

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

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

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

Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

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

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

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

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

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

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

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

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

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

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

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

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

```

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

Inventory Presentation

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

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

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

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNAL POINT

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

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Central City

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

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

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

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

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

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

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

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

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

PLACE

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

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consolidated City

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incorporated Place

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

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

STATE

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

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

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

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

TIGER

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

UNITED STATES

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extended City

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

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

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

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

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

Urbanized Area Central Place

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

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

Urbanized Area Title and Code

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

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

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

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

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

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

ZIP CODE®

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

APPENDIX B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presentation Based on Persons:

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

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

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

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

Presentations Based on Responses:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Wage or salary income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 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 501 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	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
All other languages	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

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

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

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

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

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For 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 x 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	18,558	17,828	\$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 Flat-head) 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 questionnaire item 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 overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question 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:

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

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

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.

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

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

$$SE_{9,948} = \sqrt{\frac{9,948 \times 16.0 \times 21,220}{15,888}} = 163 \text{ persons.}$$

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:

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

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:

$$\begin{aligned} \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) &\$ \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 &\text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

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:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948 / 9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE_{\$1.07} &= \$ \frac{9948}{9314} \cdot \$ \frac{\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{9948^2} + \frac{188^2}{9314^2}}}{1} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) &\$ \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 &\text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

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
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

121-140

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

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 mail-out, 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	70	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.

$$SE_{\hat{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{N} \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{N}}$$

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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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.

$$SE_{\hat{p}} = \frac{\hat{p}}{B} \sqrt{\frac{B-1}{B}}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Arizona

[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.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.0
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.8
Citizenship.....	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8
Type of residence (urban/ rural).....	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.7
Household type.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Family type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	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.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	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).....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	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.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	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.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

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

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

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

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

Enumeration of Housing Units

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Followup

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

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

Special Enumeration Procedures

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

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 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
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

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

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

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

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

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

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

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

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

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

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

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

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

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

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

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

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

- H2.** Fill only one circle.
- Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.
- Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.
- A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.
- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.
- Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.
- Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.
- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| If rent is paid: | Multiply rent by: | If rent is paid: | Divide rent by: |
| By the day | 30 | 4 times a year | 3 |
| By the week | 4 | 2 times a year | 6 |
| Every other week | 2 | Once a year | 12 |
- b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8.** The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10.** Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.
- Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.
- H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.
- Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.
- H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.
- If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.
- If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.
- H18.** A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.
- H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
- b.** *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*
- If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*
- If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*
- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
 Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
 For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
 If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
 Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
 Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

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

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

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

How long have we been taking the census?

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

How are you being counted?

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

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

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

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

Name?

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

Value or rent?

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

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



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

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

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

How to get started--and get help.

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

Please answer and return your form promptly.

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

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

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

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

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

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

Page 1

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

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

Include

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

Do NOT include

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>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</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>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</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>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 checked="" 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> <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>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</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>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	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> <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>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</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>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	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</p> <p>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?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>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"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

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
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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.)

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

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

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
 No

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

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
 No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

A mobile home or trailer
 A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building with 2 apartments
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 A building with 50 or more apartments
 Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

1 room 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 Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	G. DO	ID
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- 1989 or 1990
- 1985 to 1988
- 1980 to 1984
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- No bedroom
- 1 bedroom
- 2 bedrooms
- 3 bedrooms
- 4 bedrooms
- 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- Yes, have all three facilities
- No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- Yes
- No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- Yes
- No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Solar energy
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from --

- A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- An individual drilled well?
- An individual dug well?
- Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- Yes, connected to public sewer
- No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- 1989 or 1990
- 1985 to 1988
- 1980 to 1984
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- 1940 to 1949
- 1939 or earlier
- Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- Yes
- No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- Yes — Skip to H20
- No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- None
- \$1 to \$999
- \$1,000 to \$2,499
- \$2,500 to \$4,999
- \$5,000 to \$9,999
- \$10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or gas not used

c. Water

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or these fuels not used

QUESTIONS FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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. →

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

PERSON 1

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? ↴

 (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

Yes, born in the United States — *Skip to 11*

Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents

Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization

No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

1987 to 1990

1985 to 1986

1982 to 1984

1980 or 1981

1975 to 1979

1970 to 1974

1965 to 1969

1960 to 1964

1950 to 1959

Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?
 Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

No, has not attended since February 1

Yes, public school, public college

Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?
 Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

No school completed

Nursery school

Kindergarten

1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade

5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade

9th grade

10th grade

11th grade

12th grade, NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)

Some college but no degree

Associate degree in college - Occupational program

Associate degree in college - Academic program

Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)

Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? ↴
 (See instruction guide for further information.)

 (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*

Yes — *Skip to 15a*

No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country ↴

 (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S. ↴

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. ↴

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

Yes

No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

Yes

No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language? ↴

 (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

Very well

Well

Not well

Not at all

16. When was this person born?

Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*

Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

Yes, now on active duty

Yes, on active duty in past, but not now

Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*

No — *Skip to 18*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
 Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

September 1980 or later

May 1975 to August 1980

Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)

February 1955—July 1964

Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)

World War II (September 1940—July 1947)

World War I (April 1917—November 1918)

Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

_____ Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

Yes

No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

Yes

No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

Yes

No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

Yes

No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)

No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

_____ Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
 If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street) ↴

 (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office ↴

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

Yes

No, outside the city/town limits

d. County ↴

e. State ↴ _____ **f. ZIP Code** ↴ _____

FOR PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

Car, truck, or van Motorcycle
 Bus or trolley bus Bicycle
 Streetcar or trolley car Walked
 Subway or elevated Worked at home
 Railroad Skip to 28
 Ferryboat Other method
 Taxicab

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?

<input type="radio"/> 1990	} Go to 28	<input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984	} Skip to 32
<input type="radio"/> 1989		<input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier	
<input type="radio"/> 1988		<input type="radio"/> Never worked	
<input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987			

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

<input type="radio"/> Manufacturing	<input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
<input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade	
<input type="radio"/> 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
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

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

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

DATA PRODUCTS

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

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

Printed Reports

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

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

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

Computer Tape Files

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

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

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

Here are some important features of STF's:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Microfiche

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

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

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

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

Online Information Systems

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

Custom Data Products

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

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

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic Publications

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

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

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

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

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

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

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

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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

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

Regional Office Contacts—

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

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

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

Other Sources of Products and Services

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

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

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

Economic Censuses and Surveys

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

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

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

Agriculture Census and Surveys

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

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

Governments Census and Surveys

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

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

Foreign Trade Statistics

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

Other Statistical Activities

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

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

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
 Sex
 Race
 Age
 Marital status
 Hispanic origin

Housing

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

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

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

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

Housing

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

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

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

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

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

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

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

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

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

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

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

Maps are not available.