

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.

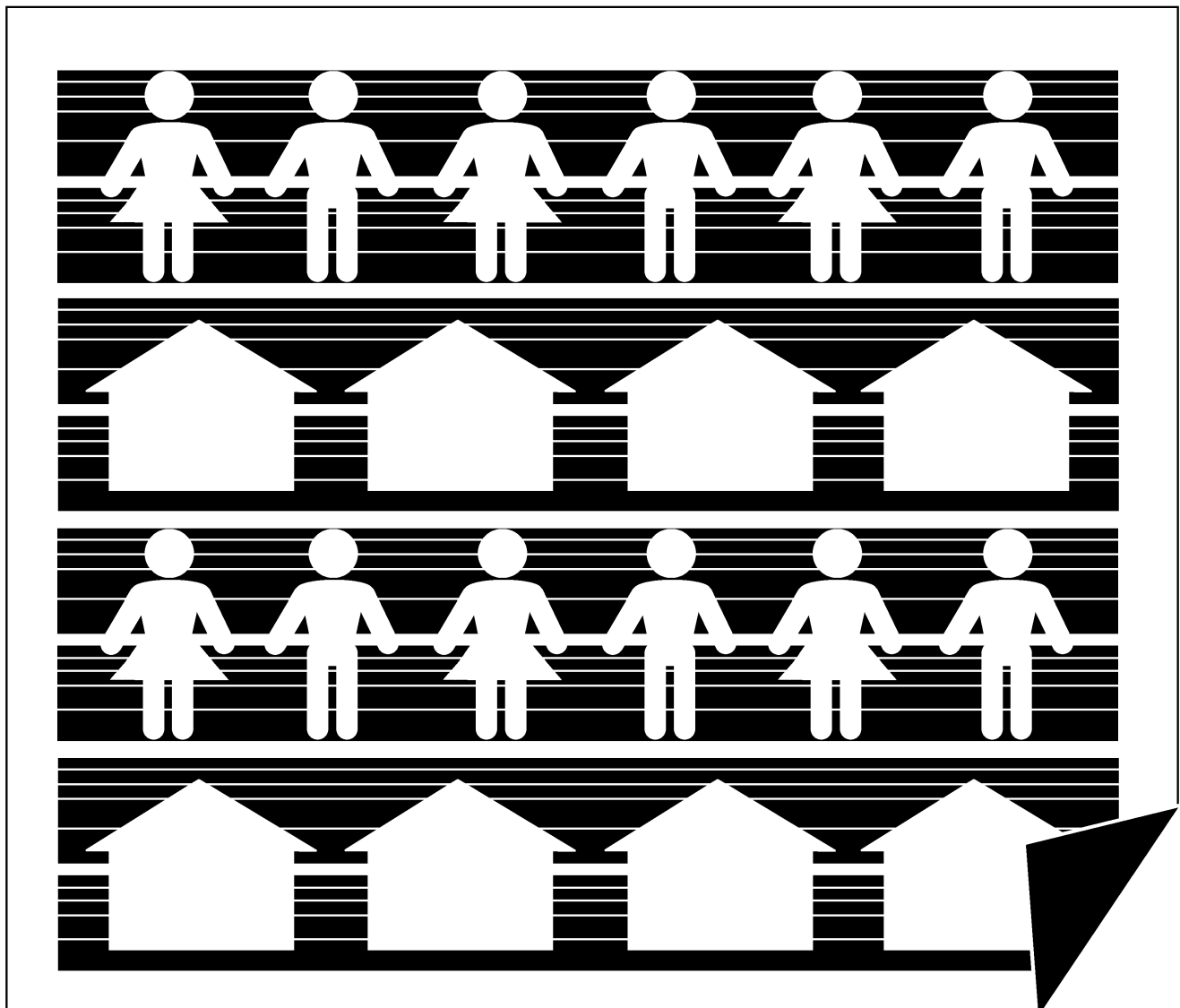
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CPH-5-3

CENSUS '90



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



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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.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** Table 07. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990
- Headnote:** (This headnote is a sample and subject-matter is not intended for publication.)
- Column head:** Labels for the columns: Total, Male, Female, and Hispanic.
- Heading:** The title of the table, including the table number and title.
- Stubhead:** Labels for the rows: Total, Male, Female, and Hispanic.
- Boxhead:** The top part of the table containing the column and row headers.
- Stub:** The left part of the table containing the row descriptions.
- Data field:** The main body of the table containing numerical data.
- Sidehead:** Labels for the rows: Total, Male, Female, and Hispanic.
- Page number and State name:** 28 ALASKA
- Report title:** SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

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

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.

- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+ ” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

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

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

- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

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

GRAPHICS

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

USER NOTES

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

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

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

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

... Not applicable for this report.

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

USER NOTES

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

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

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

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

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

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

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

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

User Note 3

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

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

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

User Note 4

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

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

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

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

User Note 5

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

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

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

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of

rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

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

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

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

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

User Note 6

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

User Note 7

Some Alaska Native village statistical areas that have very small counts of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in the 100-percent data have zero estimates of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts based on sample tabulations shown in selected data products. This occurs because there is a statistical chance that a small population will not appear in a sample. The Alaska Native village statistical areas affected are: Alexander, Ekuk, Napaimute, Portage Creek, Telida, and Wiseman.

User Note 8

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

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

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

State Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place	All persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
			Native				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
The State	550 043	4.5	525 229	35.6	495 425	59.4	11 158	36.8	49 007	37.5	134 806	61.7	109 100	59.6	17 565	75.8
Aleutians East Borough	2 464	23.1	1 896	57.5	2 285	67.6	4	—	664	63.9	380	62.1	293	61.4	50	76.0
Aleutians East census subarea	2 464	23.1	1 896	57.5	2 285	67.6	4	—	664	63.9	380	62.1	293	61.4	50	76.0
Akutan city	605	42.0	351	22.5	594	77.8	—	—	344	73.3	15	60.0	6	100.0	2	—
Cold Bay city	144	—	144	15.3	128	89.8	—	—	5	—	44	52.3	44	52.3	—	—
False Pass CDP	67	9.0	61	96.7	58	77.6	—	—	2	—	12	50.0	10	40.0	—	—
King Cove city	457	35.0	297	65.0	430	52.6	—	—	175	56.0	63	68.3	54	68.5	8	62.5
Nelson Lagoon CDP	80	—	80	88.8	73	68.5	—	—	—	—	27	22.2	17	—	6	100.0
Sand Point city	859	17.1	712	64.6	790	65.1	4	—	120	50.8	165	66.1	119	65.5	28	82.1
Aleutians West Census Area	9 478	12.1	8 327	16.1	8 686	85.7	67	9.0	1 482	53.6	1 452	67.1	1 304	67.6	75	76.0
Aleutians West census subarea	9 478	12.1	8 327	16.1	8 686	85.7	67	9.0	1 482	53.6	1 452	67.1	1 304	67.6	75	76.0
Adak Station CDP	4 600	5.6	4 342	5.4	4 042	96.1	54	7.4	358	32.1	952	72.8	907	71.4	26	100.0
Amchitka CDP	26	—	26	—	26	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atka city	76	—	76	92.1	73	4.1	—	—	28	—	15	86.7	11	100.0	2	100.0
Nikolski CDP	38	—	38	65.8	35	31.4	—	—	25	16.0	9	22.2	9	22.2	—	—
St. George city	143	1.4	141	96.5	123	38.2	—	—	38	18.4	36	58.3	26	57.7	4	50.0
St. Paul city	752	4.9	715	69.9	693	49.5	2	100.0	111	50.5	132	49.2	87	63.2	15	53.3
Unalaska city	3 089	27.3	2 246	14.9	2 940	81.5	11	—	875	68.6	297	59.9	256	58.6	25	68.0
Anchorage Borough	226 338	5.9	212 979	28.3	205 008	62.5	3 619	31.8	16 324	39.5	57 519	60.2	46 438	57.5	7 983	77.4
Anchorage census subarea	226 338	5.9	212 979	28.3	205 008	62.5	3 619	31.8	16 324	39.5	57 519	60.2	46 438	57.5	7 983	77.4
Anchorage city	226 338	5.9	212 979	28.3	205 008	62.5	3 619	31.8	16 324	39.5	57 519	60.2	46 438	57.5	7 983	77.4
Bethel Census Area	13 656	.9	13 539	86.1	11 791	41.4	2 182	60.6	5 793	48.7	2 771	67.5	2 002	71.1	512	61.1
Aniak census subarea	1 522	.3	1 518	84.2	1 324	46.3	53	18.9	388	33.8	323	62.8	214	63.6	69	66.7
Aniak city	529	.8	525	72.2	466	62.0	13	—	81	7.4	115	71.3	93	71.0	13	76.9
Chuathbaluk city	99	—	99	87.9	91	65.9	10	20.0	27	33.3	18	55.6	15	60.0	2	—
Crooked Creek CDP	108	—	108	97.2	85	60.0	3	—	35	22.9	25	72.0	10	80.0	10	70.0
Lime Village CDP	47	—	47	95.7	44	50.0	—	—	17	41.2	10	50.0	10	50.0	—	—
Lower Kalskag city	289	—	289	99.3	248	26.6	6	33.3	91	51.6	55	65.5	29	72.4	18	72.2
Red Devil CDP	54	—	54	74.1	47	46.8	6	100.0	13	38.5	12	50.0	5	40.0	3	—
Sleetmute CDP	115	—	115	88.7	100	29.0	15	—	58	31.0	33	36.4	22	22.7	8	50.0
Stony River CDP	49	—	49	100.0	39	61.5	—	—	7	100.0	11	72.7	4	100.0	7	57.1
Upper Kalskag city	163	—	163	84.0	135	28.9	—	—	42	35.7	36	50.0	21	52.4	5	100.0
Lower Kuskokwim census subarea	12 134	.9	12 021	86.3	10 467	40.8	2 129	61.7	5 405	49.8	2 448	68.1	1 788	72.0	443	60.3
Akiachak city	452	—	452	95.4	391	39.9	80	56.3	282	49.6	91	71.4	71	70.4	15	100.0
Akiak city	285	—	285	95.1	235	27.2	52	15.4	135	40.0	53	77.4	40	75.0	9	77.8
Atmautluak city	262	—	262	96.6	234	25.2	97	69.1	128	46.9	49	79.6	47	83.0	2	—
Bethel city	4 687	2.3	4 580	70.2	4 095	59.1	307	31.3	1 359	34.7	1 004	66.5	705	67.7	216	62.5
Chefornak city	310	—	310	96.5	254	17.7	79	32.9	166	44.0	60	73.3	40	90.0	11	36.4
Eek city	264	—	264	95.8	226	1.3	59	86.4	155	76.1	52	59.6	42	64.3	6	33.3
Goodnews Bay city	232	—	232	94.8	191	24.1	23	65.2	118	23.7	51	66.7	29	62.1	19	68.4
Kasigluk city	440	—	440	94.5	370	18.9	118	55.1	225	68.9	85	70.6	71	73.2	14	57.1
Kipnuk CDP	462	.4	460	96.1	400	7.8	136	100.0	255	96.1	80	77.5	67	83.6	9	44.4
Kongiganak CDP	313	—	313	98.1	256	12.1	86	76.7	154	42.9	57	68.4	41	68.3	12	75.0
Kwethluk city	568	.4	566	97.7	491	16.7	171	67.3	299	69.9	108	68.5	75	76.0	15	73.3
Kwigillingok CDP	258	—	258	97.7	221	18.6	40	82.5	175	34.3	60	58.3	56	58.9	4	50.0
Mekoryuk city	168	—	168	100.0	156	72.4	46	71.7	97	19.6	43	55.8	26	61.5	10	60.0
Napakiak city	334	—	334	97.6	296	58.1	71	69.0	193	71.0	70	52.9	42	61.9	14	42.9
Napaskiak city	326	—	326	97.5	272	50.7	90	47.8	155	46.5	66	74.2	58	77.6	8	50.0
Newtok city (pt.)	217	—	217	96.3	190	14.2	73	72.6	111	46.8	34	82.4	31	90.3	1	—
Nightmute city	174	—	174	98.9	165	10.3	51	84.3	109	59.6	19	63.2	17	58.8	2	100.0
Nunapituk city	385	—	385	96.1	321	27.4	72	75.0	222	59.5	70	62.9	47	68.1	16	75.0
Oscarville CDP	44	—	44	100.0	37	24.3	14	50.0	23	—	10	90.0	7	100.0	2	100.0
Platinum city	67	—	67	91.0	60	38.3	4	—	28	35.7	18	61.1	2	100.0	6	33.3
Quinhagak city	509	—	509	95.1	429	30.8	111	87.4	285	64.2	115	64.3	77	76.6	17	52.9
Toksook Bay city	405	—	405	98.5	344	88.4	107	36.4	226	30.1	70	87.1	65	87.7	3	66.7
Tuluksak city	353	—	353	94.3	307	19.5	89	62.9	177	47.5	60	76.7	49	89.8	9	22.2
Tuntutliak CDP	300	—	300	93.7	263	23.2	80	86.3	158	60.8	66	54.5	44	61.4	15	33.3
Tununak city	300	—	300	95.3	245	27.3	67	70.1	164	56.7	51	76.5	39	82.1	6	50.0
Bristol Bay Borough	1 410	1.5	1 389	39.0	1 287	67.6	6	—	70	15.7	285	62.8	248	62.5	21	52.4
Bristol Bay census subarea	1 410	1.5	1 389	39.0	1 287	67.6	6	—	70	15.7	285	62.8	248	62.5	21	52.4
King Salmon CDP	684	2.2	669	18.8	651	82.8	—	—	42	7.1	124	53.2	109	49.5	9	66.7
Naknek CDP	590	1.0	584	53.6	515	53.4	6	—	19	42.1	131	71.8	113	72.6	9	55.6
South Naknek CDP	133	—	133	75.2	118	45.8	—	—	7	—	29	65.5	26	73.1	3	—

2 ALASKA

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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
Dillingham Census Area	4 012	.6	3 988	77.3	3 452	41.5	317	44.5	1 193	42.0	929	65.0	690	66.4	172	66.3		
Dillingham census subarea	4 012	.6	3 988	77.3	3 452	41.5	317	44.5	1 193	42.0	929	65.0	690	66.4	172	66.3		
Aleknagik city	194	—	194	88.1	175	23.4	16	12.5	83	33.7	39	71.8	26	80.8	7	71.4		
Clarks Point city	62	—	62	74.2	55	54.5	3	—	9	33.3	17	64.7	11	100.0	6	—		
Dillingham city	2 017	1.1	1 994	63.1	1 777	50.5	49	55.1	300	36.0	496	62.7	391	60.0	83	75.9		
Ekwok city	73	1.4	72	97.2	62	48.8	2	100.0	28	85.7	20	60.0	12	50.0	7	85.7		
Koliganek CDP	191	—	191	95.3	154	29.2	10	50.0	67	37.3	49	69.4	37	70.3	2	100.0		
Manokotak city	398	—	398	96.2	326	38.0	85	49.4	216	47.2	84	70.2	60	75.0	19	63.2		
New Stuyahok city	398	—	398	96.5	323	35.0	21	33.3	154	47.4	77	67.5	62	69.4	13	53.8		
Togiak city	606	—	606	89.6	516	26.4	129	43.4	310	41.3	127	70.9	77	83.1	35	54.3		
Twin Hills CDP	44	—	44	84.1	35	34.3	2	—	26	38.5	13	38.5	7	71.4	—	—		
Fairbanks North Star Borough	77 720	3.7	74 824	26.9	69 690	64.2	786	27.6	4 377	30.4	19 287	64.8	16 320	63.0	2 050	78.6		
Eielson Reservation census subarea	5 251	3.9	5 046	7.3	4 400	96.3	29	55.2	244	38.5	1 273	82.4	1 240	81.9	11	100.0		
Eielson AFB CDP	5 251	3.9	5 046	7.3	4 400	96.3	29	55.2	244	38.5	1 273	82.4	1 240	81.9	11	100.0		
Fairbanks North Star census subarea	72 469	3.7	69 778	28.3	65 290	62.0	757	26.6	4 133	29.9	18 014	63.6	15 080	61.4	2 039	78.5		
College CDP	11 249	4.5	10 745	31.4	10 279	64.7	104	41.3	724	31.9	2 627	64.0	2 003	59.2	426	85.7		
Ester CDP	156	7.7	144	25.7	133	50.4	—	—	—	—	45	57.8	35	45.7	10	100.0		
Fairbanks city	30 843	5.0	29 308	26.6	27 492	71.8	486	29.4	2 494	30.5	7 432	64.9	6 026	62.8	1 023	78.5		
Fox CDP	259	15.4	219	48.9	238	47.1	—	—	56	—	71	46.5	39	30.8	—	—		
Harding Lake CDP	25	20.0	20	30.0	25	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—		
Moose Creek CDP	626	1.9	614	15.3	567	75.3	22	—	26	15.4	160	70.0	132	69.7	20	100.0		
North Pole city	1 456	3.3	1 408	25.4	1 322	60.2	50	—	50	8.0	374	61.0	326	55.8	32	93.8		
Pleasant Valley CDP	277	—	277	32.1	259	46.7	—	—	—	—	70	72.9	70	72.9	—	—		
Salcha CDP	303	—	303	28.7	284	40.1	—	—	—	—	74	70.3	62	77.4	12	33.3		
Two Rivers CDP	483	—	483	36.6	453	36.9	—	—	2	—	134	64.9	124	62.1	—	—		
Haines Borough	2 117	2.5	2 064	31.9	1 962	48.8	8	—	90	20.0	541	51.8	464	50.0	50	68.0		
Haines census subarea	2 117	2.5	2 064	31.9	1 962	48.8	8	—	90	20.0	541	51.8	464	50.0	50	68.0		
Covenant Life CDP	44	—	44	29.5	38	78.9	—	—	—	—	7	100.0	7	100.0	—	—		
Haines city	1 195	3.9	1 148	30.7	1 122	58.5	8	—	71	18.3	320	51.3	262	47.3	40	65.0		
Lutak CDP	37	5.4	35	20.0	37	40.5	—	—	—	—	11	54.5	11	54.5	—	—		
Mosquito Lake CDP	103	—	103	35.0	87	31.0	—	—	1	—	20	80.0	20	80.0	—	—		
Juneau Borough	26 751	4.9	25 453	36.3	24 347	58.2	210	3.3	1 585	34.6	6 775	58.3	5 356	55.2	1 048	75.7		
Juneau census subarea	26 751	4.9	25 453	36.3	24 347	58.2	210	3.3	1 585	34.6	6 775	58.3	5 356	55.2	1 048	75.7		
Juneau city	26 751	4.9	25 453	36.3	24 347	58.2	210	3.3	1 585	34.6	6 775	58.3	5 356	55.2	1 048	75.7		
Kenai Peninsula Borough	40 802	2.6	39 726	32.1	37 026	54.9	572	57.2	1 710	30.9	10 390	61.3	8 837	58.8	1 101	80.2		
Anchor Point CDP	829	1.3	818	29.3	761	30.1	—	—	21	23.8	209	50.7	186	51.1	16	68.8		
Clam Gulch CDP	62	—	62	—	62	100.0	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	—		
Cohoe CDP	499	1.6	491	14.3	479	59.7	—	—	42	—	144	36.1	138	37.7	6	—		
Cooper Landing CDP	271	5.9	255	42.7	238	20.6	—	—	49	12.2	73	47.9	73	47.9	—	—		
Crown Point CDP	50	—	50	12.0	50	30.0	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	—		
Fox River CDP	392	25.3	293	63.1	337	39.2	169	82.2	156	78.2	75	81.3	71	80.3	4	100.0		
Fritz Creek CDP	1 445	6.8	1 347	34.8	1 266	48.4	54	85.2	122	22.1	345	64.1	317	65.0	28	53.6		
Halibut Cove CDP	86	—	86	10.5	86	47.7	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—		
Happy Valley CDP	268	—	268	38.4	255	46.3	—	—	7	71.4	65	67.7	57	63.2	5	100.0		
Homer city	3 660	2.8	3 559	29.0	3 327	68.0	14	—	77	74.0	921	63.2	755	61.5	129	79.8		
Hope CDP	158	5.7	149	14.1	151	54.3	—	—	—	—	30	53.3	30	53.3	—	—		
Jaklof Bay CDP	25	—	25	32.0	25	32.0	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—		
Kachemak city	352	2.8	342	34.2	327	46.5	8	37.5	8	50.0	104	53.8	91	50.5	10	70.0		
Kalifornsky CDP	301	1.7	296	42.6	278	51.4	—	—	—	—	86	72.1	67	64.2	13	100.0		
Kasilof CDP	316	—	316	19.0	308	50.3	—	—	—	—	91	36.3	85	38.8	6	—		
Kenai city	6 327	2.4	6 176	29.7	5 657	61.1	26	—	202	10.4	1 639	63.0	1 337	58.6	197	82.2		
Moose Pass CDP	49	—	49	36.7	49	28.6	—	—	—	—	9	100.0	9	100.0	—	—		
Nikiski CDP	2 710	2.0	2 655	29.5	2 438	60.0	19	—	123	—	734	64.7	631	60.7	86	100.0		
Nikolaevsk CDP	446	20.9	353	56.1	328	63.1	149	87.2	104	67.3	75	81.3	75	81.3	—	—		
Ninilchik CDP	485	1.0	480	33.8	452	51.3	2	100.0	27	59.3	127	55.9	113	54.9	12	75.0		
Primrose CDP	107	—	107	25.2	100	—	—	—	—	—	30	26.7	30	26.7	—	—		
Ridgeway CDP	2 044	2.8	1 986	30.2	1 927	59.7	7	—	57	15.8	515	64.3	433	57.5	41	100.0		
Salamatof CDP	1 007	2.2	985	38.8	960	64.2	1	100.0	57	38.6	174	64.4	145	60.7	20	90.0		
Seldovia city	315	3.2	305	46.6	280	67.5	5	—	15	66.7	67	89.6	54	87.0	10	100.0		
Soldotna city	3 456	1.5	3 405	26.8	3 111	58.2	7	—	34	—	920	62.8	732	62.4	126	69.8		
Sterling CDP	3 802	1.7	3 736	29.1	3 456	45.4	—	—	56	—	1 114	57.2	1 003	55.4	80	76.3		
Tyonek CDP	121	—	121	87.6	118	44.9	2	—	3	—	35	65.7	6	50.0	16	75.0		
Seward census subarea	4 261	3.3	4 122	39.2	3 904	63.2	74	8.1	370	38.4	909	59.5	705	57.2	150	78.7		
English Bay CDP	161	—	161	86.3	139	17.3	27	—	47	4.3	35	77.1	25	68.0	7	100.0		
Port Graham CDP	145	1.4	143	86.7	133	20.3	2	—	52	7.7	40	47.5	32	56.3	1	100.0		
Seward city	2 699	3.9	2 593	34.4	2 494	68.8	21	—	197	44.7	536	58.4	386	54.7	115	78.3		

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13 828	3.6	13 330	36.8	12 600	58.9	78	28.2	605	36.0	3 397	57.1	2 700	54.3	471	71.3		
Ketchikan census subarea	13 828	3.6	13 330	36.8	12 600	58.9	78	28.2	605	36.0	3 397	57.1	2 700	54.3	471	71.3		
Ketchikan city	8 252	4.7	7 866	36.5	7 531	61.6	34	23.5	459	42.0	1 972	55.2	1 445	52.2	374	69.5		
Saxman city	380	1.8	373	76.7	353	52.1	25	—	67	4.5	72	54.2	37	59.5	26	57.7		
Kodiak Island Borough	13 309	9.8	12 005	34.8	11 897	66.0	139	19.4	1 515	43.4	3 029	66.9	2 495	65.6	331	80.4		
Kodiak Island census subarea	11 284	11.1	10 026	40.1	10 147	60.8	131	20.6	1 458	43.4	2 618	64.1	2 094	62.0	325	80.9		
Akiok city	81	—	81	100.0	68	64.7	—	—	5	80.0	16	68.8	13	84.6	2	—		
Chiniak CDP	78	—	78	23.1	69	47.8	—	—	—	—	12	91.7	5	80.0	1	100.0		
Karluk CDP	82	—	82	91.5	73	16.4	—	—	5	—	18	72.2	11	100.0	6	33.3		
Kodiak city	6 365	17.1	5 279	35.2	5 754	62.8	82	30.5	1 199	47.4	1 421	62.9	1 160	60.8	182	84.1		
Larsen Bay city	164	—	164	87.8	142	42.3	—	—	8	37.5	31	51.6	16	68.8	10	30.0		
Old Harbor city	276	.7	274	92.7	248	29.8	4	50.0	50	28.0	61	73.8	30	70.0	12	91.7		
Ouzinkie city	214	.9	212	86.8	184	37.0	—	—	23	30.4	56	55.4	39	53.8	8	75.0		
Port Lions city	206	—	206	69.4	184	39.1	—	—	24	8.3	47	55.3	35	60.0	10	30.0		
Womens Bay CDP	598	2.0	586	24.1	547	57.2	8	—	—	—	177	65.5	134	61.9	22	100.0		
Kodiak Station census subarea	2 025	2.3	1 979	8.2	1 750	96.2	8	—	57	43.9	411	84.2	401	84.5	6	50.0		
Kodiak Station CDP	2 025	2.3	1 979	8.2	1 750	96.2	8	—	57	43.9	411	84.2	401	84.5	6	50.0		
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1 668	2.1	1 633	83.5	1 455	44.3	28	21.4	258	48.1	388	67.0	292	68.8	46	80.4		
Lake and Peninsula census subarea	1 668	2.1	1 633	83.5	1 455	44.3	28	21.4	258	48.1	388	67.0	292	68.8	46	80.4		
Chignik city	171	12.3	150	58.0	164	67.1	7	—	35	65.7	34	79.4	23	100.0	2	100.0		
Chignik Lagoon CDP	78	7.7	72	83.3	71	28.2	4	—	13	30.8	14	85.7	14	85.7	—	—		
Chignik Lake CDP	125	4.0	120	88.3	98	65.3	5	—	26	50.0	42	45.2	32	46.9	4	100.0		
Egegik CDP	120	—	120	80.8	115	25.2	—	—	23	21.7	25	68.0	19	78.9	4	50.0		
Igiugig CDP	29	3.4	28	71.4	18	44.4	3	66.7	4	50.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	—	—		
Iliamna CDP	66	—	66	72.7	60	66.7	—	—	3	—	18	66.7	16	62.5	—	—		
Ivanof Bay CDP	38	—	38	78.9	34	100.0	—	—	—	—	12	66.7	9	55.6	3	100.0		
Kokhanok CDP	161	—	161	96.3	144	14.6	—	—	28	71.4	34	64.7	16	62.5	13	53.8		
Levelock CDP	112	—	112	92.0	96	36.5	—	—	21	61.9	23	60.9	16	56.3	—	—		
Newhalen city	192	—	192	92.7	150	39.3	2	—	31	35.5	40	87.5	34	91.2	4	100.0		
Nondalton city	172	—	172	89.5	149	44.3	4	75.0	37	51.4	40	50.0	24	41.7	4	100.0		
Pedro Bay CDP	41	—	41	100.0	41	41.5	—	—	—	—	11	63.6	7	71.4	2	100.0		
Perryville CDP	110	—	110	97.3	101	14.9	—	—	25	40.0	24	70.8	21	71.4	3	66.7		
Pilot Point CDP	54	—	54	94.4	46	52.2	3	33.3	10	20.0	15	60.0	13	53.8	—	—		
Port Alsworth CDP	52	3.8	50	82.0	47	53.2	—	—	—	—	15	66.7	15	66.7	—	—		
Port Heiden city	111	—	111	52.9	85	60.0	—	—	2	100.0	27	92.6	20	90.0	7	100.0		
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	39 683	1.9	38 915	32.5	35 878	53.9	274	16.1	1 301	29.6	10 301	62.8	8 709	60.3	1 041	84.1		
Matanuska-Susitna census subarea	39 683	1.9	38 915	32.5	35 878	53.9	274	16.1	1 301	29.6	10 301	62.8	8 709	60.3	1 041	84.1		
Big Lake CDP	1 473	4.4	1 408	25.4	1 408	37.3	8	100.0	65	44.6	413	37.3	358	34.1	49	61.2		
Butte CDP	1 992	1.3	1 966	33.8	1 810	40.2	7	—	44	18.2	502	65.3	452	64.4	35	62.9		
Chase CDP	44	—	44	—	44	100.0	—	—	—	—	9	100.0	9	100.0	—	—		
Chickaloon CDP	147	—	147	32.0	136	100.0	11	54.5	6	—	32	81.3	32	81.3	—	—		
Houston city	691	1.2	683	31.9	623	49.4	6	33.3	23	13.0	187	53.5	162	54.9	13	38.5		
Knik CDP	276	4.3	264	34.8	253	42.7	2	—	10	40.0	72	55.6	56	50.0	6	100.0		
Lazy Mountain CDP	855	1.3	844	32.9	785	45.4	—	—	49	—	239	45.6	212	44.3	19	78.9		
Meadow Lakes CDP	2 380	.8	2 361	30.5	2 120	61.6	5	—	27	63.0	628	64.0	464	59.5	109	82.6		
Palmer city	2 866	3.0	2 781	43.4	2 589	59.1	17	100.0	123	45.5	698	68.3	512	63.1	160	92.5		
Skwentna CDP	99	—	99	36.4	99	75.8	—	—	—	—	25	52.0	25	52.0	—	—		
Sutton CDP	336	—	336	51.8	305	40.3	—	—	19	—	78	92.3	49	87.8	7	100.0		
Talkeetna CDP	265	4.9	252	36.5	241	70.1	8	—	21	—	41	63.4	36	58.3	5	100.0		
Trapper Creek CDP	277	—	277	43.0	255	38.0	—	—	5	—	64	64.1	64	64.1	—	—		
Wasilla city	4 028	2.4	3 932	31.9	3 576	63.7	38	—	115	13.9	1 051	67.3	763	63.3	195	85.1		
Willow CDP	298	—	298	40.9	282	38.5	—	—	—	—	77	49.4	72	45.8	5	100.0		
Nome Census Area	8 288	1.3	8 181	79.7	7 211	44.7	556	22.1	2 253	24.8	1 772	67.0	1 153	72.4	374	54.5		
Nome census subarea	8 288	1.3	8 181	79.7	7 211	44.7	556	22.1	2 253	24.8	1 772	67.0	1 153	72.4	374	54.5		
Brevig Mission city	188	—	188	92.6	161	60.2	27	22.2	86	10.5	38	65.8	14	85.7	9	44.4		
Diomedes city	192	—	192	94.3	159	7.5	4	100.0	59	45.8	34	52.9	20	55.0	4	—		
Elim city	269	—	269	92.2	221	38.0	2	—	39	5.1	57	80.7	38	94.7	12	41.7		
Gambell city	548	.4	546	98.7	470	10.9	147	12.2	315	14.0	99	58.6	60	80.0	13	53.8		
Golovin city	123	2.4	120	91.7	108	45.4	2	—	23	39.1	28	53.6	18	72.2	3	—		
Koyuk city	240	.8	238	96.2	212	27.8	22	63.6	48	29.2	50	66.0	30	73.3	13	30.8		
Nome city	3 500	2.6	3 408	61.9	3 131	66.5	95	13.7	636	19.7	791	67.4	555	70.5	180	55.0		
Port Clarence CDP	27	—	27	—	27	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
St. Michael city	315	—	315	92.4	282	11.3	22	40.9	82	15.9	61	77.0	40	77.5	16	87.5		
Savoonga city	514	—	514	96.3	451	29.0	128	36.7	295	43.1	105	60.0	66	68.2	21	71.4		

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place	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
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Nome Census Area—Con.																
Nome census subarea—Con.																
Shaktolik city	175	—	175	95.4	137	23.4	4	—	35	—	36	75.0	32	71.9	2	100.0
Shishmaref city	433	—	433	96.1	370	21.9	26	—	172	14.5	87	63.2	44	61.4	25	60.0
Stebbins city	448	—	448	95.3	360	23.1	31	38.7	183	25.7	85	69.4	52	71.2	19	52.6
Teller city	154	—	154	89.0	129	49.6	8	—	31	29.0	33	57.6	14	57.1	9	44.4
Unalakleet city	646	.9	640	84.2	564	32.6	34	—	120	34.2	149	74.5	106	82.1	20	50.0
Wales city	159	1.3	157	89.8	128	32.0	—	—	49	42.9	37	70.3	21	71.4	5	40.0
White Mountain city	174	—	174	92.0	148	36.5	2	—	37	62.2	38	63.2	20	65.0	14	64.3
North Slope Borough	5 979	3.7	5 756	76.8	5 149	45.3	661	22.4	2 273	25.5	1 228	65.7	812	68.5	244	64.8
Barrow-Point Hope census subarea	5 571	3.9	5 356	79.0	4 772	44.0	644	21.6	2 178	23.9	1 174	65.7	772	68.4	242	64.5
Anaktuvuk Pass city	272	—	272	91.5	229	29.3	26	26.9	91	26.4	56	73.2	35	85.7	10	50.0
Atkasuk city	213	—	213	93.4	187	34.8	38	39.5	104	23.1	43	60.5	24	58.3	11	54.5
Barrow city	3 465	6.2	3 250	71.1	2 981	54.8	350	10.6	1 314	23.7	731	64.6	497	65.6	149	69.1
Niuisut city	335	—	335	93.1	276	19.9	85	72.9	169	25.4	71	64.8	39	82.1	18	44.4
Point Hope city	629	—	629	90.5	521	22.1	45	13.3	170	21.8	124	81.5	73	87.7	27	88.9
Point Lay CDP	148	—	148	81.1	136	52.2	10	—	85	9.4	37	43.2	25	32.0	4	—
Wainwright city	502	—	502	94.0	435	19.8	90	13.3	245	29.4	112	61.6	79	68.4	23	43.5
Prudhoe Bay-Kaktovik census subarea	408	2.0	400	47.3	377	61.3	17	52.9	95	62.1	54	66.7	40	70.0	2	100.0
Deadhorse CDP	28	—	28	7.1	28	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaktovik city	235	3.4	227	82.4	204	53.4	17	52.9	79	54.4	54	66.7	40	70.0	2	100.0
Prudhoe Bay CDP	47	—	47	—	47	63.8	—	—	16	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Arctic Borough	6 113	.5	6 084	86.6	5 153	41.0	472	35.4	1 700	35.9	1 200	69.4	730	70.1	281	65.5
Northwest Arctic census subarea	6 113	.5	6 084	86.6	5 153	41.0	472	35.4	1 700	35.9	1 200	69.4	730	70.1	281	65.5
Ambler city	317	—	317	89.6	259	22.0	63	34.9	122	23.8	59	74.6	39	82.1	13	76.9
Buckland city	317	—	317	97.5	265	29.8	12	—	60	—	62	74.2	45	71.1	14	85.7
Deering city	157	—	157	96.2	139	41.0	4	—	22	18.2	31	71.0	13	69.2	15	66.7
Kiana city	367	—	367	91.3	302	36.8	1	—	97	78.4	66	65.2	29	65.5	23	69.6
Kivalina city	304	—	304	98.4	262	25.2	103	68.9	148	79.6	54	79.6	29	93.1	9	55.6
Kobuk city	72	—	72	84.7	56	64.3	16	—	29	34.5	12	75.0	4	100.0	6	50.0
Kotzebue city	2 751	.9	2 725	78.6	2 339	56.5	88	34.1	544	22.4	573	68.8	353	68.8	123	63.4
Noatak CDP	352	—	352	89.5	303	29.4	37	32.4	123	31.7	58	75.9	39	71.8	12	75.0
Noorvik city	548	—	548	94.9	464	24.1	47	42.6	220	43.2	97	57.7	63	57.1	20	45.0
Selawik city	579	—	579	94.8	467	17.1	45	11.1	168	50.6	112	75.9	60	85.0	36	72.2
Shungnak city	225	—	225	92.4	195	41.5	49	—	130	21.5	47	57.4	28	42.9	10	60.0
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	6 278	1.5	6 182	41.9	5 694	61.1	12	16.7	195	18.5	1 502	61.1	1 168	59.2	224	73.2
Metlakatla Indian Community census sub- area	1 464	1.3	1 445	76.8	1 312	36.6	6	33.3	57	47.4	361	64.8	245	64.5	73	69.9
Annette CDP	39	—	39	48.7	39	38.5	—	—	—	—	10	40.0	—	—	3	—
Metlakatla CDP	1 411	1.3	1 392	78.4	1 259	35.8	6	33.3	57	47.4	344	66.9	238	66.4	70	72.9
Outer Ketchikan census subarea	168	13.7	145	16.6	157	26.8	—	—	3	—	32	46.9	28	53.6	3	—
Hyder CDP	111	19.8	89	—	109	23.9	—	—	2	—	15	33.3	12	41.7	2	—
Meyers Chuck CDP	39	2.6	38	44.7	34	26.5	—	—	1	—	12	66.7	12	66.7	—	—
Prince of Wales census subarea	4 646	1.2	4 592	31.7	4 225	70.0	6	—	135	6.7	1 109	60.3	895	58.0	148	76.4
Coffman Cove city	191	—	191	12.6	185	76.8	—	—	5	—	44	50.0	40	45.0	2	100.0
Craig city	1 260	.8	1 250	33.0	1 116	75.5	—	—	15	20.0	111	64.5	242	60.7	48	75.0
Dora Bay CDP	70	—	70	8.6	66	95.5	—	—	—	—	8	62.5	—	—	—	—
Edna Bay CDP	91	—	91	17.6	84	20.2	—	—	2	—	25	60.0	19	63.2	3	100.0
Hollis CDP	118	1.7	116	30.2	101	59.4	—	—	4	—	32	40.6	26	42.3	4	50.0
Hydaburg city	388	—	388	87.6	354	31.4	—	—	20	10.0	89	56.2	51	66.7	23	65.2
Kassan city	54	—	54	75.9	46	54.3	—	—	—	—	20	75.0	15	66.7	5	100.0
Klawock city	705	.3	703	45.8	644	74.2	2	—	41	7.3	177	60.5	137	54.0	37	81.1
Klawocke Bay CDP	133	1.5	131	13.0	122	89.3	—	—	—	—	35	48.6	32	46.9	—	—
Long Island CDP	203	1.5	200	4.5	188	90.4	2	—	8	12.5	44	59.1	44	59.1	—	—
Naukati Bay CDP	103	5.8	97	13.4	94	77.7	—	—	12	—	22	54.5	22	54.5	—	—
Point Baker CDP	40	—	40	15.0	37	18.9	—	—	2	—	11	27.3	8	37.5	—	—
Polk Inlet CDP	134	14.9	114	13.2	132	72.0	—	—	—	—	23	69.6	21	76.2	2	—
Port Alice CDP	27	—	27	—	22	59.1	—	—	—	—	5	60.0	4	50.0	1	100.0
Port Protection CDP	57	5.3	54	13.0	51	9.8	—	—	2	—	14	64.3	9	44.4	3	100.0
Thorne Bay city	571	.4	569	15.8	526	70.2	—	—	9	—	145	64.1	136	61.8	6	100.0
Whale Pass CDP	72	—	72	16.7	66	81.8	—	—	2	—	19	57.9	19	57.9	—	—
Sitka Borough	8 588	3.8	8 265	39.2	7 816	62.5	66	53.0	467	24.2	2 092	59.5	1 670	58.6	222	71.2
Sitka census subarea	8 588	3.8	8 265	39.2	7 816	62.5	66	53.0	467	24.2	2 092	59.5	1 670	58.6	222	71.2
Sitka city	8 588	3.8	8 265	39.2	7 816	62.5	66	53.0	467	24.2	2 092	59.5	1 670	58.6	222	71.2
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	4 385	2.3	4 284	48.4	3 993	55.7	27	25.9	324	31.2	1 004	59.5	787	59.0	129	60.5

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place	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 foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
Wade Hampton Census Area—Con.																
Wade Hampton census subarea—Con.																
Pitkas Point CDP	131	—	131	93.9	113	90.3	16	43.8	53	45.3	33	69.7	21	81.0	12	50.0
Russian Mission city	240	.8	238	95.4	188	28.2	5	40.0	74	8.1	48	85.4	40	85.0	8	87.5
St. Mary's city	440	2.5	429	89.5	367	39.8	45	13.3	138	31.2	88	72.7	60	65.0	17	88.2
Scammon Bay city	346	.6	344	98.0	272	75.0	62	27.4	158	27.2	61	77.0	38	94.7	13	38.5
Sheldon Point city	112	1.8	110	90.0	87	32.2	11	45.5	42	64.3	23	65.2	18	66.7	—	—
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	7 042	1.3	6 951	42.8	6 352	53.9	16	31.3	225	11.1	1 741	57.7	1 480	54.5	154	78.6
Petersburg census subarea	4 406	1.5	4 338	43.9	3 945	54.2	13	38.5	175	4.0	1 060	58.8	912	56.8	78	74.4
Kake city	687	—	687	73.9	601	37.4	2	—	47	8.5	177	54.2	145	53.1	20	55.0
Kupreanof city	26	11.5	23	—	26	57.7	—	—	6	50.0	8	—	8	—	—	—
Petersburg city	3 207	1.7	3 154	40.6	2 900	56.6	11	45.5	105	—	759	58.8	654	56.1	58	81.0
Port Alexander city	126	—	126	43.7	104	34.6	—	—	—	—	33	78.8	30	76.7	—	—
Rowan Bay CDP	133	2.3	130	6.2	128	85.2	—	—	—	—	33	66.7	33	66.7	—	—
Wrangell census subarea	2 636	.9	2 613	41.0	2 407	53.3	3	—	50	36.0	681	55.9	568	50.7	76	82.9
St. John Harbor CDP	67	—	67	6.0	63	93.3	—	—	—	—	17	23.5	17	23.5	—	—
Wrangell city	2 481	.9	2 458	42.3	2 259	51.2	3	—	47	31.9	650	56.8	545	52.1	70	81.4
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	8 478	1.5	8 349	64.5	7 554	46.7	148	29.7	1 040	33.7	1 896	64.0	1 260	61.7	346	74.9
Koyukuk-Middle Yukon census subarea	5 711	1.4	5 630	56.7	5 129	47.0	48	45.8	551	33.9	1 261	63.4	892	60.5	192	80.7
Allakaket city	166	—	166	92.8	141	19.9	9	66.7	72	52.8	43	76.7	26	76.9	10	80.0
Anderson city	644	.5	641	17.5	590	66.1	12	25.0	77	—	116	71.6	99	70.7	4	75.0
Bettles city	28	7.1	26	23.1	26	76.9	—	—	2	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	—	—
Cantwell CDP	145	—	145	35.2	138	31.9	—	—	15	46.7	44	29.5	30	20.0	4	100.0
Evansville CDP	36	—	36	83.3	32	25.0	—	—	5	—	11	54.5	5	—	6	100.0
Ferry CDP	58	—	58	25.9	47	85.1	—	—	—	—	14	50.0	12	41.7	2	100.0
Galena city	806	3.2	780	45.5	739	70.8	3	—	74	24.3	119	67.2	83	56.6	10	100.0
Healy CDP	494	2.2	483	44.1	446	33.4	4	100.0	7	100.0	123	69.1	115	69.6	5	100.0
Hughes city	60	—	60	85.0	57	31.6	—	—	22	63.6	15	53.3	12	58.3	2	—
Huslia city	192	—	192	96.9	163	27.6	5	100.0	49	28.6	44	75.0	25	56.0	14	100.0
Kalita city	241	—	241	91.7	213	26.8	3	—	7	57.1	54	72.2	32	87.5	7	42.9
Koyukuk city	112	—	112	98.2	97	61.9	2	—	21	9.5	26	50.0	12	58.3	3	66.7
Lake Minchumina CDP	29	—	29	51.7	29	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—
Lignite CDP	102	—	102	32.4	89	68.5	—	—	—	—	25	68.0	22	77.3	—	—
McKinley Park CDP	171	2.3	167	13.8	161	42.2	2	100.0	11	54.5	40	52.5	38	50.0	2	100.0
Manley Hot Springs CDP	123	1.6	121	45.5	113	46.0	—	—	5	—	30	43.3	23	34.8	5	100.0
Minto CDP	197	—	197	94.4	175	29.1	—	—	43	41.9	41	65.9	18	38.9	14	100.0
Nenana city	377	1.3	372	52.2	344	50.3	2	—	20	40.0	105	61.9	72	59.7	19	63.2
Nulato city	399	—	399	97.7	335	20.6	—	—	23	26.1	83	62.7	34	82.4	30	56.7
Rampart CDP	72	—	72	100.0	63	38.1	—	—	3	—	14	64.3	—	—	12	75.0
Ruby city	175	1.1	173	79.8	156	35.9	—	—	6	66.7	37	81.1	30	76.7	5	100.0
Stevens Village CDP	101	—	101	98.0	88	25.0	—	—	12	100.0	16	75.0	2	—	2	100.0
Tanana city	349	2.3	341	85.9	319	39.2	—	—	39	35.9	84	63.1	45	62.2	27	85.2
McGrath-Holy Cross census subarea	1 436	1.7	1 412	78.3	1 233	39.1	30	—	162	29.6	321	69.8	212	69.8	69	60.9
Anvik city	78	2.6	76	97.6	69	49.3	5	—	16	43.8	17	76.5	5	100.0	7	42.9
Grayling city	217	—	217	82.1	183	15.3	3	—	28	50.0	46	65.2	29	62.1	14	64.3
Holy Cross city	278	—	278	95.7	219	42.9	—	—	—	—	62	69.4	44	65.9	10	80.0
McGrath city	524	1.9	514	60.9	473	42.3	19	—	31	12.9	134	75.4	100	74.0	23	78.3
Nikolai city	113	1.8	111	93.7	106	25.5	—	—	49	26.5	19	63.2	13	76.9	2	—
Shageluk city	135	—	135	94.8	108	35.2	—	—	28	35.7	29	58.6	11	54.5	9	22.2
Takotna CDP	36	—	36	25.0	36	75.0	—	—	3	—	6	50.0	2	50.0	4	50.0
Yukon Flats census subarea	1 331	1.8	1 307	83.3	1 192	53.3	70	31.4	327	35.2	314	60.5	156	57.7	85	72.9
Arctic Village CDP	92	—	92	93.5	73	32.9	1	—	40	22.5	21	81.0	9	88.9	9	66.7
Beaver CDP	96	—	96	94.8	83	57.8	—	—	8	—	24	70.8	9	66.7	5	100.0
Birch Creek CDP	41	—	41	92.7	36	80.6	9	100.0	22	18.2	10	80.0	2	100.0	3	100.0
Central CDP	58	6.9	54	29.6	58	89.7	—	—	6	33.3	14	50.0	10	30.0	4	100.0
Chalkyitsik CDP	95	—	95	97.9	91	54.9	14	—	19	21.1	18	50.0	8	25.0	6	83.3
Circle CDP	73	9.6	66	89.4	67	52.2	3	100.0	11	27.3	19	31.6	5	—	9	55.6
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	31	—	31	38.7	31	93.5	—	—	5	100.0	5	60.0	5	60.0	—	—
Fort Yukon city	579	2.1	567	86.6	515	56.5	8	50.0	110	36.4	147	59.9	75	61.3	37	67.6
Venetie CDP	182	—	182	93.4	163	20.2	35	17.1	89	44.9	36	80.6	18	77.8	12	75.0

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

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

State Borough and Census Area Place	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
The State	550 043	4.5	525 229	35.6	495 425	59.4	11 158	36.8	49 007	37.5	134 806	61.7	109 100	59.6	17 565	75.8
BOURGH AND CENSUS AREA																
Aleutians East Borough	2 464	23.1	1 896	57.5	2 285	67.6	4	—	664	63.9	380	62.1	293	61.4	50	76.0
Aleutians West Census Area	9 478	12.1	8 327	16.1	8 686	85.7	67	9.0	1 482	53.6	1 452	67.1	1 304	67.6	75	76.0
Anchorage Borough	226 338	—	212 979	28.3	205 008	62.5	3 619	31.8	16 324	39.5	57 519	60.2	46 438	57.5	7 983	77.4
Bethel Census Area	13 656	.9	13 539	86.1	11 791	41.4	2 182	60.6	5 793	48.7	2 771	67.5	2 002	71.1	512	61.1
Bristol Bay Borough	1 410	1.5	1 389	39.0	1 287	67.6	6	—	70	15.7	285	62.8	248	62.5	21	52.4
Dillingham Census Area	4 012	.6	3 988	77.3	3 452	41.5	317	44.5	1 193	42.0	929	65.0	690	66.4	172	66.3
Fairbanks North Star Borough	77 720	3.7	74 824	26.9	69 690	64.2	786	27.6	4 377	30.4	19 287	64.8	16 320	63.0	2 050	78.6
Haines Borough	2 117	2.5	2 064	31.9	1 962	48.8	9	—	90	20.0	541	51.8	464	50.0	50	68.0
Juneau Borough	26 751	4.9	25 453	36.3	24 347	58.2	210	3.3	1 585	34.6	6 775	58.3	5 356	55.2	1 048	75.7
Kenai Peninsula Borough	40 802	2.6	39 726	32.1	37 026	54.9	572	57.2	1 710	30.9	10 390	61.3	8 837	58.8	1 101	80.2
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13 828	3.6	13 330	36.8	12 600	58.9	78	28.2	605	36.0	3 397	57.1	2 700	54.3	471	71.3
Kodiak Island Borough	13 309	9.8	12 005	34.8	11 897	66.0	139	19.4	1 515	43.4	3 029	66.9	2 495	65.6	331	80.4
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1 668	2.1	1 633	83.5	1 455	44.3	28	21.4	258	48.1	1 388	67.0	292	68.8	46	80.4
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	39 683	1.9	38 915	32.5	35 878	53.9	274	16.1	1 301	29.6	10 301	62.8	8 709	60.3	1 041	84.1
Nome Census Area	8 288	1.3	8 181	79.7	7 211	44.7	556	22.1	2 253	24.8	1 772	67.0	1 153	72.4	374	54.5
North Slope Borough	5 979	3.7	5 756	76.8	5 149	45.3	661	22.4	2 273	25.5	1 228	65.7	812	68.5	244	64.8
Northwest Arctic Borough	6 113	.5	6 084	86.6	5 153	41.0	472	35.4	1 700	35.9	1 200	69.4	730	70.1	281	65.5
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	6 278	1.5	6 182	41.9	5 694	61.1	12	16.7	195	18.5	1 502	61.1	1 168	59.2	224	73.2
Sitka Borough	8 588	3.8	8 265	39.2	7 816	62.5	66	53.0	467	24.2	2 092	59.5	1 670	58.6	222	71.2
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	4 385	2.3	4 284	48.4	3 993	55.7	27	25.9	324	31.2	1 004	59.5	787	59.0	129	60.5
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	5 913	3.0	5 737	30.9	5 312	52.3	87	48.3	566	23.3	1 499	63.8	1 260	62.9	140	77.1
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	9 952	3.4	9 609	35.4	9 076	55.8	103	14.6	658	28.0	2 326	58.8	1 895	56.0	266	73.7
Wade Hampton Census Area	5 791	.5	5 763	94.0	4 751	30.3	720	35.1	2 339	37.2	1 102	74.2	737	78.3	234	61.1
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	7 042	1.3	6 951	42.8	6 352	53.9	16	31.3	225	11.1	1 741	57.7	1 480	54.5	154	78.6
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	8 478	1.5	8 349	64.5	7 554	46.7	148	29.7	1 040	33.7	1 896	64.0	1 260	61.7	346	74.9
PLACE																
Adak Station CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	4 600	5.6	4 342	5.4	4 042	96.1	54	7.4	358	32.1	952	72.8	907	71.4	26	100.0
Akiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	81	—	81	100.0	68	64.7	—	—	5	80.0	16	68.8	13	84.6	2	—
Akiachak city, Bethel Census Area	452	—	452	95.4	391	39.9	80	56.3	282	49.6	91	71.4	71	70.4	15	100.0
Akiak city, Bethel Census Area	285	—	285	95.1	235	27.2	52	15.4	135	40.0	53	77.4	40	75.0	9	77.8
Akutan city, Aleutians East Borough	605	42.0	351	22.5	594	77.8	—	—	344	73.3	15	60.0	6	100.0	2	—
Alakanuk city, Wade Hampton Census Area	540	—	540	95.7	466	12.9	95	—	246	18.7	96	68.8	66	80.3	24	37.5
Alcan CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	30	—	30	—	23	82.6	—	—	8	—	10	40.0	10	40.0	—	—
Aleknagik city, Dillingham Census Area	194	—	194	88.1	175	23.4	16	12.5	83	33.7	39	71.8	26	80.8	7	71.4
Allakaket city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	166	—	166	92.8	141	19.9	9	66.7	72	52.8	43	76.7	26	76.9	10	80.0
Ambler city, Northwest Arctic Borough	317	—	317	89.6	259	22.0	63	34.9	122	23.8	59	74.6	39	82.1	13	76.9
Amchitka CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	26	—	26	—	26	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaktuvuk Pass city, North Slope Borough	272	—	272	91.5	229	29.3	26	26.9	91	26.4	56	73.2	35	85.7	10	50.0
Anchorage city, Anchorage Borough	226 338	5.9	212 979	28.3	205 008	62.5	3 619	31.8	16 324	39.5	57 519	60.2	46 438	57.5	7 983	77.4
Anchor Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	829	1.3	818	29.3	761	30.1	—	—	21	23.8	209	50.7	186	51.1	16	68.8
Anderson city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	644	.5	641	17.5	590	66.1	12	25.0	77	—	116	71.6	99	70.7	4	75.0
Angoon city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	643	.3	641	81.4	553	32.0	4	50.0	60	21.7	128	57.8	105	59.0	13	61.5
Aniak city, Bethel Census Area	529	.8	525	72.2	466	62.0	13	—	81	7.4	115	71.3	93	71.0	13	76.9
Annette CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	39	—	39	48.7	39	38.5	—	—	—	—	10	40.0	—	—	3	—
Anvik city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	78	2.6	76	92.1	69	49.3	5	—	16	43.8	17	76.5	5	100.0	7	42.9
Arctic Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	92	—	92	93.5	73	32.9	1	—	40	22.5	21	81.0	9	88.9	9	66.7
Atka city, Aleutians West Census Area	76	—	76	92.1	73	4.1	—	—	28	—	15	86.7	11	100.0	2	100.0
Atmautluak city, Bethel Census Area	262	—	262	96.6	234	25.2	97	69.1	128	46.9	49	79.6	47	83.0	2	—
Atkasuk city, North Slope Borough	213	—	213	93.4	187	34.8	38	39.5	104	23.1	43	60.5	24	58.3	11	54.5
Barrow city, North Slope Borough	3 465	6.2	3 250	71.1	2 981	54.8	350	10.6	1 314	23.7	731	64.6	497	65.6	149	69.1
Beaver CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	96	—	96	94.8	83	57.8	—	—	8	—	24	70.8	9	66.7	5	100.0
Bethel city, Bethel Census Area	4 687	2.3	4 580	70.2	4 095	59.1	307	31.3	1 359	34.7	1 004	65.5	705	67.7	216	62.5
Bettles city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	28	7.1	26	23.1	26	76.9	—	—	2	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	—	—
Big Delta CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	400	2.5	390	36.2	360	34.2	—	—	18	11.1	108	50.0	94	46.8	8	75.0
Big Lake CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 473	4.4	1 408	25.4	1 408	37.3	8	100.0	65	44.6	413	37.3	358	34.1	49	61.2
Birch Creek CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	41	—	41	92.7	36	80.6	9	100.0	22	18.2	10	80.0	2	100.0	3	100.0

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State Borough and Census Area Place	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		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present			
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
PLACE—Con.																
Brevig Mission city, Nome Census Area ----	188	—	188	92.6	161	60.2	27	22.2	86	10.5	38	65.8	14	85.7	9	44.4
Buckland city, Northwest Arctic Borough ----	317	—	317	97.5	265	29.8	12	—	60	—	62	74.2	45	71.1	14	85.7
Butte CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough ----	1 992	1.3	1 966	33.8	1 810	40.2	7	—	44	18.2	502	65.3	452	64.4	35	62.9
Cantwell CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ----	145	—	145	35.2	138	31.9	—	—	15	46.7	44	29.5	30	20.0	4	100.0
Central CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ----	58	6.9	54	29.6	58	89.7	—	—	6	33.3	14	50.0	10	30.0	4	100.0
Chalkyitsik CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ----	95	—	95	97.9	91	54.9	14	—	19	21.1	18	50.0	8	25.0	6	83.3
Chase CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough ----	44	—	44	—	44	100.0	—	—	—	—	9	100.0	9	100.0	—	—
Chefornak city, Bethel Census Area ----	310	—	310	96.5	254	17.7	79	32.9	166	44.0	60	73.3	40	90.0	11	36.4
Chenega CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ----	94	—	94	66.0	87	52.9	2	—	10	30.0	16	75.0	13	76.9	1	—
Chevak city, Wade Hampton Census Area ----	597	.2	596	94.5	469	25.6	150	34.0	284	18.3	100	79.0	61	85.2	25	64.0
Chickaloon CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough ----	147	—	147	32.0	136	100.0	11	54.5	6	—	32	81.3	32	81.3	—	—
Chignik city, Lake and Peninsula Borough ----	171	12.3	150	58.0	164	67.1	7	—	35	65.7	34	79.4	23	100.0	2	100.0
Chignik Lagoon CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough ----	78	7.7	72	83.3	71	28.2	4	—	13	30.8	14	85.7	14	85.7	—	—
Chignik Lake CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough ----	125	4.0	120	88.3	98	65.3	5	—	26	50.0	42	45.2	32	46.9	4	100.0
Chiniak CDP, Kodiak Island Borough ----	78	—	78	23.1	69	47.8	—	—	—	—	12	91.7	5	80.0	1	100.0
Chistochina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ----	62	—	62	66.1	56	32.1	—	—	11	—	15	60.0	11	63.6	3	66.7
Chitina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ----	46	6.5	43	48.8	43	88.4	—	—	—	—	10	60.0	6	33.3	4	100.0
Chuatbaluk city, Bethel Census Area ----	99	—	99	87.9	91	65.9	10	20.0	27	33.3	18	55.6	15	60.0	2	—
Circle CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ----	73	9.6	66	89.4	67	52.2	3	100.0	11	27.3	19	31.6	5	—	9	55.6
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ----	31	—	31	38.7	31	93.5	—	—	5	100.0	5	60.0	5	60.0	—	—
Clam Gulch CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough ----	62	—	62	—	62	100.0	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	—
Clarks Point city, Dillingham Census Area ----	62	—	62	74.2	55	54.5	3	—	9	33.3	17	64.7	11	100.0	6	—
Coffman Cove city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ----	191	—	191	12.6	185	76.8	—	—	5	—	44	50.0	40	45.0	2	100.0
Cohoe CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough ----	499	1.6	491	14.3	479	59.7	—	—	42	—	144	36.1	138	37.7	6	—
Cold Bay city, Aleutians East Borough ----	144	—	144	15.3	128	89.8	—	—	5	—	44	52.3	44	52.3	—	—
College CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough ----	11 249	4.5	10 745	31.4	10 279	64.7	104	41.3	724	31.9	2 627	64.0	2 003	59.2	426	85.7
Cooper Landing CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough ----	271	5.9	255	42.7	238	20.6	—	—	49	12.2	73	47.9	73	47.9	—	—
Copper Center CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ----	426	—	426	47.9	369	51.8	2	—	35	42.9	124	54.8	88	50.0	29	69.0
Copperville CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ----	182	.5	181	54.1	162	48.1	—	—	19	47.4	47	66.0	38	65.8	—	—
Cordova city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ----	2 114	6.1	1 986	37.9	1 927	60.5	41	12.2	167	19.8	518	57.5	432	54.4	62	79.0
Covenant Life CDP, Haines Borough ----	44	—	44	29.5	38	78.9	—	—	—	—	7	100.0	7	100.0	—	—
Craig city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ----	1 260	.8	1 250	33.0	1 116	75.5	—	—	15	20.0	313	64.5	242	60.7	48	75.0
Crooked Creek CDP, Bethel Census Area ----	108	—	108	97.2	85	60.0	3	—	35	22.9	25	72.0	10	80.0	10	70.0
Crown Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough ----	50	—	50	12.0	50	30.0	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	—
Cube Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area ----	156	6.4	146	9.6	144	93.1	—	—	12	83.3	31	51.6	31	51.6	—	—
Deadhorse CDP, North Slope Borough ----	28	—	28	7.1	28	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deering city, Northwest Arctic Borough ----	157	—	157	96.2	139	41.0	4	—	22	18.2	31	71.0	13	69.2	15	66.7
Delta Junction city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ----	651	3.7	627	23.8	613	51.1	2	100.0	41	29.3	166	66.3	137	59.1	20	100.0
Dillingham city, Dillingham Census Area ----	2 017	1.1	1 994	63.1	1 777	50.5	49	55.1	300	36.0	496	62.7	391	60.1	83	75.9
Diomedes city, Nome Census Area ----	192	—	192	94.3	159	7.5	4	100.0	59	45.8	34	52.9	20	55.0	4	—
Dora Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ----	70	—	70	8.6	66	95.5	—	—	—	—	11	45.5	8	62.5	—	—
Dot Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ----	68	1.5	67	47.8	66	31.8	6	100.0	8	50.0	20	55.0	15	66.7	3	33.3
Dry Creek CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ----	101	3.0	98	17.3	93	30.1	5	—	12	33.3	23	65.2	19	68.4	4	50.0
Eagle city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ----	159	—	159	25.8	149	33.6	—	—	5	—	50	54.0	44	47.7	4	100.0
Eagle Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ----	35	—	35	71.4	35	20.0	—	—	8	37.5	12	25.0	2	50.0	2	—
Edna Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ----	91	—	91	17.6	84	20.2	—	—	2	—	25	60.0	19	63.2	3	100.0
Eek city, Bethel Census Area ----	264	—	264	96.8	226	1.3	59	86.4	155	76.1	52	59.6	42	64.3	6	33.3
Egegik CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough ----	120	—	120	80.8	115	25.2	—	—	23	21.7	25	68.0	19	78.9	4	50.0
Eielson AFB CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough ----	5 251	3.9	5 046	7.3	4 400	96.3	29	55.2	244	38.5	1 273	82.4	1 240	81.9	11	100.0
Ekwok city, Dillingham Census Area ----	73	1.4	72	97.2	62	46.8	2	100.0	28	85.7	20	60.0	12	50.0	7	85.7

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State Borough and Census Area Place	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—Con.																
Elfin Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoos Census Area	62	—	62	35.5	58	58.6	—	—	—	—	11	72.7	8	62.5	—	—
Elim city, Nome Census Area	269	—	269	92.2	221	38.0	2	—	39	5.1	57	80.7	38	94.7	12	41.7
Emmonak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	610	1.3	602	91.0	481	38.3	35	11.4	229	27.5	119	71.4	65	73.8	25	68.0
English Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	161	—	161	86.3	139	17.3	27	—	47	4.3	35	77.1	25	68.0	7	100.0
Ester CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	156	7.7	144	25.7	133	50.4	—	—	—	—	45	57.8	35	45.7	10	100.0
Evansville CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	36	—	36	83.3	32	25.0	—	—	5	—	11	54.5	5	—	6	100.0
Eyak CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	168	3.0	163	36.8	142	56.3	—	—	6	—	38	63.2	38	63.2	—	—
Fairbanks city, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	30 843	5.0	29 308	26.6	27 492	71.8	486	29.4	2 494	30.5	7 432	64.9	6 026	62.8	1 023	78.5
False Pass CDP, Aleutians East Borough	67	9.0	61	96.7	58	77.6	—	—	2	—	12	50.0	10	40.0	—	—
Ferry CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	58	—	58	25.9	47	85.1	—	—	—	—	14	50.0	12	41.7	2	100.0
Fort Greely CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1 147	5.8	1 080	7.2	944	96.0	27	22.2	118	20.3	309	80.9	299	80.3	8	100.0
Fort Yukon city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	579	2.1	567	86.6	515	56.5	8	50.0	110	36.4	147	59.9	75	61.3	37	67.6
Fox CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	259	15.4	219	48.9	238	47.1	—	—	56	—	71	46.5	39	30.8	—	—
Fox River CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	392	25.3	293	63.1	337	39.2	169	82.2	156	78.2	75	81.3	71	80.3	4	100.0
Freshwater Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon Census Area	61	—	61	24.6	57	93.0	—	—	—	—	10	100.0	10	100.0	—	—
Fritz Creek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 445	6.8	1 347	34.8	1 266	48.4	54	85.2	122	22.1	345	64.1	317	65.0	28	53.6
Gakona CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	20	—	20	20.0	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	50.0	8	50.0	—	—
Galena city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	806	3.2	780	45.5	739	70.8	3	—	74	24.3	119	67.2	83	56.6	10	100.0
Gambell city, Nome Census Area	548	.4	546	98.7	470	10.9	147	12.2	315	14.0	99	58.6	60	80.0	13	53.8
Game Creek CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoos Census Area	62	19.4	50	6.0	59	67.8	—	—	—	—	13	76.9	10	70.0	1	100.0
Glennallen CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	468	1.3	462	26.2	436	67.2	—	—	6	16.7	128	50.8	112	50.9	7	42.9
Golovin city, Nome Census Area	123	2.4	120	91.7	108	45.4	2	—	23	39.1	28	53.6	18	72.2	3	—
Goodnews Bay city, Bethel Census Area	232	—	232	94.8	191	24.1	23	65.2	118	23.7	51	66.7	29	62.1	19	68.4
Grayling city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	217	—	217	87.6	183	15.3	3	—	28	50.0	46	65.2	29	62.1	14	64.3
Gulkana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	113	—	113	66.4	104	51.0	2	—	22	50.0	31	64.5	12	33.3	11	72.7
Gustavus CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoos Census Area	249	.8	247	26.7	240	51.3	1	100.0	7	42.9	62	74.2	54	74.1	5	60.0
Haines city, Haines Borough	1 195	3.9	1 148	30.7	1 122	58.5	8	—	71	18.3	320	51.3	262	47.3	40	65.0
Halibut Cove CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	86	—	86	10.5	86	47.7	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
Happy Valley CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	268	—	268	38.4	255	46.3	—	—	7	71.4	65	67.7	57	63.2	5	100.0
Harding Lake CDP, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	25	20.0	20	30.0	25	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Healy CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	494	2.2	483	44.1	446	33.4	4	100.0	7	100.0	123	69.1	115	69.6	5	100.0
Healy Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	48	—	48	87.5	46	2.2	—	—	2	—	13	84.6	9	77.8	2	100.0
Hobart Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoos Census Area	191	4.2	183	7.1	181	88.4	—	—	—	—	49	53.1	45	57.8	—	—
Hollis CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	118	1.7	116	30.2	101	59.4	—	—	4	—	32	40.6	26	42.3	4	50.0
Holy Cross city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	278	—	278	95.7	219	42.9	—	—	—	—	62	69.4	44	65.9	10	80.0
Homer city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	3 660	2.8	3 559	29.0	3 327	68.0	14	—	77	74.0	921	63.2	755	61.5	129	79.8
Hoonah city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoos Census Area	729	.8	723	74.8	651	30.4	7	—	128	32.8	177	51.4	116	50.0	44	45.5
Hooper Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	846	—	846	96.7	671	24.0	184	64.7	417	43.6	154	77.3	97	83.5	38	73.7
Hope CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	158	5.7	149	14.1	151	54.3	—	—	—	—	30	53.3	30	53.3	—	—
Houston city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	691	1.2	683	31.9	623	49.4	6	33.3	23	13.0	187	53.5	162	54.9	13	38.5
Hughes city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	60	—	60	85.0	57	31.6	—	—	22	63.6	15	53.3	12	58.3	2	—
Huslia city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	192	—	192	96.9	163	27.6	5	100.0	49	28.6	44	75.0	25	56.0	14	100.0
Hydaburg city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchi- kan Census Area	388	—	388	87.6	354	31.4	—	—	20	10.0	89	56.2	51	60.8	23	65.2
Hyder CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	111	19.8	89	—	109	23.9	—	—	2	—	15	33.3	12	41.7	2	—
Igiugig CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	29	3.4	28	71.4	18	44.4	3	66.7	4	50.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	—	—
Iliamna CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	66	—	66	72.7	60	66.7	—	—	3	—	18	66.7	16	62.5	—	—
Ivanof Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	38	—	38	78.9	34	100.0	—	—	—	—	12	66.7	9	55.6	3	100.0
Jakolof Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	25	—	25	32.0	25	32.0	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Juneau city, Juneau Borough	26 751	4.9	25 453	36.3	24 347	58.2	210	3.3	1 585	34.6	6 775	58.3	5 356	55.2	1 048	75.7
Kachemak city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	352	2.8	342	34.2	327	46.5	8	37.5	8	50.0	104	53.8	91	50.5	10	70.0

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	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present			
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent 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
PLACE—Con.																
Kake city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	687	—	687	73.9	601	37.4	2	—	47	8.5	177	54.2	145	53.1	20	55.0
Kaktovik city, North Slope Borough	235	3.4	227	82.4	204	53.4	17	52.9	79	54.4	54	66.7	40	70.0	2	100.0
Kalifornsky CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	301	1.7	296	42.6	278	51.4	—	—	—	—	86	72.1	67	64.2	13	100.0
Kaitag city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	241	—	241	91.7	213	26.8	3	—	7	57.1	54	72.2	32	87.5	7	42.9
Karluk CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	82	—	82	91.5	73	16.4	—	—	5	—	18	72.2	11	100.0	6	33.3
Kasaan city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	54	—	54	75.9	46	54.3	—	—	—	—	20	75.0	15	66.7	5	100.0
Kasigluk city, Bethel Census Area	440	—	440	94.5	370	18.9	118	55.1	225	68.9	85	70.6	71	73.2	14	57.1
Kasilof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	316	—	316	19.0	308	50.3	—	—	—	—	91	36.3	85	38.8	6	—
Kenai city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	6 327	2.4	6 176	29.7	5 657	61.1	26	—	202	10.4	1 639	63.0	1 337	58.6	197	82.2
Kenny Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	440	1.6	433	29.1	415	38.1	6	—	24	—	96	58.3	82	61.0	6	100.0
Ketchikan city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8 252	4.7	7 866	36.5	7 531	61.6	34	23.5	459	42.0	1 972	55.2	1 445	52.2	374	69.5
Kiana city, Northwest Arctic Borough	367	—	367	91.3	302	36.8	1	—	97	78.4	66	65.2	29	65.5	23	69.6
King Cove city, Aleutians East Borough	457	35.0	297	65.0	430	52.6	—	—	175	56.0	63	68.3	54	68.5	8	62.5
King Salmon CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	684	2.2	669	18.8	651	82.8	—	—	42	7.1	124	53.2	109	49.5	9	66.7
Kipnuk CDP, Bethel Census Area	462	.4	460	96.1	400	7.8	136	100.0	255	96.1	80	77.5	67	83.6	9	44.4
Kivalina city, Northwest Arctic Borough	304	—	304	98.4	262	25.2	103	68.9	148	73.6	54	79.6	29	93.1	9	55.6
Klawock city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	705	.3	703	45.8	644	74.2	2	—	41	7.3	177	60.5	137	54.0	37	81.1
Klukwan CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	140	—	140	77.9	123	53.7	—	—	19	15.8	35	45.7	18	55.6	13	46.2
Knik CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	276	4.3	264	34.8	253	42.7	2	—	10	40.0	72	55.6	56	50.0	6	100.0
Kobuk city, Northwest Arctic Borough	72	—	72	84.7	56	64.3	16	—	29	34.5	12	75.0	4	100.0	6	50.0
Kodiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	6 365	17.1	5 279	35.2	5 754	62.8	82	30.5	1 199	47.4	1 421	62.9	1 160	60.8	182	84.1
Kodiak Station CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	2 025	2.3	1 979	8.2	1 750	96.2	8	—	57	43.9	411	84.2	401	84.5	6	50.0
Kokhanok CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	161	—	161	96.3	144	14.6	—	—	28	71.4	34	64.7	16	62.5	13	53.8
Koliganek CDP, Dillingham Census Area	191	—	191	95.3	154	29.2	10	50.0	67	37.3	49	69.4	37	70.3	2	100.0
Kongiganak CDP, Bethel Census Area	313	—	313	98.1	256	12.1	86	—	154	42.9	57	68.4	41	68.3	12	75.0
Kotlik city, Wade Hampton Census Area	462	—	462	97.0	390	17.4	47	—	176	64.8	89	68.3	71	71.8	14	28.6
Kotzebue city, Northwest Arctic Borough	2 751	.9	2 725	78.6	2 339	56.5	88	34.1	544	22.4	573	68.8	353	68.8	123	63.4
Koyuk city, Nome Census Area	240	.8	238	96.2	212	27.8	22	—	48	29.2	50	66.0	30	73.3	13	30.8
Koyukuk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	112	—	112	98.2	97	61.9	2	—	21	9.5	26	50.0	12	58.3	3	66.7
Kupreanof city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	26	11.5	23	—	26	57.7	—	—	6	50.0	8	—	8	—	—	—
Kwethluk city, Bethel Census Area	568	.4	566	97.7	491	16.7	171	67.3	299	69.9	108	68.5	75	76.0	15	73.3
Kwigillingok CDP, Bethel Census Area	258	—	258	97.7	221	18.6	40	82.5	175	34.3	60	58.3	56	58.9	4	50.0
Labouchere Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	133	1.5	131	13.0	122	89.3	—	—	—	—	35	48.6	32	46.9	—	—
Lake Minchumina CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	29	—	29	51.7	29	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—
Larsen Bay city, Kodiak Island Borough	164	—	164	87.8	142	42.3	—	—	8	37.5	31	51.6	16	68.8	10	30.0
Lazy Mountain CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	855	1.3	844	32.9	785	45.4	—	—	49	—	239	45.6	212	44.3	19	78.9
Levelock CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	112	—	112	92.0	96	36.5	—	—	21	61.9	23	60.9	16	56.3	—	—
Lignite CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	102	—	102	32.4	89	68.5	—	—	—	—	25	68.0	22	77.3	—	—
Lime Village CDP, Bethel Census Area	47	—	47	95.7	44	50.0	—	—	17	41.2	10	50.0	10	50.0	—	—
Long Island CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	203	1.5	200	4.5	188	90.4	2	—	8	12.5	44	59.1	44	59.1	—	—
Lower Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	289	—	289	99.3	248	26.6	6	33.3	91	51.6	55	65.5	29	72.4	18	72.2
Lutak CDP, Haines Borough	37	5.4	35	20.0	37	40.5	—	—	—	—	11	54.5	11	54.5	—	—
McCarthy CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25	—	25	—	25	52.0	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
McGrath city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	524	1.9	514	60.9	473	42.3	19	—	31	12.9	134	75.4	100	74.0	23	78.3
McKinley Park CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	171	2.3	167	13.8	161	42.2	2	100.0	11	54.5	40	52.5	38	50.0	2	100.0
Manley Hot Springs CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	123	1.6	121	45.5	113	46.0	—	—	5	—	30	43.3	23	34.8	5	100.0
Manokotak city, Dillingham Census Area	398	—	398	96.2	326	38.0	85	49.4	216	47.2	84	70.2	60	75.0	19	63.2
Marshall city, Wade Hampton Census Area	283	—	283	91.2	262	30.9	15	66.7	97	51.5	63	76.2	40	80.0	10	60.0
Meadow Lakes CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2 380	.8	2 361	30.5	2 120	61.6	5	—	27	63.0	628	64.0	464	59.5	109	82.6
Mekoryuk city, Bethel Census Area	168	—	168	100.0	156	72.4	46	71.7	97	19.6	43	55.8	26	61.5	10	60.0
Mendeltna CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	35	28.6	25	52.0	33	45.5	—	—	6	50.0	10	50.0	10	50.0	—	—
Mentasta Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	102	5.9	96	83.3	92	34.8	9	33.3	29	44.8	22	36.4	13	23.1	8	62.5
Metlakatla CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	1 411	1.3	1 392	78.4	1 259	35.8	6	33.3	57	47.4	344	66.9	238	66.4	70	72.9

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State Borough and Census Area Place	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—Con.																
Meyers Chuck CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	39	2.6	38	44.7	34	26.5	—	—	1	—	12	66.7	12	66.7	—	—
Minto CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	197	—	197	94.4	175	29.1	2	—	43	41.9	41	65.9	18	38.9	14	100.0
Moose Creek CDP, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	626	1.9	614	15.3	567	75.3	22	—	26	15.4	160	70.0	132	69.7	20	100.0
Moose Pass CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	49	—	49	36.7	49	28.6	—	—	—	—	9	100.0	9	100.0	—	—
Mosquito Lake CDP, Haines Borough	103	—	103	35.0	87	31.0	—	—	1	—	20	80.0	20	80.0	—	—
Mountain Village city, Wade Hampton Census Area	706	.3	704	91.9	609	24.6	22	36.4	225	58.2	134	74.6	91	75.8	29	58.6
Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	590	1.0	584	53.6	515	53.4	6	—	19	42.1	131	71.8	113	72.6	9	55.6
Napakakiak city, Bethel Census Area	334	—	334	97.6	296	58.1	71	69.0	193	71.0	70	52.9	42	61.9	14	42.9
Napaskiak city, Bethel Census Area	326	—	326	97.5	272	50.7	90	47.8	155	46.5	66	74.2	58	77.6	8	50.0
Naukatli Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	103	5.8	97	13.4	94	77.7	—	—	12	—	22	54.5	22	54.5	—	—
Nelson Lagoon CDP, Aleutians East Borough	80	—	80	88.8	73	68.5	—	—	—	—	27	22.2	17	—	6	100.0
Nenana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	377	1.3	372	52.2	344	50.3	2	—	20	40.0	105	61.9	72	59.7	19	63.2
Newhalen city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	192	—	192	92.7	150	39.3	2	—	31	35.5	40	87.5	34	91.2	4	100.0
New Stuyahok city, Dillingham Census Area	398	—	398	96.5	323	35.0	21	33.3	154	47.4	77	67.5	62	69.4	13	53.8
Newtok city	217	—	217	96.3	190	14.2	73	72.6	111	46.8	34	82.4	31	90.3	1	—
Bethel Census Area	217	—	217	96.3	190	14.2	73	72.6	111	46.8	34	82.4	31	90.3	1	—
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute city, Bethel Census Area	174	—	174	98.9	165	10.3	51	84.3	109	59.6	19	63.2	17	58.8	2	100.0
Nikiski CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 710	2.0	2 655	29.5	2 438	60.0	19	—	123	—	734	64.7	631	60.7	86	100.0
Nikolaevsk CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	446	20.9	353	56.1	328	63.1	149	87.2	104	67.3	75	81.3	75	81.3	—	—
Nikolai city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	113	1.8	111	93.8	106	25.5	—	—	49	26.5	19	63.2	13	76.9	2	—
Nikolski CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	38	—	38	65.8	35	31.4	—	—	25	16.0	9	22.2	9	22.2	—	—
Ninilchik CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	485	1.0	480	33.8	452	51.3	2	100.0	27	59.3	127	55.9	113	54.9	12	75.0
Noatak CDP, Northwest Arctic Borough	352	—	352	89.5	303	29.4	37	32.4	123	31.7	58	75.9	39	71.8	12	75.0
Nome city, Nome Census Area	3 500	2.6	3 408	61.9	3 131	66.5	95	13.7	636	19.7	791	67.4	555	70.5	180	55.0
Nondalton city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	172	—	172	89.5	149	44.3	4	75.0	37	51.4	40	50.0	24	41.7	4	100.0
Noorvik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	548	—	548	94.9	464	24.1	47	42.6	220	43.2	97	57.7	63	57.1	20	45.0
North Pole city, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	1 456	3.3	1 408	25.4	1 322	60.2	—	—	50	8.0	374	61.0	326	55.8	32	93.8
Northway CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	134	—	134	75.4	108	31.5	2	—	24	8.3	31	64.5	18	72.2	7	42.9
Northway Junction CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	79	—	79	86.1	72	59.7	—	—	11	27.3	21	42.9	12	50.0	5	40.0
Northway Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	121	—	121	90.9	107	—	5	100.0	43	76.7	25	64.0	10	100.0	3	—
Nuqsut city, North Slope Borough	335	—	335	93.1	276	19.9	85	72.9	169	25.4	71	64.8	39	82.1	18	44.4
Nulato city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	399	—	399	97.7	335	20.6	—	—	23	26.1	83	62.7	34	82.4	30	56.7
Nunapitchook city, Bethel Census Area	385	—	385	96.1	321	27.4	72	75.0	222	59.5	70	62.9	47	68.1	16	75.0
Old Harbor city, Kodiak Island Borough	276	.7	274	92.7	248	29.8	4	50.0	50	28.0	61	73.8	30	70.0	12	91.7
Oscarville CDP, Bethel Census Area	44	—	44	100.0	37	24.3	14	50.0	23	—	10	90.0	7	100.0	2	100.0
Ouzinkie city, Kodiak Island Borough	214	.9	212	86.8	184	37.0	—	—	23	30.4	56	55.4	39	53.8	8	75.0
Palmer city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2 866	3.0	2 781	43.4	2 589	59.1	17	100.0	123	45.5	698	68.3	512	63.1	160	92.5
Paxson CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	29	—	29	55.2	25	92.0	—	—	4	50.0	7	57.1	7	57.1	—	—
Pedro Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	41	—	41	100.0	41	41.5	—	—	—	—	11	63.6	7	71.4	2	100.0
Pelican city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	212	9.4	192	45.8	202	67.3	2	—	27	66.7	44	65.9	25	48.0	12	100.0
Perryville CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	110	—	110	97.3	101	14.9	—	—	25	40.0	24	70.8	21	71.4	3	66.7
Petersburg city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	3 207	1.7	3 154	40.6	2 900	56.6	11	45.5	105	—	759	58.8	654	56.1	58	81.0
Pilot Point CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	54	—	54	94.4	46	52.2	3	33.3	10	20.0	15	60.0	13	53.8	—	—
Pilot Station city, Wade Hampton Census Area	467	—	467	95.7	365	21.1	33	12.1	200	44.0	91	79.1	66	80.3	19	68.4
Pitkas Point CDP, Wade Hampton Census Area	131	—	131	93.9	113	90.3	16	43.8	53	45.3	33	69.7	21	81.0	12	50.0
Platinum city, Bethel Census Area	67	—	67	91.0	60	38.3	4	—	28	35.7	18	61.1	2	100.0	6	33.3
Pleasant Valley CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	277	—	277	32.1	259	46.7	—	—	—	—	70	72.9	70	72.9	—	—
Point Baker CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	40	—	40	15.0	37	18.9	—	—	2	—	11	27.3	8	37.5	—	—
Point Hope city, North Slope Borough	629	—	629	90.5	521	22.1	45	13.3	170	21.8	124	81.5	73	87.7	27	88.9
Point Lay CDP, North Slope Borough	148	—	148	81.1	136	52.2	10	—	85	9.4	37	43.2	25	32.0	4	—
Polk Inlet CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchi- kan Census Area	134	14.9	114	13.2	132	72.0	—	—	—	—	23	69.6	21	76.2	2	—
Port Alexander city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	126	—	126	43.7	104	34.6	—	—	—	—	33	78.8	30	76.7	—	—

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 Borough and Census Area Place	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		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present			
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
PLACE—Con.																
Port Alice CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	27	—	27	—	22	59.1	—	—	—	—	5	60.0	4	50.0	1	100.0
Port Alsworth CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	52	3.8	50	52.0	47	53.2	—	—	—	—	15	66.7	15	66.7	—	—
Port Clarence CDP, Nome Census Area	27	—	27	—	27	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Graham CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	145	1.4	143	86.7	133	20.3	2	—	52	7.7	40	47.5	32	56.3	1	100.0
Port Heiden city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	111	—	111	82.9	85	60.0	—	—	2	100.0	27	92.6	20	90.0	7	100.0
Port Lions city, Kodiak Island Borough	206	—	206	69.4	184	39.1	—	—	24	8.3	47	55.3	35	60.0	10	30.0
Port Protection CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	57	5.3	54	13.0	51	9.8	—	—	2	—	14	64.3	9	44.4	3	100.0
Primrose CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	107	—	107	25.2	100	—	—	—	—	—	30	26.7	30	26.7	—	—
Prudhoe Bay CDP, North Slope Borough	47	—	47	—	47	63.8	—	—	16	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinhagak city, Bethel Census Area	509	—	509	95.1	429	30.8	111	87.4	285	64.2	115	64.3	77	76.6	17	52.9
Rampart CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	72	—	72	100.0	63	38.1	—	—	3	—	14	64.3	—	—	12	75.0
Red Devil CDP, Bethel Census Area	54	—	54	74.1	47	46.8	6	100.0	13	38.5	12	50.0	5	40.0	3	—
Ridgeway CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 044	2.8	1 986	30.2	1 927	59.7	7	—	57	15.8	515	64.3	433	57.5	41	100.0
Rowan Bay CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	133	2.3	130	6.2	128	85.2	—	—	—	—	33	66.7	33	66.7	—	—
Ruby city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	175	1.1	173	79.8	156	35.9	—	—	6	66.7	37	81.1	30	76.7	5	100.0
Russian Mission city, Wade Hampton Census Area	240	.8	238	95.4	188	28.2	5	40.0	74	8.1	48	85.4	40	85.0	8	87.5
St. George city, Aleutians West Census Area	143	1.4	141	96.5	123	38.2	—	—	38	18.4	36	58.3	26	57.7	4	50.0
St. John Harbor CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	67	—	67	6.0	63	92.1	—	—	—	—	17	23.5	17	23.5	—	—
St. Mary's city, Wade Hampton Census Area	440	2.5	429	89.5	367	39.8	45	13.3	138	31.2	88	72.7	60	65.0	17	88.2
St. Michael city, Nome Census Area	315	—	315	92.4	282	11.3	22	40.9	82	15.9	61	77.0	40	77.5	16	87.5
St. Paul city, Aleutians West Census Area	752	4.9	715	69.9	693	49.5	2	100.0	111	50.5	132	49.2	87	63.2	15	53.3
Salamatof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 007	2.2	985	38.8	960	64.2	1	100.0	57	38.6	174	64.4	145	60.7	20	90.0
Salcha CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	303	—	303	28.7	284	40.1	—	—	—	—	74	70.3	62	77.4	12	33.3
Sand Point city, Aleutians East Borough	859	17.1	712	64.6	790	65.1	4	—	120	50.8	165	66.1	119	65.5	28	82.1
Savoonga city, Nome Census Area	514	—	514	96.3	451	29.0	128	36.7	295	43.1	105	60.0	66	68.2	21	71.4
Saxman city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	380	1.8	373	76.7	353	52.1	25	—	67	4.5	72	54.2	37	59.5	26	57.7
Scammon Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	346	.6	344	98.0	272	75.0	62	27.4	158	27.2	61	77.0	38	94.7	13	38.5
Selawik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	579	—	579	94.8	467	17.1	45	11.1	168	50.6	112	75.9	60	85.0	36	72.2
Seldovia city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	315	3.2	305	46.6	280	67.5	5	—	15	66.7	67	89.6	54	87.0	10	100.0
Seward city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 699	3.9	2 593	34.4	2 494	68.8	21	—	197	44.7	536	58.4	386	54.7	115	78.3
Shageluk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	135	—	135	94.8	108	35.2	—	—	28	35.7	29	58.6	11	54.5	9	22.2
Shaktolik city, Nome Census Area	175	—	175	95.4	137	23.4	4	—	35	—	36	75.0	32	71.9	2	100.0
Sheldon Point city, Wade Hampton Census Area	112	1.8	110	90.0	87	32.2	11	45.5	42	64.3	23	65.2	18	66.7	—	—
Shishmaref city, Nome Census Area	433	—	433	96.1	370	21.9	—	—	172	14.5	87	63.2	44	61.4	25	60.0
Shungnak city, Northwest Arctic Borough	225	—	225	92.4	195	41.5	49	—	130	21.5	47	57.4	28	42.9	10	60.0
Sitka city, Sitka Borough	8 588	3.8	8 265	39.2	7 816	62.5	66	53.0	467	24.2	2 092	59.5	1 670	58.6	222	71.2
Skagway city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	754	4.1	723	33.2	686	63.3	5	—	12	—	191	60.7	167	61.1	13	76.9
Skwentna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	99	—	99	36.4	99	75.8	—	—	—	—	25	52.0	25	52.0	—	—
Slana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	63	3.2	61	11.5	57	73.7	3	—	—	—	14	100.0	12	100.0	—	—
Sleetmute CDP, Bethel Census Area	115	—	115	88.7	100	29.0	15	—	58	31.0	33	36.4	22	22.7	8	50.0
Soldotna city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	3 456	1.5	3 405	26.8	3 111	58.2	7	—	34	—	920	62.8	732	62.4	126	69.8
South Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	133	—	133	75.2	118	45.8	—	—	7	—	29	65.5	26	73.1	3	—
Stebbins city, Nome Census Area	448	—	448	95.3	360	23.1	31	38.7	183	25.7	85	69.4	52	71.2	19	52.6
Sterling CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	3 802	1.7	3 736	29.1	3 456	45.4	—	—	56	—	1 114	57.2	1 003	55.4	80	76.3
Stevens Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	101	—	101	98.0	88	25.0	—	—	12	—	16	75.0	2	—	2	100.0
Stony River CDP, Bethel Census Area	49	—	49	100.0	39	61.5	—	—	7	100.0	11	72.7	4	100.0	7	57.1
Sutton CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	336	—	336	51.8	305	40.3	—	—	19	—	78	92.3	49	87.8	7	100.0
Takotna CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	36	—	36	25.0	36	75.0	3	—	—	—	6	50.0	2	50.0	4	50.0
Talkeetna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	265	4.9	252	36.5	241	70.1	8	—	21	—	41	63.4	36	58.3	5	100.0
Tanacross CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	105	—	105	95.2	102	14.7	19	100.0	55	61.8	24	54.2	13	46.2	5	100.0

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 Borough and Census Area Place	All persons		Native		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households					
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	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 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—Con.																
Tanana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ---	349	2.3	341	85.9	319	39.2	—	—	39	35.9	84	63.1	45	62.2	27	85.2
Tatitlek CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ---	111	—	111	90.1	94	37.2	—	—	6	50.0	27	66.7	16	62.5	10	70.0
Teller city, Nome Census Area ---	154	—	154	89.0	129	49.6	8	—	31	29.0	33	57.6	14	57.1	9	44.4
Tenakee Springs city, Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon Census Area ---	92	3.3	89	18.0	85	29.4	—	—	10	—	22	50.0	18	38.9	—	—
Tetlin CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ---	91	—	91	92.3	78	10.3	9	22.2	54	1.9	14	35.7	7	14.3	5	40.0
Thorne Bay city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ---	571	.4	569	15.8	526	70.2	—	—	9	—	145	64.1	136	61.8	6	100.0
Togiak city, Dillingham Census Area ---	606	—	606	89.6	516	26.4	129	43.4	310	41.3	127	70.9	77	83.1	35	54.3
Tok CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ---	935	1.3	923	33.9	861	51.9	5	40.0	74	6.8	255	60.8	215	59.1	27	77.8
Toksook Bay city, Bethel Census Area ---	405	—	405	98.5	344	88.4	107	36.4	226	30.1	70	87.1	65	87.7	3	66.7
Tonsina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ---	18	—	18	33.3	18	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Trapper Creek CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Bor- ough ---	277	—	277	43.0	255	38.0	—	—	5	—	64	64.1	64	64.1	—	—
Tuluksak city, Bethel Census Area ---	353	—	353	94.3	307	19.5	89	62.9	177	47.5	60	76.7	49	89.8	9	22.2
Tuntutuliak CDP, Bethel Census Area ---	300	—	300	93.7	263	23.2	80	86.3	158	60.8	66	54.5	44	61.4	15	33.3
Tununak city, Bethel Census Area ---	300	—	300	95.3	245	27.3	67	70.1	164	56.7	51	76.5	39	82.1	6	50.0
Twin Hills CDP, Dillingham Census Area ---	44	—	44	84.1	35	34.3	2	—	26	38.5	13	38.5	7	71.4	—	—
Two Rivers CDP, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough ---	483	—	483	36.6	453	36.9	—	—	2	—	134	64.9	124	62.1	—	—
Tyonek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough ---	121	—	121	87.6	118	44.9	2	—	3	—	35	65.7	6	50.0	16	75.0
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area ---	646	.9	640	84.2	564	32.6	34	—	120	34.2	149	74.5	106	82.1	20	50.0
Unalaska city, Aleutians West Census Area ---	3 089	27.3	2 246	14.9	2 940	81.5	11	—	875	68.6	297	59.9	256	58.6	25	68.0
Upper Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area ---	163	—	163	84.0	135	28.9	—	—	42	35.7	36	50.0	21	52.4	5	100.0
Valdez city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ---	4 074	3.8	3 918	31.0	3 718	57.5	26	26.9	244	32.8	892	61.1	723	58.2	101	74.3
Venetie CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ---	182	—	182	93.4	163	20.2	35	17.1	89	44.9	36	80.6	18	77.8	12	75.0
Wainwright city, North Slope Borough ---	502	—	502	94.0	435	19.8	90	13.3	245	29.4	112	61.6	79	68.4	23	43.5
Wales city, Nome Census Area ---	159	1.3	157	89.8	128	32.0	—	—	49	42.9	37	70.3	21	71.4	5	40.0
Wasilla city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough ---	4 028	2.4	3 932	31.9	3 576	63.7	38	—	115	13.9	1 051	67.3	763	63.3	195	85.1
Whale Pass CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ---	72	—	72	16.7	66	81.8	—	—	2	—	19	57.9	19	57.9	—	—
White Mountain city, Nome Census Area ---	174	—	174	92.0	148	36.5	2	—	37	62.2	38	63.2	20	65.0	14	64.3
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP, Skagway- Yakutat-Angoon Census Area ---	171	—	171	11.1	162	77.2	4	—	6	—	40	72.5	40	72.5	—	—
Whittier city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area ---	245	1.6	241	34.4	231	74.9	12	—	27	14.8	43	60.5	36	52.8	2	100.0
Willow CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough ---	298	—	298	40.9	262	38.5	—	—	—	—	77	49.4	72	45.8	5	100.0
Womens Bay CDP, Kodiak Island Borough ---	598	2.0	586	24.1	547	57.2	8	—	—	—	177	65.5	134	61.9	22	100.0
Wrangell city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area ---	2 481	.9	2 458	42.3	2 259	51.2	3	—	47	31.9	650	56.8	545	52.1	70	81.4
Yakutat city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area ---	544	1.3	537	57.4	501	70.1	3	100.0	37	16.2	114	61.4	75	57.3	21	61.9

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

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

State Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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					
The State	14 026	103 827	4.8	38 504	29 494	3 213	1 257	616	1 252	323 429	86.6	23.0	68 252	6 793
Aleutians East Borough	68	325	1.2	83	119	20	17	—	3	1 531	66.4	12.9	221	16
Aleutians East census subarea	68	325	1.2	83	119	20	17	—	3	1 531	66.4	12.9	221	16
Aktutan city	7	23	—	18	31	11	11	—	—	406	72.4	21.7	70	2
Cold Bay city	1	20	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	107	97.2	18.7	32	—
False Pass CDP	6	12	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	43	58.1	4.7	5	3
King Cove city	18	68	5.9	7	27	—	—	—	—	301	69.4	11.3	34	5
Nelson Lagoon CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	25.5	—	—	—
Sand Point city	27	147	—	45	33	6	6	—	—	504	61.5	9.1	67	5
Aleutians West Census Area	142	914	1.3	580	493	39	9	—	9	5 467	85.8	14.8	908	20
Aleutians West census subarea	142	914	1.3	580	493	39	9	—	9	5 467	85.8	14.8	908	20
Adak Station CDP	52	552	.5	349	321	22	1	—	—	2 089	96.5	17.3	316	2
Amchitka CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	100.0	65.4	9	—
Atka city	4	30	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	37	83.8	5.4	4	—
Nikolski CDP	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	48.1	7.4	7	2
St. George city	15	32	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	79	64.6	5.1	6	—
St. Paul city	37	97	—	11	29	5	1	—	4	433	61.7	3.2	71	9
Unalaska city	34	192	4.7	140	87	12	7	—	5	2 203	78.3	13.8	474	5
Anchorage Borough	4 714	39 993	5.0	18 650	12 303	1 232	524	247	453	136 655	90.4	26.9	29 618	2 601
Anchorage census subarea	4 714	39 993	5.0	18 650	12 303	1 232	524	247	453	136 655	90.4	26.9	29 618	2 601
Anchorage city	4 714	39 993	5.0	18 650	12 303	1 232	524	247	453	136 655	90.4	26.9	29 618	2 601
Bethel Census Area	527	3 185	.5	444	870	95	12	13	70	6 854	62.3	13.1	883	93
Aniak census subarea	51	388	2.1	36	85	10	—	—	10	777	60.7	9.8	105	4
Aniak city	18	154	5.2	22	23	—	—	—	—	266	79.3	16.9	49	—
Chuathbaluk city	—	36	—	—	11	5	—	—	5	45	46.7	8.9	5	—
Crooked Creek CDP	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	43.8	—	3	—
Lime Village CDP	3	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	28	35.7	—	1	1
Lower Kalskag city	6	90	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	121	42.1	—	5	—
Red Devil CDP	—	17	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	27	59.3	7.4	2	—
Sleetmute CDP	7	16	—	9	3	3	—	—	3	74	58.1	10.8	20	—
Stony River CDP	3	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	25	92.0	8.0	3	—
Upper Kalskag city	12	29	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	89	58.4	12.4	7	3
Lower Kuskokwim census subarea	476	2 797	.3	408	785	85	12	13	60	6 077	62.5	13.5	778	89
Akiachak city	6	77	—	11	36	—	—	—	—	236	49.2	8.5	38	11
Akiak city	19	76	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	127	56.7	10.2	18	6
Atmautluak city	10	88	—	3	21	—	—	—	—	118	37.3	5.9	7	—
Bethel city	133	911	.2	254	262	54	9	11	34	2 560	80.2	21.9	425	24
Chefornak city	14	87	—	2	29	5	—	—	5	136	44.9	8.1	4	—
Eek city	10	60	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	134	50.7	9.0	15	—
Goodnews Bay city	8	48	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	114	36.8	5.3	28	3
Kasigluk city	35	99	—	12	20	—	—	—	—	204	56.4	11.8	12	1
Kipnuk CDP	13	142	—	28	39	7	—	—	7	209	49.8	2.4	14	3
Kongiganak CDP	24	81	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	133	51.1	6.8	15	—
Kwethluk city	12	160	—	15	27	2	—	—	2	264	47.0	6.1	9	2
Kwigillingok CDP	16	36	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	139	63.3	5.8	6	—
Mekoryuk city	9	54	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	95	60.0	6.3	34	6
Napakia city	19	80	—	5	21	—	—	—	—	175	42.9	6.3	62	11
Napaskiak city	19	97	—	2	38	—	—	—	1	135	55.6	5.9	8	2
Newtok city (pt.)	7	78	—	8	25	1	—	—	—	91	42.9	8.8	—	—
Nightmute city	—	58	—	8	14	—	—	—	—	83	34.9	6.0	6	4
Nunapituk city	—	68	—	2	23	3	—	—	3	202	52.5	6.9	33	15
Oscarville CDP	2	17	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	20	40.0	—	6	1
Platinum city	—	11	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	37	43.2	8.1	3	—
Quinhagak city	30	115	1.7	4	31	2	—	—	2	259	45.6	8.9	5	—
Toksook Bay city	23	125	—	33	52	—	—	—	—	168	50.6	6.5	5	—
Tuluksak city	20	82	2.4	2	17	—	—	—	—	156	49.4	8.3	6	—
Tuntutuliak CDP	10	84	—	—	14	4	—	2	2	138	49.3	9.4	7	—
Tununak city	37	57	3.5	6	29	5	3	—	—	132	59.1	10.6	8	—
Bristol Bay Borough	42	241	4.6	112	55	2	—	2	—	889	89.8	18.9	198	9
Bristol Bay census subarea	42	241	4.6	112	55	2	—	2	—	889	89.8	18.9	198	9
King Salmon CDP	12	81	—	85	31	2	—	2	—	460	94.6	17.8	106	2
Naknek	18	129	8.5	12	19	—	—	—	—	349	85.4	22.1	71	4
South Naknek CDP	12	31	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	77	84.4	11.7	21	3
Dillingham Census Area	139	843	.9	137	200	13	2	—	10	2 159	69.8	15.3	263	25
Dillingham census subarea	139	843	.9	137	200	13	2	—	10	2 159	69.8	15.3	263	25
Aleknagik city	9	48	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	110	60.0	10.0	12	2
Clarks Point city	2	15	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	31	61.3	25.8	—	—
Dillingham city	52	420	1.2	78	88	2	—	—	2	1 163	82.5	21.3	196	16
Ekwook city	3	8	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	45	31.1	2.2	4	—
Koliganek CDP	9	26	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	92	57.6	7.6	3	—
Manokotak city	19	87	—	19	15	5	2	—	3	182	62.6	6.0	4	—
New Stuyahok city	16	67	—	4	35	3	—	—	3	176	37.5	5.7	9	4
Togiak city	29	168	1.8	29	38	—	—	—	—	301	60.1	10.6	22	3
Twin Hills CDP	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	33	42.4	6.1	5	—
Fairbanks North Star Borough	1 740	14 165	6.4	7 301	4 381	470	159	113	149	43 288	89.8	25.2	9 401	782
Eielson Reservation census subarea	123	996	.4	458	230	—	—	—	—	2 193	94.0	14.5	255	—
Eielson AFB CDP	123	996	.4	458	230	—	—	—	—	2 193	94.0	14.5	255	—
Fairbanks North Star census subarea	1 617	13 169	6.8	6 843	4 151	470	159	113	149	41 095	89.6	25.8	9 146	782
College CDP	279	1 914	5.0	2 475	1 021	41	13	10	18	6 100	93.2	38.4	1 215	82
Ester CDP	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	90.3	54.4	36	—
Fairbanks city	727	4 815	7.4	2 214	1 637	244	105	24	66	16 863	86.2	18.3	3 520	420
Fox CDP	—	37	—	31	6	—	—	—	—	187	93.6	14.4	33	—
Harding Lake CDP	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	25	100.0	32.0	10	6
Moose Creek CDP	7	100	13.0	6	51	5	—	5	—	338	84.3	3.6	78	—
North Pole city	29	290	2.4	78	96	9	6	3	—	807	84.8	16.7	194	7
Pleasant Valley CDP	—	63	—	19	14	3	—	—	3	180	88.9	25.0	54	—
Salcha CDP	22	55	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	182	100.0	20.3	55	12
Two Rivers CDP	7	145	11.7	29	43	4	—	4	—	276	85.9	27.2	82	13

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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					
Haines Borough	37	411	4.1	70	104	—	—	—	—	1 393	78.5	17.6	338	65
Haines census subarea	37	411	4.1	70	104	—	—	—	—	1 393	78.5	17.6	338	65
Covenant Life CDP	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	100.0	—	9	—
Haines city	27	208	—	48	53	—	—	—	—	813	78.0	16.6	205	39
Lutak CDP	1	9	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	27	100.0	29.6	8	—
Mosquito Lake CDP	1	44	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	42	95.2	2.4	6	—
Juneau Borough	917	4 722	4.0	1 999	1 257	216	70	35	111	16 769	89.9	30.7	3 216	341
Juneau census subarea	917	4 722	4.0	1 999	1 257	216	70	35	111	16 769	89.9	30.7	3 216	341
Juneau city	917	4 722	4.0	1 999	1 257	216	70	35	111	16 769	89.9	30.7	3 216	341
Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 043	8 518	6.4	2 196	2 250	288	129	60	99	24 423	87.2	17.9	5 335	752
Kenai-Cook Inlet census subarea	923	7 758	6.3	2 029	2 087	276	124	54	98	21 681	87.3	18.2	4 682	674
Anchor Point CDP	11	190	6.3	27	41	—	—	—	—	502	87.3	19.9	88	21
Clam Gulch CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	100.0	—	19	—
Cohoe CDP	—	75	—	15	19	—	—	—	—	345	82.3	16.5	97	—
Cooper Landing CDP	6	10	—	42	24	—	—	—	—	188	92.6	38.3	36	—
Crown Point CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	62.0	—	18	—
Fox River CDP	—	80	5.0	—	70	70	36	—	34	98	11.2	—	4	—
Fritz Creek CDP	43	311	22.5	47	52	7	2	—	5	842	88.1	31.5	113	18
Halibut Cove CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	73.3	37.2	64	19
Happy Valley CDP	8	76	3.9	3	14	4	—	—	4	173	87.9	5.8	48	17
Homer city	129	691	4.5	221	203	8	—	—	8	2 298	88.5	26.0	472	92
Hope CDP	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	92.7	12.9	30	7
Jakolof Bay CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	100.0	64.0	—	—
Kachemak city	5	75	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	241	82.6	26.1	51	8
Kalifornsky CDP	5	97	19.6	18	—	—	—	—	—	184	69.0	18.5	53	—
Kasilof CDP	8	64	—	8	18	—	—	—	—	244	85.7	26.2	44	8
Kenai city	133	1 280	2.7	331	353	65	26	18	21	3 648	87.4	15.1	815	87
Moose Pass CDP	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	74.2	45.2	—	—
Nikiski CDP	147	558	.9	131	162	12	—	12	—	1 575	90.6	6.7	347	50
Nikolaevsk CDP	22	131	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	165	63.0	—	40	11
Ninilchik CDP	11	97	13.4	25	21	—	—	—	—	321	79.8	15.0	85	25
Primrose CDP	—	9	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	63	100.0	47.6	30	10
Ridgeway CDP	27	523	6.3	109	139	21	21	—	—	1 219	87.1	14.9	292	28
Salamatof CDP	9	218	4.6	75	67	—	—	—	—	625	79.7	9.8	132	12
Seldovia city	21	86	4.7	7	18	—	—	—	—	174	87.4	20.7	39	7
Soldotna city	69	702	7.5	270	184	25	12	6	7	1 980	92.2	19.8	400	35
Sterling CDP	63	812	8.0	223	240	37	21	—	16	2 256	88.0	19.8	479	89
Tyonek CDP	1	40	—	15	14	3	—	—	3	67	47.8	19.4	8	2
Seward census subarea	120	760	7.5	167	163	12	5	6	1	2 742	86.8	15.8	653	78
English Bay CDP	18	49	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	66	77.3	9.1	11	2
Port Graham CDP	6	22	—	2	8	4	—	4	—	96	70.8	4.2	15	—
Seward city	53	419	7.4	126	101	7	5	2	—	1 805	88.3	15.4	436	58
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	330	2 571	8.9	836	679	99	50	8	41	8 551	85.4	20.2	1 831	273
Ketchikan census subarea	330	2 571	8.9	836	679	99	50	8	41	8 551	85.4	20.2	1 831	273
Ketchikan city	242	1 321	11.5	510	412	61	29	8	24	5 150	85.0	20.0	1 060	187
Saxman city	15	98	—	15	20	8	3	—	5	205	74.1	3.4	40	9
Kodiak Island Borough	409	2 349	7.9	696	650	64	38	2	20	7 788	84.7	21.5	1 359	133
Kodiak Island census subarea	299	1 988	8.6	605	534	56	34	2	20	6 798	82.8	21.9	1 297	129
Akhiok city	4	17	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	39	48.7	—	3	—
Chiniak CDP	—	15	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	49	91.8	24.5	5	—
Karluk CDP	6	23	8.7	2	9	—	—	—	—	31	48.4	6.5	4	—
Kodiak city	131	980	7.2	370	280	48	31	2	15	3 954	82.4	22.0	731	67
Larsen Bay city	7	30	—	7	23	3	—	—	3	73	53.4	8.2	17	2
Old Harbor city	19	81	—	6	23	4	2	—	2	133	50.4	4.5	12	4
Uzinkie city	13	29	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	138	68.8	10.1	38	3
Port Lions city	14	38	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	118	69.5	11.0	19	6
Womens Bay CDP	22	141	12.8	49	42	—	—	—	—	376	97.1	30.1	81	6
Kodiak Station census subarea	110	361	4.2	91	116	8	4	—	—	990	97.2	18.6	62	4
Kodiak Station CDP	110	361	4.2	91	116	8	4	—	—	990	97.2	18.6	62	4
Lake and Peninsula Borough	79	368	3.0	12	87	27	13	—	14	904	60.7	14.4	147	18
Lake and Peninsula census subarea	79	368	3.0	12	87	27	13	—	14	904	60.7	14.4	147	18
Chignik city	3	56	19.6	—	15	15	13	—	2	95	62.1	22.1	24	—
Chignik Lagoon CDP	7	23	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	42	47.6	7.1	10	2
Chignik Lake CDP	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	59.4	29.7	5	—
Egegik CDP	2	19	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	83	51.8	—	18	2
Igigik CDP	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	66.7	6.0	—	—
Iliamna CDP	3	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	34	79.4	20.6	7	1
Ivanof Bay CDP	—	14	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	17	100.0	70.6	5	—
Kokhanok CDP	7	45	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	93	59.1	5.4	6	—
Levelock CDP	2	16	—	—	9	3	—	—	3	66	62.1	9.1	2	2
Newhalen city	13	49	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	74	71.6	12.2	10	—
Nondalton city	9	20	—	—	8	2	—	—	2	108	51.9	12.0	16	2
Pedro Bay CDP	4	18	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	19	57.9	—	6	2
Perryville CDP	3	33	—	2	11	2	—	—	2	56	46.4	3.6	13	2
Pilot Point CDP	6	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	31	35.5	—	6	1
Port Alsworth CDP	4	10	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	28	82.1	35.7	6	1
Port Heiden city	12	24	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	48	66.7	8.3	6	—
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	951	8 882	4.8	2 266	2 026	161	70	38	53	23 440	87.8	18.1	5 891	742
Matanuska-Susitna census subarea	951	8 882	4.8	2 266	2 026	161	70	38	53	23 440	87.8	18.1	5 891	742
Big Lake CDP	24	236	5.9	33	49	—	—	—	—	1 097	82.4	12.9	261	74
Butte CDP	30	399	5.3	102	147	13	6	—	7	1 253	90.3	15.6	338	36
Chase CDP	—	17	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	27	100.0	—	10	—
Chickaloon CDP	—	45	—	13	24	7	7	—	—	78	100.0	7.7	20	—
Houston city	22	136	1.5	25	28	1	1	—	—	437	87.2	12.6	124	16
Knik CDP	8	48	4.2	11	3	—	—	—	—	181	73.5	18.2	45	12
Lazy Mountain CDP	8	198	6.6	55	52	5	—	5	—	529	89.4	22.5	118	29
Meadow Lakes CDP	50	540	3.7	119	138	18	—	—	16	1 361	85.6	11.5	380	41
Palmer city	81	644	8.7	118	163	11	—	3	8	1 647	78.1	15.4	411	97
Skwentna CDP	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	60.3	—	12	—

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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					
Matanuska-Susitna Borough—Con.														
Matanuska-Susitna census subarea—Con.														
Sutton CDP	34	130	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	134	88.1	4.5	43	6
Talkeetna CDP	—	44	29.5	8	7	7	—	7	—	173	95.4	4.6	57	—
Trapper Creek CDP	6	65	—	6	14	2	—	2	—	168	83.9	23.8	81	—
Wasilla city	80	822	2.9	238	253	26	20	6	—	2 253	87.7	18.0	534	71
Willow CDP	17	74	8.1	12	9	—	—	—	—	155	71.6	13.5	62	23
Nome Census Area	367	1 927	.5	279	497	65	19	12	34	4 351	65.0	13.8	713	81
Nome census subarea	367	1 927	.5	279	497	65	19	12	34	4 351	65.0	13.8	713	81
Brevig Mission city	2	66	—	4	4	1	—	1	—	87	54.0	8.0	10	2
Diomedes city	14	37	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	89	41.6	10.1	3	—
Elim city	13	60	—	2	8	—	—	—	3	130	66.9	10.0	57	9
Gambell city	18	135	—	15	30	15	—	—	15	261	44.8	3.8	21	—
Golovin city	5	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	70	54.3	14.3	9	3
Koyuk city	12	67	—	11	20	—	—	—	—	107	68.2	4.7	17	1
Nome city	114	735	1.1	173	206	27	19	8	—	2 030	74.5	19.1	371	23
Port Clarence CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	100.0	—	—	—
St. Michael city	19	114	—	3	40	—	—	—	—	140	49.3	9.3	4	—
Savoonga city	18	135	—	10	38	6	—	—	6	258	42.2	5.8	17	—
Shaktolik city	20	25	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	81	54.3	8.6	9	2
Shishmaref city	19	122	—	19	34	2	—	2	—	190	58.4	6.8	19	2
Stebbins city	15	106	1.9	7	38	9	—	1	8	184	38.6	7.6	20	5
Teller city	10	29	—	4	7	2	—	—	—	83	67.5	14.5	15	4
Unalakleet city	60	168	—	18	34	—	—	—	—	338	76.0	15.4	78	14
Wales city	13	36	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	79	63.3	13.9	16	5
White Mountain city	6	44	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	94	70.2	10.6	25	5
North Slope Borough	368	1 225	.5	250	279	49	7	22	20	3 183	68.5	14.1	466	18
Barrow-Point Hope census subarea	348	1 186	.5	237	274	49	7	22	20	2 887	67.5	14.3	391	18
Anaktuvuk Pass city	27	77	—	11	20	3	—	3	—	126	62.7	7.9	14	—
Atkasuk city	4	60	—	8	19	9	5	4	—	100	52.0	6.0	10	—
Barrow city	202	655	.9	178	165	23	2	9	12	1 891	73.7	18.3	274	16
Nuiqsut city	24	67	—	16	17	10	—	4	6	160	40.6	5.6	14	—
Point Hope city	38	184	—	21	30	4	—	2	2	272	61.4	7.0	39	—
Point Lay CDP	9	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	80	62.5	—	17	—
Wainwright city	44	131	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	251	53.4	9.2	23	2
Prudhoe Bay-Kaktovik census subarea	20	39	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	296	78.4	12.5	75	—
Deadhorse CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	100.0	7.1	10	—
Kaktovik city	20	39	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	133	64.7	8.3	24	—
Prudhoe Bay CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	63.8	—	17	—
Northwest Arctic Borough	249	1 547	1.0	144	379	55	15	5	35	2 844	63.8	11.9	437	55
Northwest Arctic census subarea	249	1 547	1.0	144	379	55	15	5	35	2 844	63.8	11.9	437	55
Ambler city	31	98	—	3	24	2	—	—	—	119	53.8	13.4	19	4
Buckland city	15	110	—	2	24	—	—	—	—	109	56.9	3.7	7	2
Deering city	9	41	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	72	65.3	5.6	14	—
Kiana city	15	98	—	7	28	—	—	—	—	165	60.0	12.1	33	4
Kivalina city	9	98	—	—	22	2	2	—	—	124	48.4	5.6	17	—
Kobuk city	4	22	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	31	41.9	9.7	4	—
Kotzebue city	79	621	2.4	100	174	39	13	4	22	1 369	73.6	16.3	235	26
Noatak CDP	25	82	—	7	19	—	—	—	—	171	66.7	4.7	23	3
Noorvik city	12	149	—	2	36	7	—	—	7	245	49.4	11.4	43	9
Selawik city	35	162	—	6	23	3	—	1	2	249	48.6	4.8	15	2
Shungnak city	11	48	—	5	15	2	—	—	2	111	47.7	1.8	12	5
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	158	1 317	1.4	160	300	46	20	4	22	3 726	77.5	11.4	809	67
Metlakatla Indian Community census subarea	56	394	3.8	55	84	5	1	—	4	786	77.4	10.7	153	13
Annette CDP	—	15	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	20	100.0	65.0	10	—
Metlakatla CDP	56	379	4.0	48	82	5	1	—	4	752	76.3	8.5	136	13
Outer Ketchikan census subarea	—	25	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	121	69.4	9.9	32	4
Hyder CDP	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	89	60.7	10.1	30	2
Meyers Chuck CDP	—	10	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	23	100.0	13.0	2	2
Prince of Wales census subarea	102	898	.4	101	215	40	19	4	17	2 819	77.8	11.6	624	50
Coffman Cove city	2	45	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	131	87.8	3.1	29	—
Craig city	31	226	—	15	53	16	14	—	2	727	82.5	16.5	143	9
Dora Bay CDP	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	59.2	—	19	—
Edna Bay CDP	—	23	—	6	7	1	1	—	—	49	87.8	10.2	13	—
Hollis CDP	5	22	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	78	73.1	20.5	19	4
Hydaburg city	28	84	—	7	20	3	—	—	3	214	71.5	8.4	37	6
Kasaan city	—	6	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	36	75.0	—	2	—
Klawock city	9	131	—	23	52	9	2	4	3	401	77.6	15.7	86	9
Labouchere Bay CDP	2	21	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	95	61.1	4.2	25	2
Long Island CDP	—	37	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	132	91.7	9.8	45	—
Naukatli Bay CDP	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	80.5	—	18	3
Point Baker CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	76.5	—	13	7
Polk Inlet CDP	3	30	—	—	9	6	2	—	4	71	53.5	5.6	7	—
Port Alice CDP	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	100.0	—	4	—
Port Protection CDP	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	88.4	9.3	11	6
Thorne Bay city	11	144	1.4	3	33	—	—	—	—	346	81.5	15.9	89	2
Whale Pass CDP	—	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	39	71.8	20.5	7	—
Sitka Borough	281	1 660	3.8	597	438	41	26	15	—	5 225	87.0	21.4	1 206	155
Sitka census subarea	281	1 660	3.8	597	438	41	26	15	—	5 225	87.0	21.4	1 206	155
Sitka city	281	1 660	3.8	597	438	41	26	15	—	5 225	87.0	21.4	1 206	155
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	158	934	5.8	100	198	36	20	10	6	2 655	79.3	15.8	586	71
Angoon census subarea	49	257	.8	6	42	2	—	—	2	684	69.6	11.4	160	20
Angoon city	40	160	—	5	38	2	—	—	2	318	70.8	16.4	51	4
Cube Cove CDP	2	33	6.1	1	4	—	—	—	—	94	83.0	8.5	31	—
Freshwater Bay CDP	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	71.4	5.7	4	—
Hobart Bay CDP	2	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	57.6	6.9	45	—
Tenakee Springs city	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	66.2	7.8	27	14

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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					
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area—Con.														
Hoonah-Yakutat census subarea	61	483	10.4	60	104	30	20	6	4	1 419	81.0	16.9	307	34
Elfin Cove CDP	4	15	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	32	96.9	28.1	10	—
Game Creek CDP	—	33	100.0	—	3	—	—	—	—	24	75.0	29.2	6	3
Gustavus CDP	9	66	7.6	5	9	—	—	—	—	159	86.8	39.0	33	2
Hoonah city	11	142	—	22	21	11	7	4	—	434	80.2	11.3	93	11
Pelican city	7	38	—	8	19	10	10	—	—	139	82.7	12.2	29	7
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP	—	49	18.4	—	13	2	—	2	—	106	81.1	4.7	23	—
Yakutat city	21	107	2.8	20	26	5	3	—	2	306	73.9	14.7	70	6
Klukwan census subarea	14	38	5.3	1	12	2	—	2	—	65	61.5	4.6	11	—
Klukwan CDP	14	38	5.3	1	12	2	—	2	—	65	61.5	4.6	11	—
Skagway census subarea	34	156	—	33	40	2	—	2	—	487	90.1	20.3	108	17
Skagway city	34	156	—	33	40	2	—	2	—	487	90.1	20.3	108	17
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	171	1 332	12.9	446	307	9	1	2	6	3 298	85.9	19.0	833	88
Southeast Fairbanks census subarea	171	1 332	12.9	446	307	9	1	2	6	3 298	85.9	19.0	833	88
Alcan CDP	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	18	100.0	55.6	6	—
Big Delta CDP	2	106	21.7	11	15	—	—	—	—	241	85.9	20.3	80	20
Delta Junction city	10	173	3.5	31	39	3	—	—	—	381	84.3	24.1	136	10
Dot Lake CDP	—	30	66.7	1	1	1	—	—	—	32	78.1	21.9	7	—
Dry Creek CDP	4	19	100.0	—	10	—	—	—	—	52	92.3	28.8	7	2
Eagle city	4	30	—	5	11	3	1	2	—	100	96.0	19.0	18	4
Eagle Village CDP	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	71.4	21.4	3	1
Fort Greely CDP	52	246	—	172	36	—	—	—	—	518	95.6	18.1	94	—
Healy Lake CDP	—	16	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	28	75.0	7.1	2	—
Northway CDP	—	33	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	62	85.5	9.7	10	—
Northway Junction CDP	7	24	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	38	73.7	18.4	9	—
Northway Village CDP	7	37	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	61	45.9	—	9	—
Tanacross CDP	—	32	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	62	61.3	—	11	4
Tetlin CDP	4	15	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	55	56.4	12.7	7	—
Tok CDP	39	189	—	89	47	2	—	—	2	579	83.6	21.4	149	26
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	223	1 829	2.8	464	508	67	27	14	21	6 282	83.9	18.5	1 423	161
Copper River census subarea	53	566	6.2	145	134	16	2	6	8	1 778	82.6	20.5	492	60
Chistochina CDP	—	15	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	35	62.9	14.3	9	2
Chitina CDP	—	13	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	28	85.7	7.1	8	—
Copper Center CDP	19	63	—	32	22	11	—	6	5	272	77.6	16.2	62	7
Copperville CDP	10	44	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	106	76.4	16.0	19	2
Gakona CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	100.0	—	4	—
Glennallen CDP	7	97	3.1	66	27	2	2	—	—	299	93.0	36.5	61	5
Gulkana CDP	2	25	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	74	67.6	23.0	15	—
Kenny Lake CDP	13	118	25.4	27	21	—	—	—	—	259	92.7	23.2	102	8
McCarthy CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	76.0	28.0	12	—
Mendeltna CDP	—	9	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	23	65.2	21.7	6	6
Mentasta Lake CDP	—	21	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	62	46.8	1.6	9	3
Paxson CDP	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	78.6	42.9	2	—
Slana CDP	—	16	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	38	84.2	15.8	10	—
Tonsina CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	100.0	—	8	—
Cordova census subarea	73	442	2.9	126	91	18	8	—	5	1 645	84.9	17.1	329	47
Cordova city	60	349	3.7	91	77	18	8	—	5	1 357	85.3	17.5	252	40
Eyak CDP	10	29	—	17	5	—	—	—	—	96	85.4	12.5	17	—
Prince William Sound census subarea	97	821	.5	193	283	33	17	8	8	2 859	84.1	18.2	602	54
Chenega CDP	2	25	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	41	58.5	19.5	9	3
Tatitlek CDP	3	37	—	—	11	2	—	—	2	44	68.2	9.1	6	—
Valdez city	90	709	.6	188	237	23	15	8	—	2 575	84.8	18.3	530	39
Whittier city	2	43	—	—	31	8	2	—	6	145	80.0	10.3	43	10
Wade Hampton Census Area	406	1 419	.3	139	387	45	4	7	34	2 494	57.8	10.2	305	25
Wade Hampton census subarea	406	1 419	.3	139	387	45	4	7	34	2 494	57.8	10.2	305	25
Alakanuk city	36	162	—	4	43	4	—	2	2	231	48.5	5.6	29	8
Chevak city	42	142	—	19	33	1	—	—	1	246	66.7	11.4	53	5
Emmonak city	51	117	—	2	32	—	—	2	8	263	63.1	13.3	23	—
Hooper Bay city	64	192	—	2	41	10	—	2	2	372	62.9	6.7	28	4
Kotlik city	26	121	—	8	24	—	—	—	—	210	55.2	7.1	10	—
Marshall city	4	95	—	—	25	3	—	—	2	144	56.9	12.5	30	6
Mountain Village city	38	203	—	25	80	8	—	—	8	282	58.9	12.4	39	—
Newtok city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot Station city	35	104	1.9	44	27	7	—	—	7	184	51.1	5.4	16	—
Pitkas Point CDP	—	33	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	68	35.3	11.8	3	—
Russian Mission city	20	56	—	4	13	2	—	—	—	95	50.5	13.7	4	—
St. Mary's city	42	94	—	16	28	4	4	—	2	215	69.8	13.5	49	2
Scammon Bay city	36	87	2.3	4	25	1	—	—	—	127	47.2	5.5	9	—
Sheldon Point city	16	13	—	7	8	1	—	—	1	50	36.0	24.0	8	—
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	201	1 348	.5	227	338	32	18	2	12	4 359	81.0	19.8	922	137
Petersburg census subarea	142	849	.6	137	194	5	5	—	—	2 686	82.1	22.0	522	77
Wake city	16	147	—	11	44	—	—	—	—	380	76.1	11.1	56	4
Kupreanof city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	100.0	73.1	8	—
Petersburg city	115	621	—	108	137	5	5	—	—	1 967	83.3	24.3	378	73
Port Alexander city	7	30	16.7	2	—	—	—	—	—	65	86.2	29.2	15	—
Rowan Bay CDP	3	24	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	99	80.8	5.1	38	—
Wrangell census subarea	59	499	.4	90	144	27	13	2	12	1 673	79.3	16.3	400	60
St. John Harbor CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	92.1	11.1	32	—
Wrangell city	51	486	—	76	140	25	13	—	12	1 550	78.4	16.2	350	60
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	306	1 802	.9	316	389	42	7	5	30	4 901	73.2	13.8	943	65
Koyukuk-Middle Yukon census subarea	179	1 194	1.3	221	245	15	2	3	10	3 406	77.5	14.4	710	48
Allakaket city	2	43	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	90	42.2	5.6	11	—
Anderson city	3	118	—	72	15	—	—	—	—	404	88.1	16.3	92	3
Bettles city	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	24	100.0	29.2	11	—
Cantwell CDP	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	121	79.3	5.0	29	3
Evansville CDP	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	64.0	—	3	—
Ferry CDP	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	80.0	12.5	9	—
Galena city	2	125	—	43	34	—	—	—	—	504	86.9	15.1	59	2
Healy CDP	15	136	7.4	10	30	—	—	—	—	277	88.1	19.5	45	—
Hughes city	—	13	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	34	58.8	14.7	2	—
Huslia city	—	40	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	102	52.9	8.8	13	2

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area—Con.														
Koyukuk-Middle Yukon census subarea—Con.														
Kaltag city	6	76	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	113	64.6	8.0	10	—
Koyukuk city	9	27	—	4	5	2	—	—	2	63	60.3	3.2	4	2
Lake Minchumina CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	24.1	—	15	—
Lignite CDP	—	22	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	64	96.9	29.7	15	—
McKinley Park CDP	3	25	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	131	94.7	48.1	34	3
Manley Hot Springs CDP	10	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	88	85.2	18.2	23	6
Minto CDP	5	52	—	4	11	4	—	—	4	106	34.0	1.9	6	—
Nenana city	10	92	2.2	15	35	2	—	—	2	231	79.2	15.6	65	3
Nulato city	15	109	—	13	17	—	—	—	—	191	78.0	8.4	50	4
Rampart CDP	7	7	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	39	38.5	—	6	—
Ruby city	15	71	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	78	56.4	10.3	13	1
Stevens Village CDP	5	28	14.3	—	6	2	—	—	2	54	38.9	5.6	7	2
Tanana city	29	74	—	4	26	—	—	—	—	199	71.9	11.6	41	10
McGrath-Holy Cross census subarea	69	349	—	43	72	12	—	—	12	746	68.8	15.0	133	13
Anvik city	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	75.0	4.2	11	—
Grayling city	11	43	—	5	16	3	—	—	3	96	46.9	—	6	—
Holy Cross city	14	67	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	124	71.8	11.3	24	8
McGrath city	23	154	—	30	42	7	—	—	7	289	77.9	23.5	68	5
Nikolai city	8	26	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	66	48.5	3.0	4	—
Shageluk city	5	26	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	64	50.0	6.3	7	—
Takotna CDP	2	12	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	22	77.3	4.5	1	—
Yukon Flats census subarea	58	259	—	52	72	15	5	2	8	749	58.3	9.9	100	4
Arctic Village CDP	5	14	—	8	4	3	—	—	3	44	56.8	18.2	8	—
Beaver CDP	13	15	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	51	51.0	—	7	1
Birch Creek CDP	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	13.0	—	—	—
Central CDP	—	14	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	44	95.5	11.4	9	—
Chalkyitsik CDP	4	29	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	53	47.2	3.8	4	2
Circle CDP	4	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	51	62.7	11.8	11	—
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	100.0	—	5	—
Fort Yukon city	17	99	—	22	26	4	2	—	2	319	58.3	10.0	33	1
Venetie CDP	12	50	—	6	20	8	3	2	3	87	40.2	12.6	4	—

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 Borough and Census Area 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
PLACE—Con.														
Clam Gulch CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	100.0	—	19	19	
Clarks Point city, Dillingham Census Area	2	15	—	3	—	—	—	—	31	61.3	25.8	—	—	
Coffman Cove city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	2	45	—	—	7	—	—	—	131	87.8	3.1	29	—	
Cohoe CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	—	75	—	15	19	—	—	—	345	82.3	16.5	97	—	
Cold Bay city, Aleutians East Borough	1	20	—	3	2	—	—	—	107	97.2	18.7	32	—	
College CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	279	1 914	5.0	2 475	1 021	41	13	10	6 100	93.2	38.4	1 215	82	
Cooper Landing CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	6	10	—	42	24	—	—	—	188	92.6	38.3	36	—	
Copper Center CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	19	63	—	32	22	11	—	6	272	77.6	16.2	62	7	
Copperville CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	10	44	—	—	8	—	—	—	106	76.4	16.0	19	2	
Cordova city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	60	349	3.7	91	77	18	8	—	1 357	85.3	17.5	252	40	
Covenant Life CDP, Haines Borough	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	100.0	—	9	—	
Craig city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	31	226	—	15	53	16	14	—	2	727	82.5	16.5	143	9
Crooked Creek CDP, Bethel Census Area	—	20	—	—	7	—	—	—	48	43.8	—	3	—	
Crown Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	62.0	—	18	—	
Cube Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	2	33	6.1	1	4	—	—	—	94	83.0	8.5	31	—	
Deadhorse CDP, North Slope Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	100.0	7.1	10	—	
Deering city, Northwest Arctic Borough	9	41	—	9	6	—	—	—	72	65.3	5.6	14	—	
Delta Junction city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	10	173	3.5	31	39	3	—	—	381	84.3	24.1	136	10	
Dillingham city, Dillingham Census Area	52	420	1.2	78	88	2	—	2	1 163	82.5	21.3	196	16	
Diomedes city, Nome Census Area	14	37	—	—	9	3	—	—	89	41.6	10.1	3	—	
Dora Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	59.2	—	19	—	
Dot Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	—	30	66.7	1	1	1	—	—	32	78.1	21.9	7	—	
Dry Creek CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	4	19	100.0	—	10	—	—	—	52	92.3	28.8	7	2	
Eagle city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	4	30	—	5	11	3	1	2	100	96.0	19.0	18	4	
Eagle Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	71.4	21.4	3	1	
Edna Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	23	—	6	7	1	1	—	49	87.8	10.2	13	—	
Eek city, Bethel Census Area	10	60	—	—	12	—	—	—	134	50.7	9.0	15	—	
Egegik CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	2	19	—	—	2	2	—	—	83	51.8	6.0	18	2	
Eielson AFB CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	123	996	.4	458	230	—	—	—	2 193	94.0	14.5	255	—	
Ekwok city, Dillingham Census Area	3	8	—	—	5	1	—	—	45	31.1	2.2	4	—	
Elfin Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	4	15	—	—	4	2	—	—	32	96.9	28.1	10	—	
Elim city, Nome Census Area	13	60	—	2	8	—	—	—	130	66.9	10.0	57	9	
Emmonak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	51	117	—	2	32	10	—	2	263	63.1	13.3	23	—	
English Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	18	49	—	2	13	—	—	—	66	77.3	9.1	11	2	
Ester CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	8	10	—	22	—	—	—	—	103	90.3	54.4	36	—	
Evansville CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	64.0	—	3	—	
Eyak CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	10	29	—	17	5	—	—	—	96	85.4	12.5	17	—	
Fairbanks city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	727	4 815	7.4	2 214	1 637	244	105	24	66	16 863	86.2	18.3	3 520	420
False Pass CDP, Aleutians East Borough	6	12	—	5	6	—	—	—	43	58.1	4.7	5	3	
Ferry CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	80.0	12.5	9	—	
Fort Greely CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	52	246	—	172	36	—	—	—	518	95.6	18.1	94	—	
Fort Yukon city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	17	99	—	22	26	4	2	—	2	319	58.3	10.0	33	1
Fox CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	—	37	—	31	6	—	—	—	187	93.6	14.4	33	—	
Fox River CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	—	80	5.0	—	70	70	36	—	34	98	11.2	4	—	
Freshwater Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	71.4	5.7	4	—	
Fritz Creek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	43	311	22.5	47	52	7	2	—	5	842	88.1	31.5	113	18
Gakona CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	100.0	—	4	—	
Galena city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	2	125	—	43	34	—	—	—	504	86.9	15.1	59	2	
Gambell city, Nome Census Area	18	135	—	15	30	15	—	15	261	44.8	3.8	21	—	
Game Creek CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	—	33	100.0	—	3	—	—	—	24	75.0	29.2	6	3	
Glennallen CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	7	97	3.1	66	27	2	2	—	—	299	93.0	36.5	61	5
Golovin city, Nome Census Area	5	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	70	54.3	14.3	9	3	
Goodnews Bay city, Bethel Census Area	8	48	—	—	15	—	—	—	114	36.8	5.3	28	3	
Graying city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	11	43	—	5	16	3	—	—	96	46.9	—	6	—	
Gulkana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2	25	—	2	3	—	—	—	74	67.6	23.0	15	—	
Gustavus CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	9	66	7.6	5	9	—	—	—	—	159	86.8	39.0	33	2
Haines city, Haines Borough	27	208	—	48	53	—	—	—	—	813	78.0	16.6	205	39
Hallbut Cove CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	73.3	37.2	64	19	
Happy Valley CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	8	76	3.9	3	14	4	—	—	4	173	87.9	5.8	48	17
Harding Lake CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	25	100.0	32.0	10	6
Healy CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	15	136	7.4	10	30	—	—	—	—	277	88.1	19.5	45	—
Healy Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	—	16	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	28	75.0	7.1	2	—
Hobart Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	2	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	57.6	6.9	45	—
Hollis CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	5	22	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	78	73.1	20.5	19	4
Holy Cross city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	14	67	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	124	71.8	11.3	24	8
Homer city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	129	691	4.5	221	203	8	—	—	8	2 298	88.5	26.0	472	92
Hoonah city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	11	142	—	22	21	11	7	4	—	434	80.2	11.3	93	11
Hooper Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	64	192	—	2	41	4	—	2	2	372	62.9	6.7	28	4

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 Borough and Census Area 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
PLACE—Con.														
Hope CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	92.7	12.9	30	7	
Houston city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	22	136	1.5	25	28	1	1	—	437	87.2	12.6	124	16	
Hughes city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	13	—	7	3	—	—	—	34	58.8	14.7	2	—	
Huslia city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	40	—	2	5	—	—	—	102	52.9	8.8	13	2	
Hydaburg city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	28	84	—	7	20	3	—	—	214	71.5	8.4	37	6	
Hyder CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	89	60.7	10.1	30	2	
Igiugig CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	66.7	33.3	—	—	
Iliamna CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	3	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	34	79.4	20.6	7	1	
Ivanof Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	—	14	—	—	7	3	—	—	17	100.0	70.6	5	—	
Jakolof Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	100.0	64.0	—	—	
Juneau city, Juneau Borough	917	4 722	4.0	1 999	1 257	216	70	35	111	16 769	89.9	30.7	3 216	341
Kachemak city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	5	75	—	16	6	—	—	—	241	82.6	26.1	51	8	
Kake city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	16	147	—	11	44	—	—	—	380	76.1	11.1	56	4	
Kaktovik city, North Slope Borough	20	39	—	13	5	—	—	—	133	64.7	8.3	24	—	
Kalifornsky CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	5	97	19.6	18	—	—	—	—	184	69.0	18.5	53	—	
Kaltag city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	6	76	—	3	12	—	—	—	113	64.6	8.0	10	—	
Karluk CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	6	23	8.7	2	9	—	—	—	31	48.4	6.5	4	—	
Kasaan city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	6	—	—	6	2	—	—	36	75.0	—	2	—	
Kasigluk city, Bethel Census Area	35	99	—	12	20	—	—	—	204	56.4	11.8	12	1	
Kasiof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	8	64	—	8	18	—	—	—	244	85.7	26.2	44	8	
Kenai city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	133	1 280	2.7	331	353	65	26	18	21	3 648	87.4	15.1	815	87
Kenny Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	13	118	25.4	27	21	—	—	—	—	259	92.7	23.2	102	8
Ketchikan city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	242	1 321	11.5	510	412	61	29	8	24	5 150	85.0	20.0	1 060	187
Kiana city, Northwest Arctic Borough	15	98	—	7	28	—	—	—	—	165	60.0	12.1	33	4
King Cove city, Aleutians East Borough	18	68	5.9	7	27	—	—	—	—	301	69.4	11.3	34	5
King Salmon CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	12	81	—	85	31	2	—	2	—	460	94.6	17.8	106	2
Kipnuk CDP, Bethel Census Area	13	142	—	28	39	7	—	—	7	209	49.8	2.4	14	3
Kivalina city, Northwest Arctic Borough	9	98	—	—	22	2	—	—	—	124	48.4	5.6	17	—
Klawock city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	9	131	—	23	52	9	2	4	3	401	77.6	15.7	86	9
Klukwan CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	14	38	5.3	1	12	2	—	2	—	65	61.5	4.6	11	—
Knik CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	8	48	4.2	11	3	—	—	—	—	181	73.5	18.2	45	12
Kobuk city, Northwest Arctic Borough	4	22	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	31	41.9	9.7	4	—
Kodiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	131	980	7.2	370	280	48	31	2	15	3 954	82.4	22.0	731	67
Kodiak Station CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	110	361	4.2	91	116	8	4	—	—	990	97.2	18.6	62	4
Kokhanok CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	7	45	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	93	59.1	5.4	6	—
Koliganek CDP, Dillingham Census Area	9	26	—	—	8	2	—	—	2	92	57.6	7.6	3	—
Kongiganak CDP, Bethel Census Area	24	81	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	133	51.1	6.8	15	—
Kotik city, Wade Hampton Census Area	26	121	—	8	24	—	—	—	—	210	55.2	7.1	10	—
Kotzebue city, Northwest Arctic Borough	79	621	2.4	100	174	39	13	4	22	1 369	73.6	16.3	235	26
Koyuk city, Nome Census Area	12	67	—	11	20	—	—	—	—	107	68.2	4.7	17	1
Koyukuk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	9	27	—	4	5	2	—	—	2	63	60.3	3.2	4	2
Kupreanof city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	100.0	73.1	8	—
Kwethluk city, Bethel Census Area	12	160	—	15	27	2	—	—	2	264	47.0	6.1	9	2
Kwigillingok CDP, Bethel Census Area	16	36	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	139	63.3	5.8	6	—
Labouchere Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	2	21	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	95	61.1	4.2	25	2
Lake Minchumina CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	24.1	—	15	—
Larsen Bay city, Kodiak Island Borough	7	30	—	7	23	3	—	—	3	73	53.4	8.2	17	2
Lazy Mountain CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	8	198	6.6	55	52	5	—	5	—	529	89.4	22.5	118	29
Levelock CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	2	16	—	—	9	3	—	—	3	66	62.1	9.1	2	2
Lignite CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	22	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	64	96.9	29.7	15	—
Lime Village CDP, Bethel Census Area	3	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	28	35.7	14.3	1	1
Long Island CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	37	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	132	91.7	9.8	45	—
Lower Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	6	90	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	121	42.1	—	5	—
Lutak CDP, Haines Borough	1	9	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	27	100.0	29.6	8	—
McCarthy CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	76.0	28.0	12	—
McGrath city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	23	154	—	30	42	7	—	—	7	289	77.9	23.5	68	5
McKinley Park CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	3	25	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	131	94.7	48.1	34	3
Manley Hot Springs CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	10	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	88	85.2	18.2	23	6
Manokotak city, Dillingham Census Area	19	87	—	19	15	5	2	—	3	182	62.6	6.0	4	—
Marshall city, Wade Hampton Census Area	—	95	—	4	25	3	—	1	2	144	56.9	12.5	30	6
Meadow Lakes CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	50	540	3.7	119	138	18	—	2	16	1 361	85.6	11.5	380	41
Mekoryuk city, Bethel Census Area	9	54	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	95	60.0	6.3	34	6
Mendeltna CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	—	9	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	23	65.2	21.7	6	6
Mentasta Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	—	21	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	62	46.8	1.6	9	3
Metlakatla CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	56	379	4.0	48	82	5	1	—	4	752	76.3	8.5	136	13
Meyers Chuck CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	10	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	23	100.0	13.0	2	2
Minto CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5	52	—	4	11	4	—	—	4	106	34.0	1.9	6	—
Moose Creek CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	7	100	13.0	6	51	5	—	5	—	338	84.3	3.6	78	—
Moose Pass CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	74.2	45.2	—	—
Mosquito Lake CDP, Haines Borough	1	44	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	42	95.2	2.4	6	—

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 Borough and Census Area 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
PLACE—Con.														
Mountain Village city, Wade Hampton Census Area	38	203	—	25	80	8	—	—	8	282	58.9	12.4	39	—
Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	18	129	8.5	12	19	—	—	—	—	349	85.4	22.1	71	4
Napakiaq city, Bethel Census Area	19	80	—	5	21	—	—	—	—	175	42.9	6.3	62	11
Napaskiak city, Bethel Census Area	19	97	—	2	38	1	—	—	1	135	55.6	5.9	8	2
Naukaik Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	80.5	—	18	3
Nelson Lagoon CDP, Aleutians East Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	25.5	—	—	—
Nenana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	10	92	2.2	15	35	2	—	—	2	231	79.2	15.6	65	3
Newhalen city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	13	49	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	74	71.6	12.2	10	—
New Stuyahok city, Dillingham Census Area	16	67	—	4	35	3	—	—	3	176	37.5	5.7	9	4
Newtok city	7	78	—	8	25	2	—	—	2	91	42.9	8.8	—	—
Bethel Census Area	7	78	—	8	25	2	—	—	2	91	42.9	8.8	—	—
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute city, Bethel Census Area	—	58	—	8	14	—	—	—	—	83	34.9	6.0	6	4
NiKiski CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	147	558	.9	131	162	12	—	12	—	1 575	90.6	6.7	347	50
Nikolaevsk CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	22	131	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	165	63.0	—	40	11
Nikolai city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	8	26	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	66	48.5	3.0	4	—
Nikolski CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	48.1	7.4	7	2
Ninilchik CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	11	97	13.4	25	21	—	—	—	—	321	79.8	15.0	85	25
Noatak CDP, Northwest Arctic Borough	25	82	—	7	19	—	—	—	—	171	66.7	4.7	23	3
Nome city, Nome Census Area	114	735	1.1	173	206	27	19	8	—	2 030	74.5	19.1	371	23
Nondalton city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	9	20	—	—	8	2	—	—	2	108	51.9	12.0	16	2
Noorvik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	12	149	—	2	36	7	—	—	7	245	49.4	11.4	43	9
North Pole city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	29	290	2.4	78	96	9	6	3	—	807	84.8	16.7	194	7
Northway CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	—	33	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	62	85.5	9.7	10	—
Northway Junction CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	7	24	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	38	73.7	18.4	9	—
Northway Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	7	37	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	61	45.9	—	9	—
Nuiqsut city, North Slope Borough	24	67	—	16	17	10	—	4	6	160	40.6	5.6	14	—
Nulato city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	15	109	—	13	17	—	—	—	—	191	78.0	8.4	50	4
Nunapituk city, Bethel Census Area	—	68	—	2	23	3	—	—	3	202	52.5	6.9	33	15
Old Harbor city, Kodiak Island Borough	19	81	—	6	23	4	2	—	2	133	50.4	4.5	12	4
Oscarville CDP, Bethel Census Area	2	17	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	20	40.0	—	6	1
Ouzinkie city, Kodiak Island Borough	13	29	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	138	68.8	10.1	38	3
Palmer city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	81	644	8.7	118	163	11	—	3	8	1 647	78.1	15.4	411	97
Paxson CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	78.6	42.9	2	—
Pedro Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	4	18	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	19	57.9	—	6	2
Pelican city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	7	38	—	8	19	10	10	—	—	139	82.7	12.2	29	7
Perryville CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	3	33	—	2	11	2	—	—	2	56	46.4	3.6	13	2
Petersburg city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	115	621	—	108	137	5	5	—	—	1 967	83.3	24.3	378	73
Pilot Point CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	6	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	31	35.5	—	6	1
Pilot Station city, Wade Hampton Census Area	35	104	1.9	44	27	7	—	—	7	184	51.1	5.4	16	—
Pitkas Point CDP, Wade Hampton Census Area	—	33	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	68	35.3	11.8	3	—
Platinum city, Bethel Census Area	—	11	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	37	43.2	8.1	3	—
Pleasant Valley CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	—	63	—	19	14	3	—	—	3	180	88.9	25.0	54	—
Point Baker CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	76.5	—	13	7
Point Hope city, North Slope Borough	38	184	—	21	30	4	—	2	2	272	61.4	7.0	39	—
Point Lay CDP, North Slope Borough	9	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	80	62.5	—	17	—
Polk Inlet CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	3	30	—	—	9	6	2	—	4	71	53.5	5.6	7	—
Port Alexander city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	7	30	16.7	2	—	—	—	—	—	65	86.2	29.2	15	—
Port Alice CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	100.0	—	4	—
Port Alsworth CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	4	10	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	28	82.1	35.7	6	1
Port Clarence CDP, Nome Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	100.0	—	—	—
Port Graham CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	6	22	—	2	8	4	—	4	—	96	70.8	4.2	15	—
Port Heiden city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	12	24	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	48	66.7	8.3	6	—
Port Lions city, Kodiak Island Borough	14	38	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	118	69.5	11.0	19	6
Port Protection CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	88.4	9.3	11	6
Primrose CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	—	9	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	63	100.0	47.6	30	10
Prudhoe Bay CDP, North Slope Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	63.8	—	17	—
Quinhagak city, Bethel Census Area	30	115	1.7	4	31	2	—	—	2	259	45.6	8.9	5	—
Rampart CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	7	7	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	39	38.5	—	6	—
Red Devil CDP, Bethel Census Area	—	17	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	27	59.3	7.4	2	—
Ridgeway CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	27	523	6.3	109	139	21	21	—	—	1 219	87.1	14.9	292	28
Rowan Bay CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	3	24	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	99	80.8	5.1	38	—
Ruby city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	15	71	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	78	56.4	10.3	13	1
Russian Mission city, Wade Hampton Census Area	20	56	—	4	13	2	—	—	2	95	50.5	13.7	4	—
St. George city, Aleutians West Census Area	15	32	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	79	64.6	5.1	6	—
St. John Harbor CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	92.1	11.1	32	—
St. Mary's city, Wade Hampton Census Area	42	94	—	16	28	4	4	—	—	215	69.8	13.5	49	2
St. Michael city, Nome Census Area	19	114	—	3	40	—	—	—	—	140	49.3	9.3	4	—
St. Paul city, Aleutians West Census Area	37	97	—	11	29	5	1	—	4	433	61.7	3.2	71	9
Salamatof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	9	218	4.6	75	67	—	—	—	—	625	79.7	9.8	132	12
Salcha CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	22	55	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	182	100.0	20.3	55	12

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 Borough and Census Area 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					
PLACE—Con.														
Sand Point city, Aleutians East Borough	27	147	—	45	33	6	6	—	—	504	61.5	9.1	67	5
Savoonga city, Nome Census Area	18	135	—	10	38	6	—	—	6	258	42.2	5.8	17	—
Saxman city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	15	98	—	15	20	8	3	—	5	205	74.1	3.4	40	9
Scammon Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	36	87	2.3	4	25	1	—	—	1	127	47.2	5.5	9	—
Selawik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	35	162	—	6	23	3	—	1	2	249	48.6	4.8	15	2
Seldovia city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	21	86	4.7	7	18	—	—	—	2	174	87.4	20.7	39	7
Seward city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	53	419	7.4	126	101	7	5	2	—	1 805	88.3	15.4	436	58
Shageluk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5	26	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	64	50.0	6.3	7	—
Shaktolik city, Nome Census Area	20	25	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	81	54.3	8.6	9	2
Sheldon Point city, Wade Hampton Census Area	16	13	—	7	8	1	—	—	1	50	36.0	24.0	8	—
Shishmaref city, Nome Census Area	19	122	—	19	34	2	—	2	—	190	58.4	6.8	19	2
Shungnak city, Northwest Arctic Borough	11	48	—	5	15	2	—	—	2	111	47.7	1.8	12	5
Sitka city, Sitka Borough	281	1 660	3.8	597	438	41	26	15	—	5 225	87.0	21.4	1 206	155
Skagway city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	34	156	—	33	40	2	—	2	—	487	90.1	20.3	108	17
Skwentna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	60.3	—	12	—
Slana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	—	16	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	38	84.2	15.8	10	—
Sleetmute CDP, Bethel Census Area	7	16	—	9	3	3	—	—	3	74	58.1	10.8	20	—
Soldotna city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	69	702	7.5	270	184	25	12	6	7	1 980	92.2	19.8	400	35
South Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	12	31	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	77	84.4	11.7	21	3
Stebbins city, Nome Census Area	15	106	1.9	7	38	9	—	1	8	184	38.6	7.6	20	5
Sterling CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	63	812	8.0	223	240	37	21	—	16	2 256	88.0	19.8	479	89
Stevens Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5	28	14.3	—	6	2	—	—	2	54	38.9	5.6	7	2
Stony River CDP, Bethel Census Area	3	5	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	25	92.0	8.0	3	—
Sutton CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	34	130	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	134	88.1	4.5	43	6
Takotna CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	2	12	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	22	77.3	4.5	1	—
Talkeetna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	—	44	29.5	8	7	7	—	7	—	173	95.4	4.6	57	—
Tanacross CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	—	32	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	62	61.3	—	11	4
Tanana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	29	74	—	4	26	—	—	—	—	199	71.9	11.6	41	10
Tatitlek CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	3	37	—	—	11	2	—	—	2	44	68.2	9.1	6	—
Teller city, Nome Census Area	10	29	—	4	7	2	—	—	2	83	67.5	14.5	15	4
Tenakee Springs city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	66.2	7.8	27	14
Tetlin CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	4	15	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	55	56.4	12.7	7	—
Thorne Bay city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	11	144	1.4	3	33	—	—	—	—	346	81.5	15.9	89	2
Togiak city, Dillingham Census Area	29	168	1.8	29	38	—	—	—	—	301	60.1	10.6	22	3
Tok CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	39	189	—	89	47	2	—	—	2	579	83.6	21.4	149	26
Toksook Bay city, Bethel Census Area	23	125	—	33	52	—	—	—	—	168	50.6	6.5	5	—
Tonsina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	100.0	—	8	—
Trapper Creek CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	6	65	—	6	14	2	—	2	—	168	83.9	23.8	81	—
Tuluksak city, Bethel Census Area	20	82	2.4	2	17	—	—	—	—	156	49.4	8.3	6	—
Tuntutuliak CDP, Bethel Census Area	10	84	—	—	14	4	—	2	2	138	49.3	9.4	7	—
Tununak city, Bethel Census Area	37	57	3.5	6	29	5	3	—	2	132	59.1	10.6	8	—
Twin Hills CDP, Dillingham Census Area	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	33	42.4	6.1	5	—
Two Rivers CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	7	145	11.7	29	43	4	—	4	—	276	85.9	27.2	82	13
Tyonek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1	40	—	15	14	3	—	—	3	67	47.8	19.4	8	2
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area	60	168	—	18	34	—	—	—	—	338	76.0	15.4	78	14
Unalaska city, Aleutians West Census Area	34	192	4.7	140	87	12	7	—	5	2 203	78.3	13.8	474	5
Upper Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	12	29	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	89	58.4	12.4	7	3
Valdez city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	90	709	.6	188	237	23	15	8	—	2 575	84.8	18.3	530	39
Venetie CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12	50	—	6	20	8	3	2	3	87	40.2	12.6	4	—
Wainwright city, North Slope Borough	44	131	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	251	53.4	9.2	23	2
Wales city, Nome Census Area	13	36	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	79	63.3	13.9	16	5
Wasilla city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	80	822	2.9	238	253	26	20	6	—	2 253	87.7	18.0	534	71
Whale Pass CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	39	71.8	20.5	7	—
White Mountain city, Nome Census Area	6	44	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	94	70.2	10.6	25	5
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	—	49	18.4	—	13	2	—	2	—	106	81.1	4.7	23	—
Whittier city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2	43	—	—	31	8	2	—	6	145	80.0	10.3	43	10
Willow CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	17	74	8.1	12	9	—	—	—	—	155	71.6	13.5	62	23
Womens Bay CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	22	141	12.8	49	42	—	—	—	—	376	97.1	30.1	81	6
Wrangell city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	51	486	—	76	140	25	13	—	12	1 550	78.4	16.2	350	60
Yakutat city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	21	107	2.8	20	26	5	3	—	2	306	73.9	14.7	70	6

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

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

State Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place	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			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		Total	Percent in labor force		
							Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools		Percent using public trans- portation	Total			Total	
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			
The State	393 394	184 725	74.7	66.4	268 966	8.8	263 761	77.8	15.3	2.4	326 486	211 958	153 074	43 621	58.3	34 900
Aleutians East Borough	1 969	644	73.7	59.8	1 452	1.4	1 423	24.7	5.6	.4	1 667	736	395	134	37.3	79
Aleutians East census subarea	1 969	644	73.7	59.8	1 452	1.4	1 423	24.7	5.6	.4	1 667	736	395	134	37.3	79
Akutan city	569	91	93.0	83.5	529	.4	523	—	—	—	532	253	147	6	66.7	9
Cold Bay city	113	47	84.1	66.0	95	—	93	86.0	5.4	—	107	68	64	9	33.3	7
False Pass CDP	49	17	46.9	64.7	23	—	23	21.7	21.7	—	33	10	2	6	50.0	—
King Cove city	363	147	77.4	66.7	281	1.8	276	13.4	2.2	—	292	122	51	27	44.4	15
Nelson Lagoon CDP	73	29	19.2	17.2	14	—	14	64.3	—	—	59	20	6	6	—	—
Sand Point city	645	238	69.9	60.5	451	2.9	436	39.4	12.2	1.1	527	229	108	48	35.4	31
Aleutians West Census Area	7 666	2 398	91.5	80.3	4 003	3.3	6 720	48.7	19.4	7.7	7 018	5 233	3 922	654	68.7	625
Aleutians West census subarea	7 666	2 398	91.5	80.3	4 003	3.3	6 720	48.7	19.4	7.7	7 018	5 233	3 922	654	68.7	625
Adak Station CDP	3 418	1 343	100.0	84.4	968	5.3	3 120	71.1	26.7	13.1	3 184	2 613	2 152	476	74.4	465
Amchitka CDP	26	—	93.0	—	26	—	26	34.6	—	—	26	26	26	—	—	—
Atka city	47	24	74.5	75.0	35	25.7	25	24.0	—	—	37	18	3	9	77.8	4
Nikolski CDP	30	11	46.7	36.4	14	—	14	42.9	—	14.3	20	3	3	1	100.0	3
St. George city	85	49	55.3	46.9	47	14.9	40	67.0	47.5	—	54	17	9	11	63.6	16
St. Paul city	576	188	74.3	58.0	370	10.8	380	20.4	12.6	5.0	473	302	215	52	44.2	38
Unalaska city	2 730	740	93.2	81.5	2 508	1.0	2 387	27.3	6.5	1.4	2 490	1 540	876	105	54.3	99
Anchorage Borough	166 288	80 913	78.4	69.9	119 663	7.0	119 242	86.8	15.0	2.5	140 687	100 972	75 740	18 040	59.6	14 292
Anchorage census subarea	166 288	80 913	78.4	69.9	119 663	7.0	119 242	86.8	15.0	2.5	140 687	100 972	75 740	18 040	59.6	14 292
Anchorage city	166 288	80 913	78.4	69.9	119 663	7.0	119 242	86.8	15.0	2.5	140 687	100 972	75 740	18 040	59.6	14 292
Bethel Census Area	8 792	4 125	54.9	52.0	4 727	13.1	4 103	30.5	13.5	7.5	6 402	2 581	1 553	1 229	55.3	290
Aniak census subarea	961	449	52.8	48.6	507	16.2	424	23.6	14.2	3.3	678	272	138	115	69.6	129
Aniak city	317	152	75.1	66.4	238	9.7	215	34.4	23.3	2.8	254	152	95	44	72.7	41
Chuathbaluk city	61	29	57.4	44.8	35	8.6	32	25.0	25.0	—	46	17	—	2	100.0	6
Crooked Creek CDP	68	32	48.5	43.8	33	27.3	24	33.3	—	16.7	55	10	—	2	50.0	13
Lime Village CDP	30	11	73.3	81.8	22	13.6	19	—	—	—	21	5	—	3	100.0	4
Lower Kalskag city	160	74	36.3	33.8	58	37.9	35	—	—	—	93	24	9	20	55.0	18
Red Devil CDP	33	17	42.4	29.4	14	14.3	12	—	—	—	19	10	5	—	—	5
Sleetmute CDP	83	44	37.3	43.2	31	12.9	27	7.4	—	—	48	14	6	11	100.0	12
Stony River CDP	31	15	48.4	60.0	15	26.7	11	—	—	—	28	4	—	8	75.0	9
Upper Kalskag city	111	49	42.3	42.9	47	25.5	35	22.9	5.7	11.4	84	28	11	17	58.8	21
Lower Kuskokwim census subarea	7 831	3 676	55.2	52.5	4 220	12.7	3 679	31.3	13.5	8.0	5 724	2 309	1 415	1 114	53.9	851
Akiachak city	310	151	51.6	57.0	150	12.7	130	6.9	3.1	—	222	72	47	43	51.2	21
Akiak city	161	80	47.2	50.0	75	16.0	64	—	—	—	108	41	9	33	42.4	23
Atmautluak city	152	70	59.9	55.7	91	25.3	68	—	—	—	102	18	7	20	60.0	32
Bethel city	3 186	1 520	69.6	69.9	2 188	9.0	1 964	56.0	24.8	14.8	2 647	1 554	1 150	404	68.6	405
Chefornak city	184	78	35.3	37.2	65	6.2	61	—	—	—	127	23	8	31	45.2	19
Eek city	172	84	46.5	34.5	71	23.9	63	—	—	—	125	22	5	23	26.1	7
Goodnews Bay city	152	72	44.7	37.5	65	3.1	66	—	—	—	106	30	5	28	42.9	9
Kasigluk city	261	136	51.7	36.8	135	34.8	82	—	—	—	176	39	19	55	40.0	26
Kipnuk CDP	286	133	24.5	22.6	70	12.9	61	—	—	—	116	11	3	45	22.2	7
Kongiganak CDP	175	84	47.4	29.8	80	16.3	67	—	—	—	133	21	7	38	31.6	14
Kwethluk city	328	140	31.7	31.4	102	11.8	87	2.3	—	—	191	41	15	53	45.3	25
Kwigillingok CDP	186	78	45.2	43.6	76	9.2	77	—	—	—	120	24	7	26	30.8	14
Mekoryuk city	110	47	49.1	44.7	54	16.7	45	—	—	—	79	22	9	13	53.8	11
Napakiak city	212	99	55.7	44.4	108	33.3	78	34.6	—	2.6	117	39	16	21	57.1	22
Napaskiak city	191	91	47.1	42.9	88	22.7	65	4.6	—	3.1	121	33	11	27	55.6	21
Newtok city (pt.)	132	62	42.4	37.1	54	25.9	42	—	—	—	90	26	6	16	31.3	6
Nightmute city	121	64	43.0	34.4	52	26.9	38	—	—	—	80	13	3	8	37.5	4
Nunapituk city	255	120	44.7	34.2	114	12.3	94	—	—	—	162	38	6	35	48.6	25
Oscarville CDP	25	8	44.0	50.0	11	—	11	—	—	—	17	11	—	6	66.7	4
Platinum city	50	21	50.0	52.4	25	8.0	23	—	—	—	40	14	—	—	—	5
Quinhagak city	325	145	41.8	49.0	135	5.9	126	3.2	3.2	—	252	61	24	57	61.4	43
Toksook Bay city	259	123	54.4	39.0	137	25.5	106	—	—	—	188	33	12	40	45.0	30
Tuluksak city	209	99	44.0	30.3	79	2.5	90	4.4	—	—	114	44	22	34	47.1	24
Tuntutuliak CDP	185	88	43.2	43.2	78	6.4	65	3.1	—	—	127	31	8	26	53.8	12
Tununak city	192	81	57.8	48.1	107	14.0	96	—	—	—	154	42	10	30	63.3	41
Bristol Bay Borough	1 061	397	76.4	63.5	548	6.9	763	72.2	29.0	—	983	613	507	76	55.3	78
Bristol Bay census subarea	1 061	397	76.4	63.5	548	6.9	763	72.2	29.0	—	983	613	507	76	55.3	78
King Salmon CDP	581	173	86.2	71.7	243	5.8	485	69.1	34.0	—	599	438	393	20	50.0	17
Naknek CDP	389	187	66.6	55.6	254	3.9	241	85.1	22.4	—	350	157	108	45	57.8	50
South Naknek CDP	88	37	58.0	64.9	51	27.5	37	29.7	5.4	—	72	18	6	11	54.5	11

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	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	Females with own children under 6 years				
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un-employed	Means of transportation to work			Total		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force		
							Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation							
Dillingham Census Area	2 616	1 273	53.2	51.6	1 390	10.6	1 220	51.1	23.0	2.3	2 105	762	473	396	49.5	202
Dillingham census subarea	2 616	1 273	53.2	51.6	1 390	10.6	1 220	51.1	23.0	2.3	2 105	762	473	396	49.5	202
Aleknagik city	127	60	44.1	51.7	56	14.3	46	13.0	—	—	106	30	13	16	43.8	10
Clarks Point city	38	18	71.1	66.7	27	18.5	22	—	—	—	38	3	—	7	85.7	5
Dillingham city	1 351	686	66.7	63.1	901	6.7	824	70.8	31.6	3.2	1 153	597	424	183	57.9	106
Ekwok city	52	24	34.6	45.8	17	23.5	14	—	—	—	27	6	—	9	33.3	2
Koliganek CDP	116	55	31.0	34.5	36	11.1	32	—	—	—	77	11	—	27	44.4	16
Manokotak city	236	109	50.0	48.6	118	16.1	92	20.7	15.2	2.2	194	27	4	37	43.2	21
New Stuyahok city	259	123	30.5	29.3	79	17.7	65	—	—	—	181	21	5	49	44.9	15
Togiak city	377	176	35.0	30.7	130	23.1	102	5.9	2.0	—	289	45	11	63	38.1	27
Twin Hills CDP	33	11	36.4	36.4	12	25.0	9	—	—	—	26	8	6	5	—	—
Fairbanks North Star Borough	55 433	25 496	77.1	68.2	34 948	10.2	38 128	83.6	14.7	1.3	46 972	32 041	23 644	6 669	60.5	5 411
Eielson Reservation census subarea	3 303	1 424	85.4	68.6	926	13.0	2 468	78.1	16.2	.8	2 904	2 351	2 004	654	59.0	520
Eielson AFB CDP	3 303	1 424	85.4	68.6	926	13.0	2 468	78.1	16.2	.8	2 904	2 351	2 004	654	59.0	520
Fairbanks North Star census subarea	52 130	24 072	76.6	68.2	34 022	10.1	35 660	83.9	14.6	1.3	44 068	29 690	21 640	6 015	60.6	4 891
College CDP	8 408	3 999	73.3	67.0	6 039	7.8	5 595	79.0	14.7	1.5	7 321	4 276	2 715	941	56.0	574
Ester CDP	115	59	75.7	74.6	87	11.5	77	100.0	7.8	—	82	50	34	15	—	—
Fairbanks city	22 503	10 198	77.1	67.6	12 921	11.6	15 590	78.0	14.1	2.1	18 826	13 219	9 976	2 810	61.1	2 293
Fox CDP	201	96	63.7	47.9	128	18.0	105	89.5	11.4	10.5	142	93	67	6	—	20
Harding Lake CDP	25	9	24.0	—	6	—	6	100.0	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Moose Creek CDP	489	220	72.2	60.0	229	10.5	307	91.9	20.2	2.0	379	240	172	61	59.0	37
North Pole city	1 058	484	79.4	67.4	659	10.2	749	94.7	15.4	.7	906	647	478	111	57.7	85
Pleasant Valley CDP	194	87	79.4	60.9	154	4.5	141	83.0	9.9	—	184	109	57	22	27.3	6
Salcha CDP	222	96	73.4	62.5	159	14.5	107	88.8	20.6	—	178	72	61	19	52.6	10
Two Rivers CDP	326	140	75.8	60.7	247	10.5	213	90.6	22.5	—	280	181	130	26	96.2	29
Haines Borough	1 597	751	70.2	62.1	1 118	7.8	992	70.1	13.7	.3	1 255	680	447	119	55.5	89
Haines census subarea	1 597	751	70.2	62.1	1 118	7.8	992	70.1	13.7	.3	1 255	680	447	119	55.5	89
Covenant Life CDP	31	7	22.6	—	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	7	—	—
Haines city	936	470	73.1	64.7	684	5.4	610	71.8	13.6	.3	743	438	282	64	71.9	58
Lutak CDP	31	12	51.6	25.0	16	—	15	100.0	60.0	—	18	4	3	1	100.0	1
Mosquito Lake CDP	56	25	73.2	72.0	41	7.3	38	76.3	39.5	2.6	41	18	10	8	50.0	6
Juneau Borough	19 563	9 831	78.7	74.1	15 214	4.8	14 240	81.0	20.2	5.1	16 672	12 046	9 095	1 983	68.9	1 821
Juneau census subarea	19 563	9 831	78.7	74.1	15 214	4.8	14 240	81.0	20.2	5.1	16 672	12 046	9 095	1 983	68.9	1 821
Juneau city	19 563	9 831	78.7	74.1	15 214	4.8	14 240	81.0	20.2	5.1	16 672	12 046	9 095	1 983	68.9	1 821
Kenai Peninsula Borough	28 709	13 367	66.9	58.1	19 112	10.3	16 759	76.9	12.0	.5	22 620	12 033	8 041	3 012	47.6	1 988
Kenai-Cook Inlet census subarea	25 535	12 072	67.1	56.9	17 070	10.1	14 979	77.5	12.2	.5	20 083	10 599	7 047	2 737	46.0	1 728
Anchor Point CDP	570	281	57.0	42.0	325	17.5	268	81.0	39.9	—	462	212	154	54	35.2	19
Clam Gulch CDP	62	19	38.7	—	24	—	24	100.0	—	—	24	24	24	—	—	—
Cohoe CDP	376	176	58.8	55.7	221	14.0	190	81.1	12.6	—	247	100	54	17	—	—
Cooper Landing CDP	212	104	46.2	35.6	98	—	98	74.5	—	—	154	52	28	27	—	—
Crown Point CDP	50	23	62.0	65.2	31	—	31	71.0	29.0	—	39	31	16	—	—	—
Fox River CDP	223	100	54.3	14.0	121	—	121	5.8	5.8	—	123	7	—	32	28.1	10
Fritz Creek CDP	947	441	65.5	53.0	620	6.1	555	75.7	18.4	—	824	411	241	118	39.0	81
Halibut Cove CDP	86	8	100.0	100.0	86	—	86	15.1	15.1	16.3	86	72	46	—	—	—
Happy Valley CDP	194	81	42.3	38.3	82	25.6	61	80.3	16.4	—	102	35	17	12	25.0	1
Homer city	2 673	1 296	69.7	59.0	1 795	7.9	1 672	65.8	8.7	.6	2 158	1 232	783	264	62.5	250
Hope CDP	124	42	79.8	57.1	99	38.4	50	62.0	18.0	—	74	19	16	9	—	—
Jaklof Bay CDP	25	13	68.0	38.5	17	—	17	—	—	—	25	17	4	—	—	—
Kachemak city	250	125	70.8	60.8	177	4.0	167	78.4	8.4	—	195	119	67	21	57.1	15
Kalifornsky CDP	184	81	70.1	70.4	129	25.6	96	91.7	29.2	—	142	66	54	29	48.3	14
Kasilof CDP	262	130	72.5	66.9	190	18.4	128	62.5	—	—	235	83	60	9	—	—
Kenai city	4 428	2 159	70.3	56.5	3 114	12.1	2 646	83.4	7.7	.4	3 605	2 135	1 616	540	47.6	343
Moose Pass CDP	31	8	100.0	100.0	31	25.8	15	100.0	—	—	31	23	15	—	—	—
Nikiski CDP	1 833	881	67.6	52.9	1 239	14.5	1 013	76.6	7.6	.6	1 379	698	494	249	34.9	130
Nikolaevsk CDP	181	78	47.5	33.3	86	—	86	74.4	15.1	—	133	43	30	56	35.7	43
Ninilchik CDP	362	174	53.3	43.7	193	24.4	141	68.1	12.1	—	260	115	41	37	37.8	13
Primrose CDP	91	50	64.8	56.0	59	—	59	100.0	18.6	—	42	31	12	9	—	—
Ridgeway CDP	1 446	680	74.1	67.1	1 071	6.3	977	83.8	11.5	—	1 160	731	503	104	51.9	94
Salamatof CDP	781	263	41.1	47.5	321	14.6	267	69.7	19.9	3.4	527	220	165	53	45.3	34
Seldovia city	195	98	56.4	65.3	110	11.8	97	26.8	6.2	—	167	56	31	26	46.2	18
Soldotna city	2 382	1 226	52.4	65.3	1 749	8.7	1 552	78.7	11.2	.9	1 938	1 075	659	293	62.1	197
Sterling CDP	2 647	1 223	66.0	57.9	1 747	7.4	1 578	83.7	17.4	—	2 042	1 038	647	290	46.9	172
Tyonek CDP	93	34	57.0	44.1	53	37.7	33	15.2	6.1	9.1	59	10	—	6	50.0	4

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place	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			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	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	Total		Percent in labor force
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation						
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un-employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force		
Kenai Peninsula Borough—Con.																
Seward census subarea	3 174	1 295	65.3	69.1	2 042	11.9	1 780	72.3	10.2	.7	2 537	1 434	994	275	63.3	260
English Bay CDP	90	41	62.2	53.7	56	46.4	30	—	—	—	84	10	—	12	50.0	18
Port Graham CDP	109	49	61.5	61.2	67	38.8	41	4.9	—	—	100	23	15	12	58.3	6
Seward city	2 119	810	60.5	69.5	1 253	9.2	1 130	67.7	10.2	1.2	1 616	953	670	149	59.7	147
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	10 054	4 774	76.2	67.7	7 484	7.2	6 857	75.5	16.4	2.4	8 278	5 583	4 055	1 029	62.3	868
Ketchikan census subarea	10 054	4 774	76.2	67.7	7 484	7.2	6 857	75.5	16.4	2.4	8 278	5 583	4 055	1 029	62.3	868
Ketchikan city	6 188	2 953	68.3	68.3	4 495	8.6	4 146	68.5	16.1	3.7	5 037	3 335	2 358	594	65.5	529
Saxman city	254	120	65.0	67.5	165	25.5	123	72.4	26.0	—	184	85	63	22	45.5	12
Kodiak Island Borough	9 482	4 036	79.8	70.1	6 524	5.3	7 065	71.4	19.3	1.6	8 299	5 280	3 546	1 054	60.1	868
Kodiak Island census subarea	8 142	3 567	78.2	69.9	6 157	5.2	5 919	73.4	20.7	1.7	7 071	4 251	2 727	833	59.9	660
Akhiok city	53	18	60.4	27.8	32	18.6	26	—	—	—	53	13	4	6	50.0	7
Chinik CDP	52	25	75.0	48.0	39	5.1	28	60.7	7.1	—	48	17	14	2	—	—
Karluk CDP	50	26	66.0	53.8	33	9.1	28	—	—	—	37	11	2	10	30.0	3
Kodiak city	4 733	2 045	80.4	71.6	3 669	4.4	3 588	72.1	20.0	1.9	4 163	2 577	1 626	461	59.2	352
Larsen Bay city	111	58	54.1	44.8	60	40.0	36	47.2	30.6	—	94	33	15	15	40.0	12
Old Harbor city	174	66	39.7	39.4	69	39.1	42	21.4	—	28.6	111	20	2	14	42.9	11
Ouzinkie city	160	66	59.4	63.6	95	18.9	77	5.2	—	—	133	39	18	15	53.3	19
Port Lions city	146	65	67.8	67.7	99	14.1	78	64.1	10.3	—	117	39	14	19	57.9	11
Womens Bay CDP	423	184	78.3	72.8	293	6.5	312	87.5	28.2	—	375	229	169	43	88.4	44
Kodiak Station census subarea	1 340	469	89.6	72.1	367	6.3	1 146	60.8	12.3	.9	1 228	1 029	819	221	60.6	208
Kodiak Station CDP	1 340	469	89.6	72.1	367	6.3	1 146	60.8	12.3	.9	1 228	1 029	819	221	60.6	208
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1 090	456	49.1	45.0	535	15.1	443	15.6	5.6	—	893	191	87	156	45.5	110
Lake and Peninsula census subarea	1 090	456	49.1	45.0	535	15.1	443	15.6	5.6	—	893	191	87	156	45.5	110
Chignik city	110	29	64.5	65.5	71	4.2	68	16.2	11.8	—	106	24	17	7	28.6	1
Chignik Lagoon CDP	50	25	20.0	8.0	10	20.0	8	37.5	—	—	35	9	5	6	—	—
Chignik Lake CDP	88	34	37.5	38.2	33	15.2	28	—	—	—	69	4	—	18	22.2	4
Egegik CDP	92	32	40.2	37.5	37	24.3	23	13.0	—	—	70	18	11	6	33.3	2
Igiugig CDP	13	7	61.5	57.1	8	—	—	—	—	—	13	8	—	6	66.7	4
Iliamna CDP	38	18	57.9	33.3	22	—	22	68.2	—	—	30	18	11	5	80.0	9
Ivanof Bay CDP	24	11	54.2	36.4	13	—	13	—	—	—	24	9	9	3	—	—
Kokhanok CDP	104	54	37.5	38.9	39	7.7	36	—	—	—	80	6	—	12	41.7	8
Levelock CDP	80	33	53.8	48.5	43	20.9	34	—	—	—	61	4	—	8	87.5	14
Newhalen city	98	44	56.1	52.3	55	5.5	48	14.6	4.2	—	81	13	5	26	61.5	31
Nondalton city	130	54	52.3	40.7	68	42.6	39	15.4	10.3	—	101	25	7	12	33.3	10
Pedro Bay CDP	23	14	65.2	71.4	15	—	15	—	—	—	21	5	—	6	66.7	2
Perryville CDP	70	28	31.4	32.1	22	13.6	19	10.5	—	—	56	6	3	9	—	—
Pilot Point CDP	38	17	44.7	64.7	17	—	17	23.5	—	—	32	5	3	6	83.3	4
Port Alsworth CDP	37	19	51.4	42.1	19	10.5	17	—	—	—	32	18	10	8	62.5	3
Port Heiden city	59	25	69.5	64.0	41	22.0	30	60.0	36.7	—	59	17	4	18	50.0	18
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	27 015	13 004	66.5	55.7	17 772	11.6	15 570	83.1	16.4	.3	20 467	11 687	7 944	3 063	45.2	1 961
Matanuska-Susitna census subarea	27 015	13 004	66.5	55.7	17 772	11.6	15 570	83.1	16.4	.3	20 467	11 687	7 944	3 063	45.2	1 961
Big Lake CDP	1 170	549	64.4	52.8	754	12.9	648	81.6	14.8	—	821	467	240	74	52.7	56
Butte CDP	1 477	698	71.9	63.5	1 053	10.4	927	83.7	14.0	.4	1 192	685	515	162	51.9	122
Chase CDP	27	8	100.0	100.0	27	—	27	—	—	—	27	18	10	—	—	—
Chickaloon CDP	102	60	84.3	90.0	86	26.7	50	54.0	—	—	84	43	15	19	68.4	6
Houston city	481	222	56.8	45.0	273	15.4	217	85.3	19.4	—	357	185	117	63	39.7	33
Knik CDP	192	89	60.9	49.4	117	24.8	84	88.1	19.0	—	127	69	38	23	56.5	20
Lazy Mountain CDP	595	285	58.5	41.8	348	21.3	274	89.8	13.9	—	434	217	141	53	28.3	15
Meadow Lakes CDP	1 607	763	65.4	58.6	1 024	13.3	890	83.9	20.2	.2	1 228	611	368	188	32.4	99
Palmer city	1 962	1 008	55.3	48.1	1 085	16.7	900	89.0	19.9	—	1 440	824	596	255	49.0	159
Skwentna CDP	75	37	33.3	32.4	25	—	25	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton CDP	147	71	63.3	40.8	93	17.2	77	84.4	—	—	106	29	13	7	100.0	34
Talkoetna CDP	180	100	82.2	77.0	148	10.1	133	44.4	7.5	—	147	68	43	26	53.8	19
Trapper Creek CDP	191	83	57.1	39.8	109	30.3	76	73.7	18.4	9.2	149	65	32	17	58.8	10
Wasilla city	2 721	1 380	71.3	62.3	1 916	11.1	1 686	79.8	16.2	.4	2 011	1 189	839	341	59.2	281
Willow CDP	174	76	51.7	35.5	90	—	84	45.2	4.8	7.1	103	55	33	27	37.0	17
Nome Census Area	5 396	2 398	61.0	55.2	3 232	16.5	2 685	31.4	7.0	3.6	3 986	1 894	1 159	636	57.1	633
Nome census subarea	5 396	2 398	61.0	55.2	3 232	16.5	2 685	31.4	7.0	3.6	3 986	1 894	1 159	636	57.1	633
Brevig Mission city	97	43	70.1	55.8	68	35.3	40	—	—	—	79	22	2	10	60.0	20
Diomedede city	111	45	39.6	26.7	44	—	44	—	—	4.5	64	17	9	10	40.0	13
Elim city	157	65	52.9	43.1	83	36.1	53	—	—	—	123	40	16	34	35.3	17
Gambell city	342	133	34.8	38.3	119	16.8	97	—	—	—	224	54	10	39	43.6	22
Golovin city	90	44	65.6	72.7	59	15.3	47	—	—	—	70	22	2	8	100.0	11
Koyuk city	147	71	56.5	54.9	83	37.3	49	4.1	4.1	—	93	21	13	13	76.9	13

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place	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 unemployed	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 transportation							
Nome Census Area—Con.																	
Nome census subarea—Con.																	
Nome city	2 454	1 109	71.7	65.1	1 734	11.0	1 532	51.3	10.6	4.8	1 944	1 241	842	268	62.7	267	
Port Clarence CDP	27	—	100.0	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	27	27	20	—	—	18	
St. Michael city	188	94	51.1	52.1	96	22.9	74	5.4	2.7	—	143	40	20	30	43.3	—	
Savoonga city	338	156	32.2	31.4	102	14.7	94	—	—	—	154	47	22	40	50.0	19	
Shaktolik city	103	42	67.0	69.0	69	31.9	47	—	—	—	87	27	8	21	76.2	24	
Shishmaref city	261	131	42.5	35.1	111	18.0	91	—	—	—	176	59	23	32	40.6	38	
Stebbins city	267	128	59.2	46.1	158	39.2	90	—	—	2.2	169	66	43	45	60.0	52	
Teller city	95	41	63.2	48.8	60	3.3	58	8.6	—	3.4	65	22	14	6	33.3	5	
Unalakleet city	391	161	66.8	61.5	261	19.2	199	9.5	2.0	—	334	119	77	50	68.0	67	
Wales city	99	38	57.6	42.1	57	19.3	46	—	—	—	70	24	11	7	28.6	6	
White Mountain city	107	48	51.4	43.8	55	36.4	35	—	—	—	71	14	5	13	53.8	18	
North Slope Borough	3 872	1 708	76.5	70.1	2 955	14.7	2 401	32.5	16.6	18.4	3 157	1 773	1 370	538	70.8	624	
Barrow-Point Hope census subarea	3 541	1 625	76.0	70.0	2 687	14.8	2 167	32.2	17.9	19.0	2 856	1 636	1 276	521	71.0	602	
Anaktuvuk Pass city	154	67	71.4	67.2	110	23.6	61	6.6	—	—	134	64	44	21	47.6	23	
Atkasuk city	142	63	78.2	68.3	111	29.7	76	2.6	—	—	104	35	23	18	72.2	16	
Barrow city	2 290	1 056	78.6	75.3	1 798	11.5	1 532	39.6	21.5	25.1	1 889	1 243	1 011	316	74.4	359	
Nuiqsut city	199	89	77.4	64.0	154	33.1	103	28.2	22.3	5.8	148	43	22	38	84.2	64	
Point Hope city	342	158	62.6	53.2	214	23.4	142	8.5	2.8	4.2	273	97	74	66	63.6	79	
Point Lay CDP	110	43	87.3	83.7	96	11.5	74	—	—	—	93	55	36	6	66.7	17	
Wainwright city	297	146	66.3	51.4	197	10.2	172	26.2	18.0	8.7	208	95	62	56	60.7	44	
Puduhoe Bay-Kaktovik census subarea	331	83	82.8	72.3	268	13.1	234	35.0	5.1	12.8	301	137	94	17	64.7	22	
Deadhorse CDP	28	2	100.0	100.0	28	—	28	71.4	—	—	28	20	2	—	—	—	
Kaktovik city	158	62	72.2	62.9	114	30.7	74	20.3	8.1	5.4	128	48	36	17	64.7	22	
Puduhoe Bay CDP	47	14	100.0	100.0	47	—	47	29.8	—	34.0	47	16	16	—	—	—	
Northwest Arctic Borough	3 676	1 700	57.9	55.5	2 109	20.3	1 634	22.1	10.4	.9	2 810	1 065	716	546	57.0	584	
Northwest Arctic census subarea	3 676	1 700	57.9	55.5	2 109	20.3	1 634	22.1	10.4	.9	2 810	1 065	716	546	57.0	584	
Ambler city	166	74	54.8	62.2	89	39.3	52	—	—	—	145	32	16	29	69.0	33	
Buckland city	160	75	46.3	42.7	74	12.2	63	—	—	—	120	17	7	33	42.4	26	
Deering city	96	45	62.5	57.8	60	6.7	54	3.7	3.7	—	76	30	12	17	70.6	12	
Kiana city	206	106	51.9	57.5	106	27.4	74	—	—	—	166	40	23	25	52.0	26	
Kivalina city	168	65	64.3	66.2	108	55.6	46	—	—	—	116	22	8	24	79.2	35	
Kobuk city	39	20	51.3	40.0	20	35.0	8	—	—	—	26	7	2	7	42.9	11	
Kotzebue city	1 756	858	67.5	64.0	1 172	13.1	1 002	35.0	16.0	1.4	1 387	759	569	237	63.7	304	
Noatak CDP	225	92	45.3	39.1	102	45.1	56	—	—	—	165	10	8	29	44.8	28	
Noorvik city	323	148	47.7	44.6	154	17.5	125	—	—	—	221	49	24	54	53.7	46	
Selawik city	302	121	47.7	39.7	144	31.3	83	2.4	2.4	—	218	38	13	57	54.4	48	
Shungnak city	151	64	40.4	32.8	57	14.0	53	11.3	11.3	—	112	37	16	20	15.0	5	
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	4 400	1 806	69.9	56.8	3 075	14.9	2 576	56.9	19.9	1.1	3 703	1 794	917	467	49.7	325	
Metlakatla Indian Community census subarea	960	440	63.6	53.4	611	20.1	484	64.7	15.7	.4	779	347	255	119	59.7	112	
Annette CDP	26	9	76.9	33.3	20	20.0	16	81.3	—	—	26	20	20	—	—	—	
Metlakatla CDP	920	424	62.7	53.1	577	20.6	454	66.1	16.7	.4	739	313	228	119	59.7	112	
Outer Ketchikan census subarea	132	48	63.6	75.0	84	17.9	69	46.4	20.3	—	107	42	34	6	50.0	6	
Hyder CDP	97	33	68.0	84.8	66	22.7	51	62.7	27.5	—	84	31	27	1	100.0	2	
Meyers Chuck CDP	24	11	45.8	54.5	11	—	11	—	—	—	15	4	—	3	33.3	2	
Prince of Wales census subarea	3 308	1 318	72.0	57.2	2 380	13.4	2 023	55.4	20.9	1.3	2 817	1 405	628	342	46.2	207	
Coffman Cove city	141	54	82.3	68.5	116	14.7	99	60.6	35.4	—	123	75	13	5	—	—	
Craig city	854	376	80.9	72.9	689	8.4	619	70.4	18.4	—	785	458	243	122	59.8	96	
Dora Bay CDP	54	8	88.9	25.0	48	—	48	45.8	45.8	—	50	25	3	2	100.0	4	
Edna Bay CDP	64	27	43.8	44.4	28	25.0	21	—	—	—	61	11	8	9	—	—	
Hollis CDP	79	33	60.8	48.5	48	8.3	44	70.5	11.4	11.4	56	24	16	10	20.0	2	
Hydaburg city	263	105	50.6	43.8	133	21.8	104	28.8	6.7	1.0	206	49	13	24	50.0	14	
Kasaan city	42	18	73.8	38.9	31	64.5	11	—	—	—	39	11	8	7	28.6	2	
Klawock city	517	222	62.5	43.7	323	17.3	256	69.5	16.8	—	394	202	92	47	36.2	14	
Labouchere Bay CDP	99	35	72.7	45.7	72	2.8	69	63.8	39.1	—	76	24	10	6	16.7	4	
Long Island CDP	154	47	89.6	65.0	138	2.2	135	53.3	39.3	—	148	89	37	10	60.0	11	
Naukatli Bay CDP	82	22	80.5	50.0	66	9.1	60	63.3	41.7	—	71	37	15	7	28.6	3	
Point Baker CDP	37	10	27.0	20.0	10	—	10	30.0	—	—	25	5	5	3	—	—	
Polk Inlet CDP	102	32	84.3	59.4	86	24.4	65	7.7	7.7	7.7	96	46	5	6	33.3	1	
Port Alice CDP	14	6	57.1	33.3	8	—	8	50.0	12.5	—	12	5	3	2	50.0	3	
Port Protection CDP	43	21	18.6	33.3	8	75.0	2	—	—	—	27	2	2	3	—	—	
Thorne Bay city	391	178	75.7	58.4	296	18.6	233	50.2	18.0	6.4	326	166	95	53	43.4	28	
Whale Pass CDP	44	22	63.6	45.5	28	35.7	18	61.1	—	—	36	8	3	3	33.3	3	

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

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

State Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force											Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un-employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force		
							Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation							
Sitka Borough -----	6 182	2 944	78.3	71.6	4 616	6.7	4 450	71.2	15.1	1.6	5 323	3 457	2 473	686	81.6	733
Sitka census subarea -----	6 182	2 944	78.3	71.6	4 616	6.7	4 450	71.2	15.1	1.6	5 323	3 457	2 473	686	81.6	733
Sitka city -----	6 182	2 944	78.3	71.6	4 616	6.7	4 450	71.2	15.1	1.6	5 323	3 457	2 473	686	81.6	733
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area -----	3 063	1 317	76.5	68.4	2 342	13.1	1 952	50.4	18.0	2.3	2 617	1 302	613	299	70.2	317
Angoon census subarea -----	777	306	72.3	58.2	562	19.0	455	48.4	28.8	7.5	598	288	97	86	64.0	83
Angoon city -----	390	168	70.8	65.5	276	35.1	179	41.9	13.4	2.8	287	108	42	54	68.5	69
Cube Cove CDP -----	112	35	78.6	42.9	88	—	88	40.9	36.4	27.3	102	65	18	9	44.4	3
Freshwater Bay CDP -----	35	14	85.7	64.3	30	16.7	25	48.0	48.0	8.0	34	22	8	5	40.0	1
Hobart Bay CDP -----	147	44	89.1	63.6	131	—	131	67.9	48.1	2.3	135	71	24	14	85.7	10
Tenakee Springs city -----	77	41	32.5	34.1	25	20.0	20	—	—	—	36	20	5	2	—	—
Hoonah-Yakutat census subarea -----	1 641	700	78.0	70.3	1 280	9.6	1 099	43.8	16.7	1.0	1 449	719	354	148	70.3	176
Elfin Cove CDP -----	39	19	71.8	52.6	28	—	26	—	—	—	36	16	7	8	75.0	6
Game Creek CDP -----	29	13	86.2	84.6	25	—	25	—	—	—	17	8	8	5	100.0	5
Gustavus CDP -----	168	74	77.4	71.6	130	4.6	119	46.2	11.8	—	152	74	45	16	100.0	20
Hoonah city -----	497	224	75.9	67.4	377	14.9	286	43.4	11.5	1.4	433	188	91	51	78.4	80
Polican city -----	169	53	85.8	77.4	145	3.4	137	2.2	1.5	—	159	78	31	9	44.4	6
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP -----	122	45	84.4	57.8	103	9.7	93	49.5	30.1	—	105	79	42	10	30.0	2
Yakutat city -----	383	176	75.2	75.6	288	11.8	241	73.0	32.4	—	331	141	71	25	72.0	41
Klukwan census subarea -----	88	42	56.8	47.6	48	60.4	19	63.2	47.4	—	34	9	3	8	50.0	7
Klukwan CDP -----	88	42	56.8	47.6	48	60.4	19	63.2	47.4	—	34	9	3	8	50.0	7
Skagway census subarea -----	557	269	81.1	78.4	452	10.6	379	71.2	7.1	—	516	286	159	57	82.5	51
Skagway city -----	557	269	81.1	78.4	452	10.6	379	71.2	7.1	—	516	286	159	57	82.5	51
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area -----	3 974	1 831	69.6	59.0	2 305	15.7	2 371	65.6	14.6	.7	3 170	1 847	1 318	468	56.4	365
Southeast Fairbanks census subarea -----	3 974	1 831	69.6	59.0	2 305	15.7	2 371	65.6	14.6	.7	3 170	1 847	1 318	468	56.4	365
Alcan CDP -----	18	8	66.7	25.0	12	—	12	16.7	—	—	16	12	12	2	—	—
Big Delta CDP -----	265	121	46.8	40.5	124	1.6	117	93.2	31.6	1.7	164	96	55	26	23.1	8
Delta Junction city -----	446	222	70.4	60.4	303	8.6	288	77.1	12.2	1.4	350	228	148	39	61.5	23
Dot Lake CDP -----	36	15	61.1	40.0	22	13.6	19	68.4	10.5	—	31	18	5	1	100.0	2
Dry Creek CDP -----	73	45	86.3	77.8	63	—	63	6.3	6.3	—	65	54	36	4	100.0	12
Eagle city -----	118	51	69.5	64.7	80	32.5	56	39.3	21.4	—	95	43	27	9	55.6	11
Eagle Village CDP -----	32	12	90.6	75.0	29	93.1	2	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	2
Fort Greely CDP -----	674	319	84.3	69.9	277	14.4	517	54.7	13.0	1.0	583	442	331	158	62.7	130
Healy Lake CDP -----	28	13	21.4	30.8	6	33.3	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	6	—	—
Northway CDP -----	82	42	61.0	50.0	50	26.0	37	43.2	2.7	—	73	24	20	10	80.0	16
Northway Junction CDP -----	46	23	41.3	34.8	19	36.8	12	91.7	58.3	8.3	35	9	6	5	60.0	—
Northway Village CDP -----	68	24	57.4	54.2	39	51.3	19	63.2	—	—	44	7	3	9	66.7	12
Tanacross CDP -----	77	33	62.3	54.5	48	35.4	31	67.7	22.6	—	53	14	10	3	100.0	6
Tetlin CDP -----	65	23	55.4	43.5	36	25.0	27	11.1	—	—	49	22	9	7	28.6	4
Tok CDP -----	674	315	69.6	65.7	464	20.3	371	79.8	10.5	1.3	562	248	165	62	74.2	68
Valdez-Cordova Census Area -----	7 294	3 233	74.0	65.0	5 276	10.3	4 708	69.9	15.5	.7	6 198	3 390	2 197	686	58.3	510
Copper River census subarea -----	1 977	885	62.6	55.8	1 238	22.5	934	69.3	9.2	.2	1 457	662	476	178	53.4	119
Christochina CDP -----	43	22	58.1	59.1	25	52.0	12	75.0	—	—	30	5	4	4	50.0	1
Chitina CDP -----	34	15	52.9	60.0	18	33.3	12	8.3	—	—	22	2	1	3	33.3	1
Copper Center CDP -----	303	149	65.7	59.7	199	26.6	145	91.0	6.2	1.4	229	125	101	45	51.1	31
Copperville CDP -----	117	55	75.2	70.9	88	18.2	70	94.3	5.7	—	104	41	30	11	72.7	18
Gakona CDP -----	16	8	75.0	50.0	12	—	12	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	100.0	4
Glennallen CDP -----	345	174	72.5	62.1	250	4.4	239	64.4	13.8	—	272	185	148	27	44.4	17
Gulkana CDP -----	79	28	55.7	42.9	44	27.3	32	75.0	—	—	61	32	20	9	55.6	7
Kenny Lake CDP -----	280	113	63.9	50.4	179	22.9	124	65.3	8.1	—	215	94	54	23	60.9	8
McCarthy CDP -----	25	13	100.0	100.0	25	100.0	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Mendeltna CDP -----	25	10	40.0	50.0	10	—	10	50.0	10.0	—	12	9	4	2	100.0	4
Mentasta Lake CDP -----	72	34	22.2	23.5	16	18.8	13	23.1	—	—	45	5	5	6	33.3	4
Paxson CDP -----	20	11	70.0	45.5	14	—	14	21.4	—	—	18	13	13	4	—	—
Siana CDP -----	40	20	67.5	65.0	27	44.4	15	20.0	—	—	32	10	8	6	100.0	6
Tonsina CDP -----	18	10	33.3	60.0	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Cordova census subarea -----	1 900	845	77.2	67.1	1 380	2.8	1 391	64.3	16.6	.7	1 652	967	599	208	59.6	155
Cordova city -----	1 569	708	78.4	69.1	1 144	3.1	1 163	63.0	16.3	.9	1 371	817	524	161	64.0	138
Eyak CDP -----	113	48	81.4	72.9	92	4.3	84	69.0	34.5	—	104	54	16	23	69.6	10
Prince William Sound census subarea -----	3 417	1 503	78.9	69.3	2 658	8.6	2 383	73.4	17.2	.9	3 089	1 761	1 122	300	60.3	236
Chenegua CDP -----	62	25	67.7	52.0	42	14.3	36	11.1	5.6	—	57	15	7	7	42.9	4
Tatitlek CDP -----	62	37	24.2	24.3	15	—	15	—	—	—	51	9	4	14	28.6	2
Valdez city -----	3 033	1 343	80.9	71.9	2 418	8.8	2 163	78.1	18.0	.9	2 756	1 610	1 038	269	61.7	213
Whittier city -----	200	78	68.5	55.1	137	8.0	124	43.5	15.3	1.6	169	96	50	8	100.0	17

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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							
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks				
Wade Hampton Census Area	3 375	1 587	55.7	53.0	1 850	28.9	1 301	5.9	2.9	.5	2 499	653	309	618	54.5	594
Wade Hampton census subarea	3 375	1 587	55.7	53.0	1 850	28.9	1 301	5.9	2.9	.5	2 499	653	309	618	54.5	594
Alakanuk city	314	150	51.6	42.0	153	26.8	114	11.4	7.9	—	213	62	49	54	46.3	28
Chevak city	331	152	56.5	59.2	185	17.8	145	—	—	—	268	70	26	67	70.1	88
Emmonak city	368	178	57.6	55.6	208	34.6	138	13.0	8.0	1.4	292	90	57	65	56.9	90
Hooper Bay city	469	206	57.8	50.0	271	41.7	153	—	—	—	338	74	27	103	53.4	105
Kotlik city	270	132	54.1	51.5	142	36.6	91	—	—	—	180	36	9	47	63.8	54
Marshall city	182	80	54.9	55.0	100	19.0	77	—	—	—	148	51	14	21	57.1	9
Mountain Village city	437	208	50.6	51.0	221	36.7	140	10.7	5.7	3.6	308	72	41	55	41.8	37
Newtok city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot Station city	259	127	57.1	57.5	148	35.1	92	—	—	—	170	41	12	61	54.1	70
Pitkas Point CDP	86	42	45.3	31.0	39	5.1	37	5.4	—	—	66	12	5	15	33.3	2
Russian Mission city	126	65	49.2	52.3	62	21.0	49	—	—	—	81	28	12	29	55.2	18
St. Mary's city	271	123	68.3	64.2	177	19.2	145	18.6	6.9	—	239	74	36	48	60.4	53
Scammon Bay city	183	94	48.6	47.9	87	18.4	73	2.7	—	—	134	31	16	41	41.5	17
Sheldon Point city	68	27	67.6	77.8	46	13.0	40	—	—	—	54	12	5	12	66.7	23
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	5 050	2 310	72.3	63.0	3 597	6.8	3 281	60.8	16.9	1.4	4 116	2 281	1 237	461	53.1	398
Petersburg census subarea	3 115	1 405	71.9	63.8	2 199	5.4	2 066	55.8	17.3	2.0	2 562	1 322	725	295	52.9	265
Kake city	476	212	59.7	50.9	284	10.9	248	60.1	24.2	8.9	372	127	70	53	37.7	24
Kupreanof city	26	11	100.0	100.0	26	—	26	—	—	—	22	14	7	—	—	—
Petersburg city	2 275	1 052	74.2	67.1	1 657	4.2	1 572	57.0	15.1	1.1	1 881	1 017	603	207	60.4	216
Port Alexander city	67	34	77.6	55.9	52	11.5	46	30.4	17.4	—	57	19	1	15	40.0	10
Rowan Bay CDP	107	38	86.0	65.8	92	9.8	80	63.8	53.8	—	96	63	12	4	50.0	2
Wrangell census subarea	1 935	905	73.0	61.8	1 398	9.1	1 215	69.3	16.0	.5	1 554	959	512	166	53.6	133
St. John Harbor CDP	63	16	85.7	43.8	54	7.4	43	27.9	27.9	—	54	38	10	5	—	—
Wrangell city	1 803	874	72.4	61.9	1 306	9.0	1 126	72.8	16.3	.5	1 446	895	478	157	55.4	131
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5 777	2 426	62.7	55.4	3 119	21.4	2 877	35.8	10.8	4.8	4 589	2 064	1 316	602	52.8	445
Koyukuk-Middle Yukon census subarea	3 980	1 619	65.4	55.6	2 099	20.0	2 135	42.8	12.7	5.8	3 255	1 620	1 083	395	53.9	289
Allakaket city	102	45	70.6	60.0	72	6.4	69	—	—	—	79	8	—	15	73.3	15
Anderson city	478	172	82.0	64.0	174	11.5	369	47.4	18.4	29.8	432	322	258	33	27.3	12
Battles city	26	5	100.0	100.0	26	—	26	15.4	—	—	26	12	3	3	100.0	—
Cantwell CDP	125	52	64.8	50.0	81	34.6	49	69.4	6.1	—	93	35	22	3	—	3
Evansville CDP	25	18	100.0	100.0	25	16.0	21	28.6	—	—	23	10	2	2	100.0	4
Ferry CDP	40	16	57.5	50.0	23	39.1	14	64.3	—	—	34	12	5	4	50.0	5
Galena city	640	172	78.4	59.3	217	9.2	478	32.6	19.9	—	562	382	300	37	59.5	38
Healy CDP	325	161	63.1	44.7	205	3.9	193	85.0	11.4	—	260	154	117	48	27.1	9
Hughes city	47	17	53.3	58.8	26	15.4	22	—	—	—	34	9	—	2	100.0	3
Huslia city	123	63	52.8	60.3	65	38.5	37	—	—	—	92	14	5	15	80.0	16
Kaltag city	138	65	61.6	66.2	83	24.1	59	—	—	—	127	38	2	15	73.3	15
Koyukuk city	71	26	52.1	61.5	37	27.0	27	3.7	—	—	53	19	6	8	50.0	4
Lake Minchumina CDP	29	14	51.7	50.0	15	—	15	—	—	—	22	14	—	—	—	—
Lignite CDP	69	24	66.7	45.8	46	15.2	39	87.2	15.4	—	60	35	15	10	30.0	2
McKinley Park CDP	142	57	68.3	45.6	97	13.4	81	58.0	6.2	—	128	56	41	6	—	—
Manley Hot Springs CDP	93	42	77.4	64.3	72	12.5	63	25.4	—	—	85	50	27	10	70.0	8
Minto CDP	125	58	46.4	36.2	58	60.3	23	39.1	21.7	—	84	19	2	16	62.5	15
Nenana city	269	122	57.2	54.1	154	17.5	124	67.7	20.2	2.4	217	95	66	17	58.8	9
Nulato city	234	117	44.9	45.3	105	25.7	78	17.9	3.8	5.1	176	47	21	32	56.3	24
Rampart CDP	56	21	58.9	57.1	33	78.8	7	—	—	—	51	3	—	9	100.0	13
Ruby city	87	39	54.0	51.3	47	12.8	39	25.6	20.5	10.3	64	12	5	15	53.3	14
Stevens Village CDP	62	22	48.4	50.0	30	43.3	17	11.8	11.8	—	43	6	2	2	—	6
Tanana city	241	106	58.9	70.8	142	21.8	108	13.0	4.6	—	187	55	35	34	91.2	33
McGrath-Holy Cross census subarea	900	427	58.9	55.0	530	19.1	409	11.7	4.9	1.0	726	294	153	106	53.8	87
Anvik city	48	22	45.8	27.3	22	13.6	19	—	—	—	37	14	9	3	100.0	2
Grayling city	134	62	60.4	50.0	81	29.6	50	—	—	—	115	40	13	12	25.0	6
Holy Cross city	155	70	45.2	45.7	70	38.6	43	—	—	—	105	24	4	31	38.7	21
McGrath city	344	175	70.6	67.4	243	9.9	210	22.9	9.5	1.0	295	154	93	39	74.4	43
Nikolai city	74	24	41.9	37.5	31	35.5	20	—	—	—	56	6	—	4	100.0	4
Shageluk city	83	43	42.2	39.5	35	22.9	23	—	—	—	70	23	10	10	40.0	9
Takotna CDP	25	14	64.0	71.4	16	—	16	—	—	—	16	10	1	2	100.0	2
Yukon Flats census subarea	897	380	54.6	55.3	490	30.0	333	20.1	6.3	3.3	608	150	80	101	47.5	69
Arctic Village CDP	59	33	54.2	63.6	32	12.5	28	—	—	—	45	6	2	19	52.6	9
Beaver CDP	66	25	47.0	52.0	31	22.6	21	—	—	—	47	5	—	8	62.5	13
Birch Creek CDP	25	8	52.0	37.5	13	—	13	—	—	—	20	—	—	6	50.0	6
Central CDP	48	24	43.8	37.5	21	19.0	17	41.2	—	—	25	8	6	—	—	—
Chalkyitsik CDP	58	31	27.6	35.5	16	31.3	11	18.2	—	—	31	8	2	7	—	—
Circle CDP	51	24	58.8	66.7	30	36.7	16	56.3	—	—	35	11	2	2	100.0	4
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	22	9	68.2	55.6	15	33.3	10	70.0	20.0	—	10	3	3	—	—	—

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

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

State Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place	Persons 16 years and over																
	Labor force										Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force				Workers				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		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un-employed	Total	Means of transportation to work									
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation	Total	Total	Percent in labor force				
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area—Con.																	
Yukon Flats census subarea—Con.																	
Fort Yukon city -----	381	160	61.4	60.6	234	27.4	166	23.5	11.4	1.2	262	93	55	39	46.2	25	
Venetie CDP-----	116	49	48.3	55.1	56	37.5	35	—	—	11.4	81	6	—	13	46.2	9	

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

State Borough and Census Area Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force								Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years				
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un-employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force		
							Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools						Percent using public transportation	
The State	393 394	184 725	74.7	66.4	268 966	8.8	263 761	77.8	15.3	2.4	326 486	211 958	153 074	43 621	58.3	34 900
BOROUGH AND CENSUS AREA																
Aleutians East Borough	1 969	644	73.7	59.8	1 452	1.4	1 423	24.7	5.6	.4	1 667	736	395	134	37.3	79
Aleutians West Census Area	7 666	2 398	91.5	80.3	4 003	3.3	6 720	48.7	19.4	7.7	7 018	5 233	3 922	654	68.7	625
Anchorage Borough	166 288	80 913	78.4	69.9	119 663	7.0	119 242	86.8	15.0	2.5	140 687	100 972	75 740	18 040	59.6	14 292
Bethel Census Area	8 792	4 125	54.9	52.0	4 727	13.1	4 103	30.5	13.5	7.5	6 402	2 581	1 553	1 229	55.3	980
Bristol Bay Borough	1 061	397	76.4	63.5	548	8.9	763	72.2	29.0	—	983	613	507	76	55.3	78
Dillingham Census Area	2 616	1 273	53.2	51.6	1 390	10.6	1 220	51.1	23.0	2.3	2 105	762	473	396	49.5	202
Fairbanks North Star Borough	55 433	25 496	77.1	68.2	34 948	10.2	38 128	83.6	14.7	1.3	46 972	32 041	23 644	6 669	60.5	5 411
Haines Borough	1 597	751	70.2	62.1	1 118	7.6	992	70.1	13.7	.3	1 255	680	447	119	55.5	89
Juneau Borough	19 563	9 831	78.7	74.1	15 214	4.8	14 240	81.0	20.2	5.1	16 672	12 046	9 095	1 983	68.9	1 821
Kenai Peninsula Borough	28 709	13 367	66.9	58.1	19 112	10.3	16 759	76.9	12.0	.5	22 620	12 033	8 041	3 012	47.6	1 988
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	10 054	4 774	76.2	67.7	7 484	7.2	6 857	75.5	16.4	2.4	8 278	5 583	4 055	1 029	62.3	868
Kodiak Island Borough	9 482	4 036	79.8	70.1	6 524	5.3	7 065	71.4	19.3	1.6	8 299	5 280	3 546	1 054	60.1	868
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1 090	456	49.1	45.0	535	15.1	443	15.6	5.6	—	893	191	87	156	45.5	110
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	27 015	13 004	66.5	55.7	17 772	11.6	15 570	83.1	16.4	.3	20 467	11 687	7 944	3 063	45.2	1 961
Nome Census Area	5 396	2 398	61.0	55.2	3 232	16.5	2 685	31.4	7.0	3.6	3 986	1 894	1 159	636	57.1	633
North Slope Borough	3 872	1 708	76.5	70.1	2 955	14.7	2 401	32.5	16.6	18.4	3 157	1 773	1 370	538	70.8	624
Northwest Arctic Borough	3 676	1 700	57.9	55.5	2 109	20.3	1 634	22.1	10.4	.9	2 810	1 065	716	546	57.0	584
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	4 400	1 806	69.9	56.8	3 075	14.9	2 576	56.9	19.9	1.1	3 703	1 794	917	467	49.7	325
Sitka Borough	6 182	2 944	78.3	71.6	4 616	6.7	4 450	71.2	15.1	1.6	5 323	3 457	2 473	686	81.6	733
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	3 063	1 317	76.5	68.4	2 342	13.1	1 952	50.4	18.0	2.3	2 617	1 302	613	299	70.2	317
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	3 974	1 831	69.6	59.0	2 305	15.7	2 371	65.6	14.6	.7	3 170	1 847	1 318	468	56.4	365
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	7 294	3 233	74.0	65.0	5 276	10.3	4 708	69.9	15.5	.7	6 198	3 390	2 197	686	58.3	510
Wade Hampton Census Area	3 375	1 587	55.7	53.0	1 850	28.9	1 301	5.9	2.9	.5	2 499	653	309	618	54.5	594
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	5 050	2 310	72.3	63.0	3 597	6.8	3 281	60.8	16.9	1.4	4 116	2 281	1 237	461	53.1	398
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5 777	2 426	62.7	55.4	3 119	21.4	2 877	35.8	10.8	4.8	4 589	2 064	1 316	602	52.8	445
PLACE																
Adak Station CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	3 418	1 343	93.1	84.4	968	5.3	3 120	71.1	26.7	13.1	3 184	2 613	2 152	476	74.4	465
Akiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	53	18	60.4	27.8	32	18.8	26	—	—	—	53	13	4	6	50.0	7
Akiachak city, Bethel Census Area	310	151	51.6	57.0	150	17.2	130	6.9	3.1	—	222	72	47	43	51.2	21
Akiak city, Bethel Census Area	161	80	47.2	50.0	75	16.0	64	—	—	—	108	41	9	33	42.4	32
Akutan city, Aleutians East Borough	569	91	93.0	83.5	529	4.4	523	—	—	—	532	253	147	6	66.7	9
Alakanuk city, Wade Hampton Census Area	314	150	51.6	42.0	153	26.8	114	11.4	7.9	—	213	62	49	54	46.3	28
Alcan CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	18	8	66.7	25.0	12	—	12	16.7	—	—	16	12	12	2	—	—
Aleknagik city, Dillingham Census Area	127	60	44.1	51.7	56	14.3	46	13.0	—	—	106	30	13	16	43.8	10
Allakaket city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	102	45	70.6	60.0	72	69.4	22	—	—	—	79	8	—	15	73.3	15
Ambler city, Northwest Arctic Borough	166	74	54.8	62.2	89	39.3	52	—	—	—	145	32	16	29	69.0	33
Amchitka CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	26	—	100.0	—	26	—	26	34.6	34.6	—	26	26	26	—	—	—
Anaktuvuk Pass city, North Slope Borough	154	67	71.4	67.2	110	23.6	61	6.6	—	—	134	64	44	21	47.6	23
Anchorage city, Anchorage Borough	166 288	80 913	78.4	69.9	119 663	7.0	119 242	86.8	15.0	2.5	140 687	100 972	75 740	18 040	59.6	14 292
Anchor Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	570	281	57.0	42.0	325	17.5	268	81.0	39.9	—	462	212	154	54	35.2	19
Anderson city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	478	172	82.0	64.0	174	11.5	369	47.4	18.4	29.8	432	322	258	33	27.3	12
Angoon city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	390	168	70.8	65.5	276	35.1	179	41.9	13.4	2.8	287	108	42	54	68.5	69
Aniak city, Bethel Census Area	317	152	75.1	66.4	238	9.7	215	34.4	23.3	2.8	254	152	95	44	72.7	41
Annette CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	26	9	76.9	33.3	20	20.0	16	81.3	—	—	26	20	20	—	—	—
Anvik city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	48	22	45.8	27.3	22	13.6	19	—	27.3	—	37	14	9	3	100.0	2
Arctic Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	59	33	54.2	63.6	32	12.5	28	—	—	—	45	6	2	19	52.6	9
Atka city, Aleutians West Census Area	47	24	74.5	75.0	35	25.7	25	24.0	—	—	37	18	3	9	77.8	4
Atmautluak city, Bethel Census Area	152	70	59.9	55.7	91	25.3	68	—	—	—	102	18	7	20	60.0	23
Atkasuk city, North Slope Borough	142	63	78.2	68.3	111	29.7	76	2.6	—	—	104	35	23	18	72.2	16
Barrow city, North Slope Borough	2 290	1 056	78.6	75.3	1 798	11.5	1 532	39.6	21.5	25.1	1 889	1 243	1 011	316	74.4	359
Beaver CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	66	25	47.0	52.0	31	22.6	—	—	—	—	47	5	—	8	62.5	13
Bethel city, Bethel Census Area	3 186	1 520	69.6	69.9	2 188	9.0	1 964	56.0	24.8	14.8	2 647	1 554	1 150	404	68.6	405
Bettles city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	26	5	100.0	100.0	26	—	26	15.4	—	—	26	22	19	3	100.0	2
Big Delta CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	265	121	46.8	40.5	124	1.6	117	93.2	31.6	1.7	164	96	55	26	23.1	8
Big Lake CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 170	549	64.4	52.8	754	12.9	648	81.6	14.8	—	821	467	240	74	52.7	56
Birch Creek CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	25	8	52.0	37.5	13	—	13	—	—	—	20	—	—	6	50.0	6
Brevig Mission city, Nome Census Area	97	43	70.1	55.8	68	35.3	40	—	—	—	79	22	2	10	60.0	20
Buckland city, Northwest Arctic Borough	160	75	46.3	42.7	74	12.2	63	—	—	—	120	17	7	33	42.4	26

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 Borough and Census Area Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force										Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force				Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	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		Total	Percent in labor force	
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation		Total	Total			
PLACE—Con.																
Butte CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 477	698	71.9	63.5	1 053	10.4	927	83.7	14.0	.4	1 192	685	515	162	51.9	122
Cantwell CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	125	52	64.8	50.0	81	34.6	49	69.4	6.1	6.1	93	35	22	3	—	3
Central CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	48	24	43.8	37.5	21	19.0	17	41.2	—	—	25	8	6	—	—	—
Chalkyitsik CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	58	31	27.6	35.5	16	31.3	11	18.2	—	—	31	8	2	7	—	—
Chase CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	27	8	100.0	100.0	27	—	27	—	—	—	27	18	10	—	—	—
Chefomak city, Bethel Census Area	184	78	35.3	37.2	65	6.2	61	—	—	—	127	23	8	31	45.2	19
Chenega CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	62	25	67.7	52.0	42	14.3	36	11.1	5.6	—	57	15	7	7	42.9	4
Chevak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	331	152	56.5	59.2	185	17.8	145	—	—	—	268	70	26	67	70.1	88
Chickaloon CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	102	60	84.3	90.0	86	26.7	50	54.0	—	—	84	43	15	19	68.4	6
Chignik city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	110	29	64.5	65.5	71	4.2	68	16.2	11.8	—	106	24	17	7	28.6	1
Chignik Lagoon CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	50	25	20.0	8.0	10	20.0	8	37.5	—	—	35	9	5	6	—	—
Chignik Lake CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	88	34	37.5	38.2	33	15.2	28	—	—	—	69	4	—	18	22.2	4
Chiniak CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	52	25	75.0	48.0	39	5.1	28	60.7	7.1	—	48	17	14	2	—	7
Chistochina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	43	22	58.1	59.1	25	52.0	12	75.0	—	—	30	5	4	4	50.0	1
Chitina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	34	15	52.9	60.0	18	33.3	12	8.3	—	—	22	2	1	3	33.3	1
Chuathbaluk city, Bethel Census Area	61	29	57.4	44.8	35	8.6	32	25.0	25.0	—	46	17	—	2	100.0	6
Circle CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	51	24	58.8	66.7	30	36.7	16	56.3	—	—	35	11	2	2	100.0	4
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	22	9	68.2	55.6	15	33.3	10	70.0	20.0	—	10	3	3	—	—	—
Clam Gulch CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	62	19	38.7	—	24	—	24	100.0	—	—	24	24	24	—	—	—
Clarks Point city, Dillingham Census Area	38	18	71.1	66.7	27	18.5	22	—	—	—	38	3	—	7	85.7	5
Coffman Cove city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	141	54	82.3	68.5	116	14.7	99	60.6	35.4	—	123	75	13	5	—	—
Cohoe CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	376	176	58.8	55.7	221	14.0	190	81.1	12.6	—	247	100	54	17	—	—
Cold Bay city, Aleutians East Borough	113	47	84.1	66.0	95	—	93	86.0	5.4	—	107	68	64	9	33.3	7
College CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	8 408	3 999	73.3	67.0	6 039	7.8	5 595	79.0	14.7	1.5	7 321	4 276	2 715	941	56.0	574
Cooper Landing CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	212	104	46.2	35.6	98	—	98	74.5	—	—	154	52	28	27	—	—
Copper Center CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	303	149	65.7	59.7	199	26.6	145	91.0	6.2	1.4	229	125	101	45	51.1	31
Copperville CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	117	55	75.2	70.9	88	18.2	70	94.3	5.7	—	104	41	30	11	72.7	18
Cordova city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	1 569	708	78.4	69.1	1 144	3.1	1 163	63.0	16.3	.9	1 371	817	524	161	64.0	138
Covenant Life CDP, Haines Borough	31	7	22.6	—	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	7	—	—
Craig city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	854	376	80.9	72.9	689	8.4	619	70.4	18.4	—	785	458	243	122	59.8	96
Crooked Creek CDP, Bethel Census Area	68	32	48.5	43.8	33	27.3	24	33.3	—	16.7	55	10	6	10	50.0	13
Crown Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	50	23	62.0	65.2	31	—	31	71.0	29.0	—	39	31	16	—	—	—
Cube Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	112	35	78.6	42.9	88	—	88	40.9	36.4	27.3	102	65	18	9	44.4	3
Deadhorse CDP, North Slope Borough	28	2	100.0	100.0	28	—	28	71.4	—	—	28	20	2	—	—	—
Deering city, Northwest Arctic Borough	96	45	62.5	57.8	60	6.7	54	3.7	3.7	—	76	30	12	17	70.6	12
Delta Junction city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	446	222	70.4	60.4	303	8.6	288	77.1	12.2	1.4	350	228	148	39	61.5	23
Dillingham city, Dillingham Census Area	1 351	686	66.7	63.1	901	6.7	824	70.8	31.6	3.2	1 153	597	424	183	57.9	106
Diomedé city, Nome Census Area	111	45	39.6	26.7	44	—	44	—	—	4.5	64	17	9	10	40.0	13
Dora Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	54	8	88.9	25.0	48	—	48	45.8	45.8	—	50	25	3	2	100.0	4
Dot Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	36	15	61.1	40.0	22	13.6	19	68.4	10.5	—	31	18	5	1	100.0	2
Dry Creek CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	73	45	86.3	77.8	63	—	63	6.3	6.3	—	65	54	36	4	100.0	12
Eagle city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	118	51	69.5	64.7	80	32.5	56	39.3	21.4	—	95	43	27	9	55.6	11
Eagle Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	32	12	90.6	75.0	29	93.1	2	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	2
Edna Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	64	27	43.8	44.4	28	25.0	21	—	—	—	61	11	8	9	—	—
Eek city, Bethel Census Area	172	84	46.5	34.5	71	23.9	63	—	—	—	125	22	5	23	26.1	7
Egegik CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	92	32	40.2	37.5	37	24.3	23	13.0	—	—	70	18	11	6	33.3	2
Eielson AFB CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	3 303	1 424	85.4	68.6	926	13.0	2 468	78.1	16.2	.8	2 904	2 351	2 004	654	59.0	520

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 Borough and Census Area 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			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	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	Total		Percent in labor force
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation						
PLACE—Con.																
Ekwock city, Dillingham Census Area	52	24	34.6	45.8	17	23.5	14	—	—	—	27	6	—	9	33.3	2
Elfin Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	39	19	71.8	52.6	28	—	26	—	—	—	36	16	7	8	75.0	6
Elim city, Nome Census Area	157	65	52.9	43.1	83	36.1	53	—	—	—	123	40	16	34	35.3	17
Emmonak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	368	178	57.6	55.6	208	34.6	138	13.0	8.0	1.4	292	90	57	65	56.9	90
English Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	90	41	62.2	53.7	56	46.4	30	—	—	—	84	10	—	12	50.0	18
Ester CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	115	59	75.7	74.6	87	11.5	77	100.0	7.8	—	82	50	34	15	—	—
Evansville CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	25	18	100.0	100.0	25	16.0	21	28.6	—	—	23	10	5	2	100.0	4
Eyak CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	113	48	81.4	72.9	92	4.3	84	69.0	34.5	—	104	54	16	23	69.6	10
Fairbanks city, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	22 503	10 198	77.1	67.6	12 921	11.6	15 590	78.0	14.1	2.1	18 826	13 219	9 976	2 810	61.1	2 293
False Pass CDP, Aleutians East Borough	49	17	46.9	64.7	23	—	23	21.7	21.7	—	33	10	2	6	50.0	—
Ferry CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	40	16	57.5	50.0	23	39.1	14	64.3	—	—	34	12	5	4	50.0	5
Fort Greely CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	674	319	84.3	69.9	277	14.4	517	54.7	13.0	1.0	583	442	331	158	62.7	130
Fort Yukon city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	381	160	61.4	60.6	234	27.4	166	23.5	11.4	1.2	262	93	55	39	46.2	25
Fox CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	201	96	63.7	47.9	128	18.0	105	89.5	11.4	10.5	142	93	67	6	—	20
Fox River CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	223	100	54.3	40.0	121	—	121	5.8	5.8	—	123	7	—	32	28.1	10
Freshwater Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon Census Area	35	14	85.7	64.3	30	16.7	25	48.0	48.0	8.0	34	22	8	5	40.0	1
Fritz Creek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	947	441	65.5	53.1	620	6.1	555	75.7	18.4	—	824	411	241	118	39.0	81
Gakona CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	16	8	75.0	50.0	12	—	12	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	100.0	4
Galena city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	640	172	78.4	59.3	217	9.2	478	32.6	19.9	—	562	382	300	37	59.5	38
Gambell city, Nome Census Area	342	133	34.8	38.3	119	16.8	97	—	—	—	224	54	10	39	43.6	22
Game Creek CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	29	13	86.2	84.6	25	—	25	—	—	—	17	8	8	5	100.0	5
Glennallen CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	345	174	72.5	62.1	250	4.4	239	64.4	13.8	—	272	185	148	27	44.4	17
Golovin city, Nome Census Area	90	44	65.6	72.7	59	15.3	47	—	—	—	70	22	2	8	100.0	11
Goodnews Bay city, Bethel Census Area	152	72	44.7	37.5	65	3.1	66	—	—	—	106	30	5	28	42.9	9
Grayling city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	134	62	60.4	50.0	81	29.6	50	—	—	—	115	40	13	12	25.0	6
Gulkana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	79	28	55.7	42.9	44	27.3	32	75.0	—	—	61	32	20	9	55.6	7
Gustavus CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	168	74	77.4	71.6	130	4.6	119	46.2	11.8	—	152	74	45	16	100.0	20
Haines city, Haines Borough	936	470	73.1	64.7	684	5.4	610	71.8	13.6	.3	743	438	282	64	71.9	58
Halibut Cove CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	86	8	100.0	100.0	86	—	86	15.1	15.1	16.3	86	72	46	—	—	—
Happy Valley CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	194	81	42.3	38.3	82	25.6	61	80.3	16.4	—	102	35	17	12	25.0	1
Harding Lake CDP, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	25	9	24.0	—	6	—	6	100.0	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Healy CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	325	161	63.1	44.7	205	3.9	193	85.0	11.4	—	260	154	117	48	27.1	9
Healy Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	28	13	21.4	30.8	6	33.3	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	6	—	—
Hobart Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	147	44	89.1	63.6	131	—	131	67.9	48.1	2.3	135	71	24	14	85.7	10
Hollis CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	79	33	60.8	48.5	48	8.3	44	70.5	11.4	11.4	56	24	16	10	20.0	2
Holy Cross city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	155	70	45.2	45.7	70	38.6	43	—	—	—	105	24	4	31	38.7	21
Homer city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 673	1 296	69.7	59.0	1 795	7.9	1 672	65.8	8.7	.6	2 158	1 232	783	264	62.5	250
Hoonah city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	497	224	75.9	67.4	377	14.9	286	43.4	11.5	1.4	433	188	91	51	78.4	80
Hooper Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	469	206	57.8	50.0	271	41.7	153	62.0	18.0	—	338	74	27	103	53.4	105
Hope CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	124	42	79.8	57.1	99	38.4	50	—	—	—	74	19	16	9	—	—
Houston city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	481	222	56.8	45.0	273	15.4	217	85.3	19.4	—	357	185	117	63	39.7	33
Hughes city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	47	17	55.3	58.8	26	15.4	22	—	—	—	34	9	—	2	100.0	3
Huslia city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	123	63	52.8	60.3	65	38.5	37	—	—	—	92	14	5	15	80.0	16
Hydaburg city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchi- kan Census Area	263	105	50.6	43.8	133	21.8	104	28.8	6.7	1.0	206	49	13	24	50.0	14
Hyder CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	97	33	68.0	84.8	66	22.7	51	62.7	27.5	—	84	31	27	1	100.0	2
Igiugig CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	13	7	61.5	57.1	8	—	8	—	—	—	13	8	—	6	66.7	4
Iliamna CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	38	18	57.9	33.3	22	—	22	68.2	—	—	30	18	11	5	80.0	9
Ivanof Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	24	11	54.2	36.4	13	—	13	—	—	—	24	9	9	3	—	—

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 Borough and Census Area Place	Persons 16 years and over														
	Labor force										Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years				
	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	Total	Percent in labor force
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation					
PLACE—Con.															
Jakolof Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	25	13	68.0	38.5	17	—	17	—	—	—	25	17	4	—	—
Juneau city, Juneau Borough	19 563	9 831	78.7	74.1	15 214	4.8	14 240	81.0	20.2	5.1	16 672	12 046	9 095	1 983	68.9
Kachemak city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	250	125	70.8	60.8	177	4.0	167	78.4	8.4	—	195	119	67	21	57.1
Kake city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	476	212	59.7	50.9	284	10.9	248	60.1	24.2	8.9	372	127	70	53	37.7
Kaktovik city, North Slope Borough	158	62	72.2	62.9	114	30.7	74	20.3	8.1	5.4	128	48	36	17	64.7
Kalifornsky CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	184	81	70.1	70.4	129	25.6	96	91.7	29.2	—	142	66	54	29	48.3
Kaltag city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	138	65	61.6	66.2	83	24.1	59	—	—	—	127	38	2	15	73.3
Karluk CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	50	26	66.0	53.8	33	9.1	28	—	—	—	37	11	2	10	30.0
Kasaan city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	42	18	73.8	38.9	31	64.5	11	—	—	—	39	11	8	7	28.6
Kasigluk city, Bethel Census Area	261	136	51.7	36.8	135	34.8	82	—	—	—	176	39	19	55	40.0
Kasilof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	262	130	72.5	66.9	190	18.4	128	62.5	—	—	235	83	60	9	—
Kenai city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	4 428	2 159	70.3	56.5	3 114	12.1	2 646	83.4	7.7	.4	3 605	2 135	1 616	540	47.6
Kenny Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	280	113	63.9	50.4	179	22.9	124	65.3	8.1	—	215	94	54	23	60.9
Ketchikan city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	6 188	2 953	75.0	68.3	4 495	8.6	4 146	68.5	16.1	3.7	5 037	3 335	2 358	594	65.5
Kiana city, Northwest Arctic Borough	206	106	51.9	57.5	106	27.4	74	—	—	—	166	40	23	25	52.0
King Cove city, Aleutians East Borough	363	147	77.4	66.7	281	1.8	276	13.4	2.2	—	292	122	51	27	44.4
King Salmon CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	581	173	86.2	71.7	243	5.8	485	69.1	34.0	—	559	438	393	20	50.0
Kipnuk CDP, Bethel Census Area	286	133	24.5	22.6	70	12.9	61	—	—	—	116	11	3	45	22.2
Kivalina city, Northwest Arctic Borough	168	65	64.3	66.2	108	55.6	46	—	—	—	116	22	8	24	79.2
Klawock city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	517	222	62.5	43.7	323	17.3	256	69.5	16.8	—	394	202	92	47	36.2
Klukwan CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	88	42	56.8	47.6	48	60.4	19	63.2	47.4	—	54	9	3	8	50.0
Knik CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	192	89	60.9	49.4	117	24.8	84	88.1	19.0	—	127	69	38	23	56.5
Kobuk city, Northwest Arctic Borough	39	20	51.3	40.0	20	35.0	8	—	—	—	26	7	2	7	42.9
Kodiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	4 733	2 045	80.4	71.6	3 669	4.4	3 588	72.1	20.0	1.9	4 163	2 577	1 626	461	59.2
Kodiak Station CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	1 340	469	89.6	72.1	367	6.3	1 146	60.8	12.3	.9	1 228	1 029	819	221	60.6
Kokhanok CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	104	54	37.5	38.9	39	7.7	36	—	—	—	80	6	—	12	41.7
Koliganek CDP, Dillingham Census Area	116	55	31.0	34.5	36	11.1	32	—	—	—	77	11	—	27	44.4
Kongiganak CDP, Bethel Census Area	175	84	47.4	29.8	80	16.3	67	—	—	—	133	21	7	38	31.6
Kotlik city, Wade Hampton Census Area	270	132	54.1	51.5	142	36.6	91	—	—	—	180	36	9	47	63.8
Kotzebue city, Northwest Arctic Borough	1 756	858	67.5	64.0	1 172	13.1	1 002	35.0	16.0	1.4	1 387	759	569	237	63.7
Koyuk city, Nome Census Area	147	71	56.5	54.9	83	37.3	49	4.1	4.1	—	93	21	13	13	76.9
Koyukuk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	71	26	52.1	61.5	37	27.0	27	3.7	—	—	53	19	6	8	50.0
Kupreanof city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	26	11	100.0	100.0	26	—	26	—	—	—	22	14	7	—	—
Kwethluk city, Bethel Census Area	328	140	31.7	31.4	102	11.8	87	2.3	—	—	191	41	15	53	45.3
Kwigillingok CDP, Bethel Census Area	186	78	45.2	43.6	76	9.2	77	—	—	—	120	24	7	26	30.8
Labouchere Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	99	35	72.7	45.7	72	2.8	69	63.8	39.1	—	76	24	10	6	16.7
Lake Minchumina CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	29	14	51.7	50.0	15	—	15	—	—	—	22	14	—	—	—
Larsen Bay city, Kodiak Island Borough	111	58	54.1	44.8	60	40.0	36	47.2	30.6	—	94	33	15	15	40.0
Lazy Mountain CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	595	285	58.5	41.8	348	21.3	274	89.8	13.9	—	434	217	141	53	28.3
Levelock CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	80	33	53.8	48.5	43	20.9	34	—	—	—	61	4	—	8	87.5
Lignite CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	69	24	66.7	45.8	46	15.2	39	87.2	15.4	—	60	35	15	10	30.0
Lime Village CDP, Bethel Census Area	30	11	73.3	81.8	22	13.6	19	—	—	—	21	5	—	3	100.0
Long Island CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	154	47	89.6	66.0	138	2.2	135	53.3	39.3	—	148	89	37	10	60.0
Lower Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	160	74	36.3	33.8	58	37.9	35	—	—	—	93	24	9	20	55.0
Lutak CDP, Haines Borough	31	12	51.6	25.0	16	—	15	100.0	60.0	—	18	4	3	1	100.0
McCarthy CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25	13	100.0	100.0	25	100.0	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
McGrath city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	344	175	70.6	67.4	243	9.9	210	22.9	9.5	1.0	295	154	93	39	74.4
McKinley Park CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	142	57	68.3	45.6	97	13.4	81	58.0	6.2	—	128	56	41	6	—
Manley Hot Springs CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	93	42	77.4	64.3	72	12.5	63	25.4	—	—	85	50	27	10	70.0
Manokotak city, Dillingham Census Area	236	109	50.0	48.6	118	16.1	92	20.7	15.2	2.2	194	27	4	37	43.2

Own children under 6 years in families, all parents in household in labor force

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 Borough and Census Area Place	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		Females with own children under 6 years					
	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	Total
								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	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total		Percent in labor force	
PLACE—Con.																
Marshall city, Wade Hampton Census Area	182	80	54.9	55.0	100	19.0	77	—	—	—	148	51	14	21	57.1	9
Meadow Lakes CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Bor- ough	1 607	763	64.3	58.6	1 024	13.3	890	83.9	20.2	.2	1 228	611	368	188	32.4	99
Mekoryuk city, Bethel Census Area	110	47	49.1	44.7	54	16.7	45	—	—	—	79	22	9	13	53.8	11
Mendeltna CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25	10	40.0	50.0	10	—	10	50.0	10.0	—	12	9	4	2	100.0	4
Mentasta Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	72	34	22.2	23.5	16	18.8	13	23.1	—	—	45	5	5	6	33.3	4
Metlakatla CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	920	424	62.7	53.1	577	20.6	454	66.1	16.7	.4	739	313	228	119	59.7	112
Meyers Chuck CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	24	11	45.8	54.5	11	—	11	—	—	—	15	4	—	3	33.3	2
Minto CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	125	58	46.4	36.2	58	60.3	23	39.1	21.7	—	84	19	2	16	62.5	15
Moose Creek CDP, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	489	220	72.2	60.0	229	10.5	307	91.9	20.2	2.0	379	240	172	61	59.0	37
Moose Pass CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	31	8	100.0	100.0	31	25.8	15	100.0	—	—	31	23	15	—	—	—
Mosquito Lake CDP, Haines Borough	56	25	73.2	72.0	41	7.3	38	76.3	39.5	2.6	41	18	10	8	50.0	6
Mountain Village city, Wade Hampton Census Area	437	208	50.6	51.0	221	36.7	140	10.7	5.7	3.6	308	72	41	55	41.8	37
Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	389	187	66.6	55.6	254	3.9	241	85.1	22.4	—	350	157	108	45	57.8	50
Napakiaik city, Bethel Census Area	212	99	55.7	44.4	108	33.3	78	34.6	—	2.6	117	39	16	21	57.1	22
Napaskiak city, Bethel Census Area	191	91	47.1	42.9	88	22.7	65	4.6	—	3.1	121	33	11	27	55.6	21
Naukatik Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	82	22	80.5	50.0	66	9.1	60	63.3	41.7	—	71	37	15	7	28.6	3
Nelson Lagoon CDP, Aleutians East Borough	73	29	19.2	17.2	14	—	14	64.3	—	—	59	20	6	6	—	—
Nenana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	269	122	57.2	54.1	154	17.5	124	67.7	20.2	2.4	217	95	66	17	58.8	9
Newhalen city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	98	44	56.1	52.3	55	5.5	48	14.6	4.2	—	81	13	5	26	61.5	31
New Stuyahok city, Dillingham Census Area	259	123	30.5	29.3	79	17.7	65	—	—	—	181	21	5	49	44.9	15
Newtok city	132	62	42.4	37.1	54	25.9	42	—	—	—	90	26	6	16	31.3	6
Bethel Census Area	132	62	42.4	37.1	54	25.9	42	—	—	—	90	26	6	16	31.3	6
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute city, Bethel Census Area	121	64	43.0	34.4	52	26.9	38	—	—	—	80	13	3	8	37.5	4
Nikiski CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 833	881	67.6	52.9	1 239	14.5	1 013	76.6	7.6	.6	1 379	698	494	249	34.9	130
Nikolaevsk CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	181	78	47.5	33.3	86	—	86	74.4	15.1	—	133	43	30	56	35.7	43
Nikolai city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	74	24	41.9	37.5	31	35.5	20	—	—	—	56	6	—	4	100.0	4
Nikolski CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	30	11	46.7	36.4	14	—	14	42.9	—	14.3	20	3	3	1	100.0	3
Ninilchik CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	362	174	53.3	43.7	193	24.4	141	68.1	12.1	—	260	115	41	37	37.8	13
Noatak CDP, Northwest Arctic Borough	225	92	45.3	39.1	102	45.1	56	—	—	—	165	10	8	29	44.8	28
Nome city, Nome Census Area	2 454	1 109	71.7	65.1	1 734	11.0	1 532	51.3	10.6	4.8	1 944	1 241	842	268	62.7	267
Nondalton city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	130	54	52.3	40.7	68	42.6	39	15.4	10.3	—	101	25	7	12	33.3	10
Noorvik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	323	148	47.7	44.6	154	17.5	125	—	—	—	221	49	24	54	53.7	46
North Pole city, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	1 058	484	79.4	67.4	659	10.2	749	94.7	15.4	.7	906	647	478	111	57.7	85
Northway CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	82	42	61.0	50.0	50	26.0	37	43.2	2.7	—	73	24	20	10	80.0	16
Northway Junction CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	46	23	41.3	34.8	19	36.8	12	91.7	58.3	8.3	35	9	6	5	60.0	—
Northway Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	68	24	57.4	54.2	39	51.3	19	63.2	—	—	44	7	3	9	66.7	12
Nulikut city, North Slope Borough	199	89	77.4	64.0	154	33.1	103	28.2	22.3	5.8	148	43	22	38	84.2	64
Nulato city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	234	117	44.9	45.3	105	25.7	78	17.9	3.8	5.1	176	47	21	32	56.3	24
Nunapitchook city, Bethel Census Area	255	120	44.7	34.2	114	12.3	94	—	—	—	162	38	6	35	48.6	25
Old Harbor city, Kodiak Island Borough	174	66	39.7	39.4	69	39.1	42	21.4	—	28.6	111	20	2	14	42.9	11
Oscarville CDP, Bethel Census Area	25	8	44.0	50.0	11	—	11	—	—	—	17	11	—	6	66.7	4
Ouzinkie city, Kodiak Island Borough	160	66	59.4	63.6	95	18.9	77	5.2	19.9	—	133	39	18	15	53.3	19
Palmer city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 962	1 008	55.3	48.1	1 085	16.7	900	89.0	19.9	—	1 440	824	596	255	49.0	159
Paxson CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	20	11	70.0	45.5	14	—	14	21.4	—	—	18	13	13	4	—	—
Pedro Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	23	14	65.2	71.4	15	—	15	—	—	—	21	5	—	6	66.7	2
Pelican city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	169	53	85.8	77.4	145	3.4	137	2.2	1.5	—	159	78	31	9	44.4	6
Perryville CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	70	28	31.4	32.1	22	13.6	19	10.5	—	—	56	6	3	9	—	—
Petersburg city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	2 275	1 052	74.2	67.1	1 657	4.2	1 572	57.0	15.1	1.1	1 881	1 017	603	207	60.4	216
Pilot Point CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	38	17	44.7	64.7	17	—	17	23.5	—	—	32	5	3	6	83.3	4

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 Borough and Census Area Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	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		Females with own children under 6 years				
	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	Total	Percent in labor force	
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation						
PLACE—Con.																
Pilot Station city, Wade Hampton Census Area	259	127	57.1	57.5	148	35.1	92	—	—	—	170	41	12	61	54.1	70
Pitkas Point CDP, Wade Hampton Census Area	86	42	45.3	31.0	39	5.1	37	5.4	—	—	66	12	5	15	33.3	2
Platinum city, Bethel Census Area	50	21	50.0	52.4	25	8.0	23	—	—	—	40	14	—	—	—	5
Pleasant Valley CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	194	87	79.4	60.9	154	4.5	141	83.0	9.9	—	184	109	57	22	27.3	6
Point Baker CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	37	10	27.0	20.0	10	—	10	30.0	—	—	25	5	5	3	—	—
Point Hope city, North Slope Borough	342	158	62.6	53.2	214	23.4	142	8.5	2.8	4.2	273	97	74	66	63.6	79
Point Lay CDP, North Slope Borough	110	43	87.3	83.7	96	11.5	74	—	—	—	93	55	36	6	66.7	17
Polk Inlet CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	102	32	84.3	59.4	86	24.4	65	7.7	7.7	7.7	96	46	5	6	33.3	1
Port Alexander city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	67	34	77.6	55.9	52	11.5	46	30.4	17.4	—	57	19	1	15	40.0	10
Port Alice CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	14	6	57.1	33.3	8	—	8	50.0	12.5	—	12	5	3	2	50.0	3
Port Alsworth CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	37	19	51.4	42.1	19	10.5	17	—	—	—	32	18	10	8	62.5	3
Port Clarence CDP, Nome Census Area	27	—	100.0	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	27	27	20	—	—	—
Port Graham CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	109	49	61.5	61.2	67	38.8	41	4.9	—	—	100	23	15	12	58.3	6
Port Heiden city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	59	25	69.5	64.0	41	22.0	30	60.0	36.7	—	59	17	4	18	50.0	18
Port Lions city, Kodiak Island Borough	146	65	67.8	67.7	99	14.1	78	64.1	10.3	—	117	39	14	19	57.9	11
Port Protection CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	43	21	18.6	33.3	8	75.0	2	—	—	—	27	2	2	3	—	—
Primrose CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	91	50	64.8	56.0	59	—	59	100.0	18.6	—	42	31	12	9	—	—
Prudhoe Bay CDP, North Slope Borough	47	14	100.0	100.0	47	—	47	29.8	—	34.0	47	16	16	—	—	—
Quinhagak city, Bethel Census Area	325	145	41.8	49.0	135	5.9	126	3.2	3.2	—	252	61	24	57	61.4	43
Rampart CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	56	21	58.9	57.1	33	78.8	7	—	—	—	51	3	—	9	100.0	13
Red Devil CDP, Bethel Census Area	33	17	42.4	29.4	14	14.3	12	—	—	—	19	10	5	—	—	5
Ridgeway CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 446	680	74.1	67.1	1 071	6.3	977	83.8	11.5	—	1 160	731	503	104	51.9	94
Rowan Bay CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	107	38	86.0	65.8	92	9.8	80	63.8	53.8	—	96	63	12	4	50.0	2
Ruby city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	87	39	54.0	51.3	47	12.8	39	25.6	20.5	10.3	64	12	5	15	53.3	14
Russian Mission city, Wade Hampton Census Area	126	65	49.2	52.3	62	21.0	49	—	—	—	81	28	12	29	55.2	18
St. George city, Aleutians West Census Area	85	49	55.3	46.9	47	14.9	40	60.0	47.5	—	54	17	9	11	63.6	16
St. John Harbor CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	63	16	85.7	43.8	54	7.4	43	27.9	27.9	—	54	38	10	5	—	—
St. Mary's city, Wade Hampton Census Area	271	123	68.3	64.2	177	19.2	145	18.6	6.9	—	239	74	36	48	60.4	53
St. Michael city, Nome Census Area	188	94	51.1	52.1	96	22.9	74	5.4	2.7	—	143	40	20	30	43.3	18
St. Paul city, Aleutians West Census Area	576	188	74.3	58.0	370	10.8	380	27.4	12.6	5.0	473	302	215	52	44.2	38
Salamatof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	781	263	41.1	47.5	321	14.6	267	69.7	19.9	3.4	527	220	165	53	45.3	34
Salcha CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	222	96	73.4	62.5	159	14.5	107	88.8	20.6	—	178	72	61	19	52.6	10
Sand Point city, Aleutians East Borough	645	238	69.9	60.5	451	2.9	436	39.4	12.2	1.1	527	229	108	48	35.4	31
Savoonga city, Nome Census Area	338	156	32.2	31.4	102	14.7	94	—	—	—	154	47	22	40	50.0	19
Saxman city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	254	120	65.0	67.5	165	25.5	123	72.4	26.0	—	184	85	63	22	45.5	12
Scammon Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	183	94	48.6	47.9	87	18.4	73	2.7	—	—	134	31	16	41	41.5	17
Selawik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	302	121	47.7	39.7	144	31.3	83	2.4	2.4	—	218	38	13	57	54.4	48
Seldovia city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	195	98	56.4	65.3	110	11.8	97	26.8	6.2	—	167	56	31	26	46.2	18
Seward city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 119	810	60.5	69.5	1 253	9.2	1 130	67.7	10.2	1.2	1 616	953	670	149	59.7	147
Shageluk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	83	43	42.2	39.5	35	22.9	23	—	—	8.7	70	23	10	10	40.0	9
Shakttoolik city, Nome Census Area	103	42	67.0	69.0	69	31.9	47	—	—	—	87	27	8	21	76.2	24
Sheldon Point city, Wade Hampton Census Area	68	27	67.6	77.8	46	13.0	40	—	—	—	54	12	5	12	66.7	23
Shishmaref city, Nome Census Area	261	131	42.5	35.1	111	18.0	91	—	—	—	176	59	23	32	40.6	38
Shungnak city, Northwest Arctic Borough	151	64	40.4	32.8	57	14.0	53	11.3	11.3	—	112	37	16	20	15.0	5
Sitka city, Sitka Borough	6 182	2 944	78.3	71.6	4 616	6.7	4 450	71.2	15.1	1.6	5 323	3 457	2 473	686	81.6	733
Skagway city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	557	269	81.1	78.4	452	10.6	379	71.2	7.1	—	516	286	159	57	82.5	51
Skwentna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	75	37	33.3	32.4	25	—	25	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Slana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	40	20	67.5	65.0	27	44.4	15	20.0	—	—	32	10	8	6	100.0	6

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

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State Borough and Census Area Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force										Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force				Workers				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		
	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	Total	Percent in labor force	
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation						
PLACE—Con.																
Sleetmute CDP, Bethel Census Area	83	44	37.3	43.2	31	12.9	27	7.4	—	—	48	14	6	11	100.0	12
Soldotna city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 382	1 226	73.4	65.3	1 749	8.7	1 552	78.7	11.2	.9	1 938	1 075	659	293	62.1	197
South Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	88	37	58.0	64.9	51	27.5	37	29.7	5.4	—	72	18	6	11	54.5	11
Stebbins city, Nome Census Area	267	128	59.2	46.1	158	39.2	90	—	—	2.2	169	66	43	45	60.0	52
Sterling CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 647	1 223	66.0	57.9	1 747	7.4	1 578	83.7	17.4	—	2 042	1 038	647	290	46.9	172
Stevens Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	62	22	48.4	50.0	30	43.3	17	11.8	11.8	—	43	6	2	2	—	6
Stony River CDP, Bethel Census Area	31	15	48.4	60.0	15	26.7	11	—	—	—	28	4	—	8	75.0	9
Sutton CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	147	71	63.3	40.8	93	17.2	77	84.4	—	—	106	29	13	7	100.0	34
Takotna CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	25	14	64.0	71.4	16	—	16	—	—	—	16	10	1	2	100.0	2
Talkeetna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	180	100	82.2	77.0	148	10.1	133	44.4	7.5	—	147	68	43	26	53.8	19
Tanacross CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	77	33	62.3	54.5	48	35.4	31	67.7	22.6	—	53	14	10	3	100.0	6
Tanana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	241	106	58.9	70.8	142	21.8	108	13.0	4.6	—	187	55	35	34	91.2	33
Tatitlek CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	62	37	24.2	24.3	15	—	15	—	—	—	51	9	4	14	28.6	2
Teller city, Nome Census Area	95	41	63.2	48.8	60	3.3	58	8.6	—	3.4	65	22	14	6	33.3	5
Tenakee Springs city, Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon Census Area	77	41	32.5	34.1	25	20.0	20	—	—	—	36	20	5	2	—	—
Tetlin CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	65	23	55.4	43.5	36	25.0	27	11.1	—	—	49	22	9	7	28.6	4
Thorne Bay city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	391	178	75.7	58.4	296	18.6	233	50.2	18.0	6.4	326	166	95	53	43.4	28
Togiak CDP, Dillingham Census Area	377	176	35.0	30.7	130	23.1	102	5.9	2.0	—	289	45	11	63	38.1	27
Tok CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	674	315	69.6	65.7	464	20.3	371	79.8	10.5	1.3	562	248	165	62	74.2	68
Toksook Bay city, Bethel Census Area	259	123	54.4	39.0	137	25.5	106	—	—	—	188	33	12	40	45.0	30
Tonsina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	18	10	33.3	60.0	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Trapper Creek CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Bor- ough	191	83	57.1	39.8	109	30.3	76	73.7	18.4	9.2	149	65	32	17	58.8	10
Tuluksak city, Bethel Census Area	209	99	44.0	30.3	79	2.5	90	4.4	—	—	114	44	22	34	47.1	24
Tuntutuliak CDP, Bethel Census Area	185	88	43.2	43.2	78	6.4	65	3.1	—	—	127	31	8	26	53.8	12
Tununak city, Bethel Census Area	192	81	57.8	48.1	107	14.0	96	—	—	—	154	42	10	30	63.3	41
Twin Hills CDP, Dillingham Census Area	33	11	36.4	36.4	12	25.0	9	—	—	—	26	8	6	5	—	—
Two Rivers CDP, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	326	140	75.8	60.7	247	10.5	213	90.6	22.5	—	280	181	130	26	96.2	29
Tyonek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	93	34	57.0	44.1	53	37.7	33	15.2	6.1	9.1	59	10	—	6	50.0	4
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area	391	161	66.8	61.5	261	19.2	199	9.5	2.0	—	334	119	77	50	68.0	67
Unalaska city, Aleutians West Census Area	2 730	740	93.2	81.5	2 508	1.0	2 387	27.3	6.5	1.4	2 490	1 540	876	105	54.3	99
Upper Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	111	49	42.3	42.9	47	25.5	35	22.9	5.7	11.4	84	28	11	17	58.8	21
Valdez city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	3 033	1 343	80.9	71.9	2 418	8.8	2 163	78.1	18.0	.9	2 756	1 610	1 038	269	61.7	213
Venetie CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	116	49	48.3	55.1	56	37.5	35	—	—	11.4	81	6	—	13	46.2	9
Wainwright city, North Slope Borough	297	146	66.3	51.4	197	10.2	172	26.2	18.0	8.7	208	95	62	56	60.7	44
Wales city, Nome Census Area	99	38	57.6	42.1	57	19.3	46	—	—	—	70	24	11	7	28.6	6
Wasilla city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2 721	1 380	71.3	62.3	1 916	11.1	1 686	79.8	16.2	.4	2 011	1 189	839	341	59.2	281
Whale Pass CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	44	22	63.6	45.5	28	35.7	18	61.1	—	—	36	8	3	3	33.3	3
White Mountain city, Nome Census Area	107	48	51.4	43.8	55	36.4	35	—	—	—	71	14	5	13	53.8	18
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP, Skagway- Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	122	45	84.4	57.8	103	9.7	93	49.5	30.1	—	105	79	42	10	30.0	2
Whittier city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	200	78	68.5	55.1	137	8.0	124	43.5	15.3	1.6	169	96	50	8	100.0	17
Willow CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	174	76	51.7	35.5	90	—	84	45.2	4.8	7.1	103	55	33	27	37.0	17
Womens Bay CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	423	184	78.3	72.8	293	6.5	312	87.5	28.2	—	375	229	169	43	88.4	44
Wrangell city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	1 803	874	72.4	61.9	1 306	9.0	1 126	72.8	16.3	.5	1 446	895	478	157	55.4	131
Yakutat city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	383	176	75.2	75.6	288	11.8	241	73.0	32.4	—	331	141	71	25	72.0	41

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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				
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation	
Juneau Borough	17 754	5.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	1 302	11.3	7.9	8.6	67.2	86.1	33.5	85.5
Juneau census subarea	17 754	5.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	1 302	11.3	7.9	8.6	67.2	86.1	33.5	85.5
Juneau city	17 754	5.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	1 302	11.3	7.9	8.6	67.2	86.1	33.5	85.5
Kenai Peninsula Borough	25 870	8.4	2.7	1.4	1.1	.7	1 951	10.9	10.8	4.1	55.7	74.4	27.2	73.4
Kenai-Cook Inlet census subarea	23 357	8.6	2.8	1.4	1.1	.7	1 771	10.8	10.7	4.3	55.8	73.6	26.3	72.6
Anchor Point CDP	519	6.2	4.6	--	--	--	51	17.6	17.6	9.8	25.0	64.3	--	61.8
Clam Gulch CDP	24	--	--	--	--	--	38	50.0	50.0	--	--	100.0	--	100.0
Cohoe CDP	344	12.8	7.8	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	18.2	71.0	--	64.2
Cooper Landing CDP	191	13.1	--	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	48.0	51.8	--	51.3
Crown Point CDP	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.0	--	62.0
Fox River CDP	206	9.2	3.9	--	--	--	17	17.6	17.6	--	57.9	58.8	--	58.7
Fritz Creek CDP	912	4.5	.4	.2	.2	.2	35	--	--	--	68.3	67.0	--	67.3
Halibut Cove CDP	67	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	100.0
Happy Valley CDP	169	5.3	5.3	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	51.3	--	48.5
Homer city	2 345	6.7	2.6	1.1	1.1	.7	241	11.6	11.6	4.6	44.9	77.9	23.1	76.3
Hope CDP	89	23.6	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	100.0	86.8	--	89.9
Jakotof Bay CDP	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68.0	--	68.0
Kachemak city	229	6.6	5.2	3.1	1.3	1.7	21	--	--	--	20.0	79.9	--	77.0
Kalifornsky CDP	180	22.8	12.8	4.4	4.4	--	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.9	79.9	--	75.0
Kasilof CDP	254	9.1	2.8	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	69.6	75.3	--	74.8
Kenai city	4 178	9.6	2.7	1.1	1.1	.5	250	8.0	7.2	1.6	63.8	74.8	20.8	74.4
Moose Pass CDP	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	100.0
Nikiski CDP	1 730	8.7	2.8	3.6	1.6	2.8	103	14.6	14.6	11.7	60.3	70.7	46.4	70.2
Nikolaevsk CDP	1 700	21.8	6.5	4.1	4.1	--	11	54.5	54.5	54.5	70.3	45.1	--	52.8
Ninilchik CDP	311	11.6	8.0	4.5	1.9	3.5	51	3.9	3.9	3.9	25.0	65.5	--	62.0
Primrose CDP	68	--	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	86.8	--	86.8
Ridgeway CDP	1 367	6.1	--	--	--	--	79	16.5	16.5	7.6	72.6	76.4	--	76.2
Salamatof CDP	439	11.6	.5	--	--	--	55	32.7	32.7	7.3	74.5	71.6	--	72.0
Seldovia city	176	5.1	2.3	--	--	--	19	10.5	10.5	--	22.2	64.7	--	62.5
Soldotna city	2 178	11.0	4.1	3.2	2.8	.9	179	14.5	14.5	6.1	53.8	81.8	43.5	79.8
Sterling CDP	2 462	9.1	2.8	.3	.3	--	185	2.7	2.7	2.7	65.3	71.5	--	71.2
Tyonek CDP	78	5.1	2.6	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	50.0	68.9	--	67.9
Seward census subarea	2 513	6.8	2.1	1.0	.7	.4	180	11.7	11.7	2.2	54.7	82.1	41.2	80.4
English Bay CDP	84	4.8	--	--	--	--	6	33.3	33.3	--	100.0	65.0	--	66.7
Port Graham CDP	103	10.7	2.9	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	45.5	67.4	--	65.0
Seward city	1 504	7.4	2.5	.5	.4	.3	137	9.5	9.5	2.9	54.1	84.0	66.7	81.8
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8 882	6.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	854	11.7	11.2	6.8	56.0	84.0	47.9	82.7
Ketchikan census subarea	8 882	6.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	854	11.7	11.2	6.8	56.0	84.0	47.9	82.7
Ketchikan city	5 273	7.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.9	624	12.3	11.7	7.9	56.7	84.4	56.1	83.1
Saxman city	230	13.0	9.1	1.7	1.7	--	24	25.0	25.0	12.5	30.0	78.0	--	73.0
Kodiak Island Borough	7 990	5.8	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.7	427	15.9	13.1	11.7	56.5	81.6	53.4	80.4
Kodiak Island census subarea	7 490	6.0	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.7	421	16.2	13.3	11.9	56.4	82.2	52.3	81.0
Akhiok city	53	9.4	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	62.5	--	60.4
Chiniak CDP	52	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	72.9	--	75.0
Karluk CDP	46	--	--	--	--	--	4	100.0	--	100.0	--	71.7	--	71.7
Kodiak city	4 292	5.9	2.1	2.7	1.2	2.5	284	13.7	13.7	9.9	56.7	84.9	56.0	83.5
Larsen Bay city	103	3.9	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	100.0	56.6	--	58.3
Old Harbor city	165	5.5	2.4	--	--	--	9	22.2	22.2	--	--	44.2	--	41.8
Ouzinkie city	146	5.5	5.5	2.1	2.1	1.4	14	57.1	57.1	42.9	--	65.9	--	63.6
Port Lions city	128	7.8	7.8	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	83.1	--	76.6
Womens Bay CDP	368	--	--	2.4	2.4	2.4	17	--	--	--	--	79.6	100.0	79.1
Kodiak Station census subarea	500	3.0	.4	.6	.4	.6	6	--	--	--	60.0	73.0	100.0	72.5
Kodiak Station CDP	500	3.0	.4	.6	.4	.6	6	--	--	--	60.0	73.0	100.0	72.5
Lake and Peninsula Borough	981	7.0	3.2	3.8	1.2	3.1	91	27.5	22.0	17.6	33.3	55.3	16.7	54.2
Lake and Peninsula census subarea	981	7.0	3.2	3.8	1.2	3.1	91	27.5	22.0	17.6	33.3	55.3	16.7	54.2
Chignik city	90	2.2	--	2.2	--	2.2	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.4	--	78.9
Chignik Lagoon CDP	46	4.3	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	22.7	--	21.7
Chignik Lake CDP	71	5.6	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	49.3	--	46.5
Egegik CDP	86	8.1	4.7	--	--	--	6	100.0	100.0	--	42.9	43.0	--	43.0
Igigig CDP	13	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	61.5	--	61.5
Iliamna CDP	35	--	--	--	--	--	3	100.0	100.0	66.7	--	62.9	--	62.9
Ivanof Bay CDP	24	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	54.2	--	54.2
Kokhanok CDP	101	11.9	9.9	8.9	4.0	5.0	3	66.7	66.7	--	--	43.8	--	40.2
Levelock CDP	72	12.5	8.3	22.2	2.8	22.2	8	50.0	25.0	50.0	22.2	61.9	--	58.6
Newhalen city	94	6.4	3.2	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	50.0	56.8	--	56.4
Nondalton city	117	6.0	1.7	5.1	1.7	3.4	13	23.1	23.1	23.1	71.4	57.3	100.0	57.4
Pedro Bay CDP	21	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	71.4	--	71.4
Perryville CDP	62	11.3	--	--	--	--	8	25.0	25.0	25.0	42.9	34.5	--	35.5
Pilot Point CDP	31	19.4	9.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	7	14.3	--	14.3	16.7	64.0	--	56.7
Port Alsworth CDP	33	--	--	--	--	--	4	50.0	--	50.0	--	57.6	--	57.6
Port Heiden city	59	6.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	--	--	--	--	50.0	70.9	--	71.9
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	24 576	8.8	3.9	2.4	1.6	1.3	1 809	10.9	9.6	4.5	45.8	74.2	20.0	72.6
Matanuska-Susitna census subarea	24 576	8.8	3.9	2.4	1.6	1.3	1 809	10.9	9.6	4.5	45.8	74.2	20.0	72.6
Big Lake CDP	1 038	10.6	6.2	1.5	.4	1.2	132	15.2	15.2	--	29.1	77.3	100.0	72.1
Butte CDP	1 376	9.5	3.9	1.5	1.5	.4	92	--	--	--	47.3	79.3	--	77.4
Chase CDP	27	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0
Chickaloon CDP	102	18.6	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68.4	88.0	--	84.3
Houston city	435	17.2	7.4	4.1	3.2	.9	46	4.3	4.3	--	38.7	66.4	21.4	62.9
Knik CDP	162	8.6	3.7	1.2	1.2	--	30	16.7	16.7	--	57.1	72.3	--	71.9
Lazy Mountain CDP	539	11.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	--	56	--	--	--	63.5	63.7	--	64.5
Meadow Lakes CDP	1 512	14.1	7.1	5.6	4.0	2.3	85	11.8	11.8	11.8	40.4	72.0	3.3	70.2
Palmer city	1 556	8.0	4.6	.6	--	.1	260	11.9	9.6	2.7	27.2	72.3	--	69.1
Skwentna CDP	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	33.3
Sutton CDP	136	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	68.4	--	68.4
Talkeetna CDP	169	10.7	--	--	--	--	11	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	86.1	--	87.6
Trapper Creek CDP	182	6.6	6.6	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	64.1	--	59.9
Wasilla city	2 514	7.1	3.1	2.6	2.3	.2	184	2.2	2.2	--	48.6	78.2	33.9	77.1
Willow CDP	144	14.6	10.4	4.2	--	4.2	30	26.7	--	26.7	28.6	68.3	--	62.5

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TIPSI [UPF] GPH502 CENSUS90 71583600 07/17/92 1:16 PM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90S*PH5TIPSDA02. 07/09/92 15:30:07 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 16 TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/09/92 15:31:26 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/09/92 15:31:26 META:CENSUS90S*PH5T7-802. 07/09/92 15:32:38

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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				
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area—Con.														
McGrath-Holy Cross census subarea	826	5.2	2.8	5.7	1.3	4.8	74	18.9	16.2	16.2	46.5	64.6	27.3	64.2
Anvik city	42	16.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	6	—	—	—	71.4	48.6	—	55.0
Grayling city	122	4.9	2.5	5.7	—	5.7	12	16.7	16.7	16.7	50.0	64.7	—	63.9
Holy Cross city	135	5.2	5.2	1.5	1.5	—	20	5.0	5.0	5.0	—	53.9	—	51.9
McGrath city	328	3.7	.6	10.7	2.1	9.1	16	43.8	31.3	43.8	83.3	73.7	42.9	74.8
Nikolai city	66	6.1	6.1	—	—	—	8	25.0	25.0	—	—	50.0	—	47.0
Shageluk city	71	7.0	4.2	—	—	—	12	16.7	16.7	16.7	40.0	50.0	—	49.3
Takotna CDP	25	8.0	8.0	4.0	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	69.6	—	64.0
Yukon Flats census subarea	832	6.7	4.3	3.6	1.6	3.6	65	40.0	35.4	20.0	32.1	60.8	—	59.8
Arctic Village CDP	52	—	—	—	—	—	7	28.6	28.6	—	—	61.5	—	61.5
Beaver CDP	56	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	10	60.0	60.0	40.0	—	57.4	—	57.4
Birch Creek CDP	25	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	59.1	—	59.1
Central CDP	48	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	40.0	—	43.8
Chalkyitsik CDP	47	21.3	17.0	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	43.2	—	34.0
Circle CDP	43	4.7	4.7	—	—	—	8	25.0	25.0	—	—	73.2	—	69.8
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.2	—	68.2
Fort Yukon city	361	5.8	3.9	6.1	1.9	6.1	20	55.0	40.0	45.0	33.3	66.8	—	66.1
Venetie CDP	107	8.4	6.5	.9	.9	.9	9	55.6	55.6	—	22.2	55.1	—	52.8

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 Borough and Census Area 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—Con.														
Clam Gulch CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	24	—	—	—	—	—	38	50.0	50.0	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Clarks Point city, Dillingham Census Area	32	—	—	87.5	6.3	87.5	6	100.0	—	100.0	—	75.0	100.0	73.3
Coffman Cove city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.3	—	82.3
Cohoe CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	344	12.8	7.8	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	18.2	71.0	—	64.2
Cold Bay city, Aleutians East Borough	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.1	—	84.1
College CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	8 086	3.4	1.4	1.4	.7	.9	200	18.5	18.5	9.0	46.1	75.0	13.0	74.4
Cooper Landing CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	191	13.1	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	48.0	51.8	—	51.3
Copper Center CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	275	5.1	4.7	3.6	2.9	1.8	28	17.9	10.7	7.1	7.1	74.7	—	73.4
Copperville CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	112	4.5	.9	.9	.9	—	5	—	—	—	80.0	76.6	—	77.5
Cordova city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	1 367	3.7	.9	.9	.2	.7	107	12.1	12.1	4.7	58.8	83.2	—	82.5
Covenant Life CDP, Haines Borough	31	29.0	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.8	—	22.6
Craig city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	828	8.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	.4	24	8.3	8.3	—	65.2	84.5	50.0	83.3
Crooked Creek CDP, Bethel Census Area	57	3.5	—	—	—	—	11	36.4	36.4	36.4	100.0	56.4	—	57.9
Crown Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.0	—	62.0
Cube Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	112	2.7	2.7	6.3	—	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	80.7	—	78.6
Deadhorse CDP, North Slope Borough	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Deering city, Northwest Arctic Borough	85	4.7	2.4	7.1	2.4	4.7	11	18.2	18.2	18.2	50.0	71.6	—	72.3
Delta Junction city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	409	6.1	1.7	.5	.5	—	26	7.7	7.7	3.8	72.0	71.9	—	72.2
Dillingham city, Dillingham Census Area	1 261	7.8	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.3	89	29.2	20.2	22.5	54.1	71.4	7.1	70.7
Diomedede city, Nome Census Area	105	4.8	1.9	9.5	—	9.5	6	—	—	—	60.0	41.0	—	41.9
Dora Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.9	—	88.9
Dot Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	32	—	—	—	—	—	4	50.0	50.0	—	—	68.8	—	68.8
Dry Creek CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	68	—	—	—	—	—	5	20.0	20.0	—	—	89.7	—	89.7
Eagle city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	105	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	76.2	—	76.2
Eagle Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	26	—	—	—	—	—	6	50.0	50.0	50.0	—	100.0	—	100.0
Edna Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	64	32.8	17.2	9.4	4.7	4.7	—	—	—	—	47.6	41.9	—	45.9
Eek city, Bethel Census Area	149	10.1	5.4	3.4	1.3	2.0	14	42.9	42.9	—	13.3	51.5	—	48.3
Egegik CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	86	8.1	4.7	—	—	—	6	100.0	100.0	—	42.9	43.0	—	43.0
Eielson AFB CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	1 407	2.7	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.2	67.3	—	65.8
Ekwok city, Dillingham Census Area	44	6.8	6.8	—	—	—	7	57.1	57.1	28.6	—	39.0	—	36.4
Elfin Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	37	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	70.3	—	70.3
Elim city, Nome Census Area	148	2.7	1.4	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	50.0	56.3	—	56.1
Emmonak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	340	9.4	5.0	2.6	2.6	.9	24	33.3	25.0	16.7	34.4	64.0	—	62.8
English Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	84	4.8	—	—	—	—	6	33.3	33.3	—	100.0	65.0	—	66.7
Ester CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.7	—	75.7
Evansville CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	22	18.2	—	—	—	—	3	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
Eyak CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	111	9.0	1.8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	60.0	83.2	—	81.1
Fairbanks city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	16 258	6.5	2.6	3.6	2.2	2.3	1 351	12.0	9.2	8.1	58.2	79.5	50.4	78.8
False Pass CDP, Aleutians East Borough	41	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	56.1	—	56.1
Ferry CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.5	—	57.5
Fort Greely CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	383	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	72.8	—	72.3
Fort Yukon city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	361	5.8	3.9	6.1	1.9	6.1	20	55.0	40.0	45.0	33.3	66.8	—	66.1
Fox CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	184	3.3	3.3	6.5	—	6.5	17	—	—	—	—	71.9	—	69.6
Fox River CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	206	9.2	3.9	—	—	—	17	17.6	17.6	—	57.9	58.8	—	58.7
Freshwater Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.7	—	85.7
Fritz Creek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	912	4.5	.4	.2	.2	.2	35	—	—	—	68.3	67.0	—	67.3
Gakona CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Galena city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	338	1.5	—	23.4	.6	23.4	17	23.5	11.8	23.5	100.0	62.8	100.0	63.1
Gambell city, Nome Census Area	321	5.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	—	21	9.5	9.5	—	10.5	38.7	—	37.9
Game Creek CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	24	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	83.3	—	83.3
Glennallen CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	330	7.9	1.2	1.8	1.2	.6	15	26.7	26.7	13.3	53.8	76.6	75.0	74.8
Golovin city, Nome Census Area	75	5.3	2.7	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	50.0	80.3	—	78.7
Goodnews Bay city, Bethel Census Area	133	11.3	8.3	86.5	6.0	86.5	16	100.0	62.5	100.0	26.7	49.2	25.0	48.0
Grayingling city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	122	4.9	2.5	5.7	—	5.7	12	16.7	16.7	16.7	50.0	64.7	—	63.9
Gulkana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	70	11.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	2.9	9	33.3	33.3	—	—	71.0	—	68.8
Gustavus CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	156	5.8	2.6	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	55.6	83.0	—	81.4
Haines city, Haines Borough	824	9.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.1	101	6.9	6.9	2.0	60.5	82.5	12.5	81.8
Halibut Cove CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	67	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Happy Valley CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	169	5.3	5.3	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	51.3	—	48.5
Harding Lake CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	19	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	31.6	—	31.6
Healy CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	320	5.6	3.4	2.2	2.2	.9	5	—	—	—	22.2	65.6	28.6	63.9
Healy Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	28	25.0	10.7	10.7	10.7	—	—	—	—	—	28.6	19.0	—	24.0
Hobart Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	147	2.7	—	4.8	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	50.0	90.2	—	89.1
Hollis CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	67	26.9	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	83.3	63.3	—	68.7
Holy Cross city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	135	5.2	5.2	1.5	1.5	—	20	5.0	5.0	5.0	—	53.9	—	51.9
Homer city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 345	6.7	2.6	1.1	1.1	.7	241	11.6	11.6	4.6	44.9	77.9	23.1	76.3
Hoonah city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	455	3.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	.9	42	23.8	23.8	11.9	52.9	81.1	—	81.4
Hooper Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	418	4.3	3.3	13.6	2.9	12.0	51	43.1	33.3	21.6	11.1	67.0	16.7	66.0
Hope CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	89	23.6	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	100.0	86.8	—	89.9

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 Borough and Census Area 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—Con.														
Houston city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	435	17.2	7.4	4.1	3.2	.9	46	4.3	4.3	—	38.7	66.4	21.4	62.9
Hughes city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	39	—	—	—	—	—	8	37.5	37.5	37.5	—	66.7	—	66.7
Huslia city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	110	10.0	7.3	1.8	1.8	—	13	15.4	15.4	15.4	27.3	62.6	—	60.2
Hydaburg city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	237	4.6	—	—	—	—	26	23.1	23.1	7.7	72.7	55.3	—	56.1
Hyder CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	95	10.5	6.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	—	—	—	20.0	75.3	—	71.0
Igiugig CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.5	—	61.5
Iliamna CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	35	—	—	—	—	—	3	100.0	100.0	66.7	—	62.9	—	62.9
Ivanof Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.2	—	54.2
Jakolof Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.0	—	68.0
Juneau city, Juneau Borough	17 754	5.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	1 302	11.3	7.9	8.6	67.2	86.1	33.5	85.5
Kachemak city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	229	6.6	5.2	3.1	1.3	1.7	21	—	—	—	20.0	79.9	—	77.0
Kake city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	439	2.7	1.8	—	—	—	37	5.4	5.4	—	33.3	64.2	—	63.3
Kaktovik city, North Slope Borough	151	9.9	1.3	2.0	2.0	—	7	—	—	—	60.0	77.2	33.3	76.4
Kalifornsky CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	180	22.8	12.8	4.4	4.4	—	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.9	79.9	—	75.0
Kaltag city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	129	3.9	2.3	—	—	—	7	14.3	14.3	14.3	40.0	65.3	—	64.3
Karluk CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	46	—	—	—	—	—	4	100.0	—	100.0	—	71.7	—	71.7
Kasaan city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	42	14.3	—	4.8	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	69.4	100.0	72.5
Kasiglof city, Bethel Census Area	227	4.8	4.0	—	—	—	34	26.5	26.5	—	—	62.5	—	59.5
Kasilof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	254	9.1	2.8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	69.6	75.3	—	74.8
Kenai city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	4 178	9.6	2.7	1.1	1.1	.5	250	8.0	7.2	1.6	63.8	74.8	20.8	74.4
Kenny Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	256	10.9	5.5	—	—	—	24	33.3	33.3	33.3	50.0	72.4	—	69.9
Ketchikan city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	5 273	7.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.9	624	12.3	11.7	7.9	56.7	84.4	56.1	83.1
Kiana city, Northwest Arctic Borough	185	1.6	—	—	—	—	20	10.0	10.0	—	100.0	56.6	—	57.3
King Cove city, Aleutians East Borough	351	1.4	.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	12	—	—	—	—	80.6	100.0	78.9
King Salmon CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	318	1.3	.6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	50.0	75.8	—	75.5
Kipnuk CDP, Bethel Census Area	268	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	26.1	—	26.1
Kivalina city, Northwest Arctic Borough	162	7.4	3.1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	16.7	68.7	—	64.8
Klawock city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	491	7.5	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	26	15.4	15.4	15.4	37.8	66.5	—	65.4
Klukwan CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	76	9.2	2.6	3.9	—	3.9	10	50.0	50.0	30.0	71.4	59.4	—	60.5
Knik CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	162	8.6	3.7	1.2	1.2	—	30	16.7	16.7	—	57.1	72.3	—	71.9
Kobuk city, Northwest Arctic Borough	33	6.1	6.1	—	—	—	6	50.0	50.0	50.0	—	64.5	—	60.6
Kodiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	4 292	5.9	2.1	2.7	1.2	2.5	284	13.7	13.7	9.9	56.7	84.9	56.0	83.5
Kodiak Station CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	500	3.0	.4	.6	.4	.6	6	—	—	—	60.0	73.0	100.0	72.5
Kokhanok CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	101	11.9	9.9	8.9	4.0	5.0	3	66.7	66.7	—	—	43.8	—	40.2
Koliganek CDP, Dillingham Census Area	100	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	37.1	—	36.0
Kongiganak CDP, Bethel Census Area	156	12.8	7.7	9.6	8.3	3.8	16	56.3	56.3	31.3	30.0	54.4	23.1	53.8
Kotlik city, Wade Hampton Census Area	235	10.6	6.0	.9	.9	—	31	35.5	35.5	12.9	20.0	65.2	100.0	60.1
Kotzebue city, Northwest Arctic Borough	1 624	6.9	3.1	3.7	1.4	3.4	77	31.2	26.0	19.5	46.4	73.7	21.7	72.5
Koyuk city, Nome Census Area	127	5.5	3.1	1.6	1.6	—	20	35.0	10.0	35.0	28.6	67.5	—	66.4
Koyukuk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	62	6.5	6.5	3.2	—	3.2	9	66.7	44.4	44.4	—	63.8	—	59.7
Kupreanof city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Kwethluk city, Bethel Census Area	286	4.9	3.5	37.4	—	37.4	40	50.0	20.0	30.0	14.3	36.8	—	35.7
Kwigillingok CDP, Bethel Census Area	148	9.5	2.7	—	—	—	30	16.7	16.7	6.7	35.7	53.0	—	51.4
Labouchere Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	94	8.5	3.2	1.1	1.1	—	5	—	—	—	37.5	77.9	—	75.3
Lake Minchumina CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	29	24.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.2	—	51.7
Larsen Bay city, Kodiak Island Borough	103	3.9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	100.0	56.6	—	58.3
Lazy Mountain CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	539	11.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	—	56	—	—	—	63.5	63.7	—	64.5
Levelock CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	72	12.5	8.3	22.2	2.8	22.2	8	50.0	25.0	50.0	22.2	61.9	—	58.6
Lignite CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.7	—	66.7
Lime Village CDP, Bethel Census Area	23	39.1	—	—	—	—	7	85.7	85.7	—	100.0	71.4	—	82.6
Long Island CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	154	2.6	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	90.7	—	89.6
Lower Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	145	8.3	4.8	4.1	2.1	2.1	15	46.7	46.7	13.3	25.0	41.4	—	40.8
Lutak CDP, Haines Borough	28	10.7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	100.0	48.0	—	53.6
McCarthy CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
McGrath city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	328	3.7	.6	10.7	2.1	9.1	16	43.8	31.3	43.8	83.3	73.7	42.9	74.8
McKinley Park CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	139	7.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3	—	—	—	72.7	67.2	100.0	67.2
Manley Hot Springs CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	84	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	—	9	—	—	—	50.0	80.8	—	81.5
Manokotak city, Dillingham Census Area	220	5.5	—	—	—	—	16	37.5	37.5	31.3	41.7	54.3	—	53.6
Marshall city, Wade Hampton Census Area	165	10.3	6.7	—	—	—	17	11.8	11.8	11.8	35.3	62.2	—	59.4
Meadow Lakes CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 512	14.1	7.1	5.6	4.0	2.3	85	11.8	11.8	11.8	40.4	72.0	3.3	70.2
Mekoryuk city, Bethel Census Area	90	4.4	2.2	1.1	—	1.1	20	—	—	—	50.0	60.5	—	60.0
Mendeltna CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	11	—	—	—	—	—	14	21.4	21.4	21.4	—	72.7	—	72.7
Mentasta Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	55	14.5	14.5	29.1	18.2	23.6	17	11.8	—	11.8	—	34.0	—	35.6
Metlakatla CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	851	5.2	2.7	1.9	.9	1.2	69	11.6	11.6	4.3	31.8	67.9	25.0	66.4
Meyers Chuck CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	20	15.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4	—	—	—	—	52.9	—	47.4
Minto CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	103	6.8	4.9	2.9	2.9	—	22	27.3	27.3	13.6	—	58.3	—	56.0
Moose Creek CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	349	4.3	4.3	—	—	—	16	50.0	50.0	—	—	68.6	—	65.6
Moose Pass CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Mosquito Lake CDP, Haines Borough	56	1.8	—	3.6	3.6	3.6	—	—	—	—	100.0	72.7	50.0	74.1
Mountain Village city, Wade Hampton Census Area	411	3.9	2.7	1.0	1.0	.7	26	19.2	3.8	15.4	—	55.9	—	54.3

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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 Borough and Census Area 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—Con.														
Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	360	2.2	2.2	.8	—	.8	24	37.5	37.5	12.5	—	71.0	—	69.4
Napakiaq city, Bethel Census Area	173	4.0	4.0	2.3	1.2	2.3	29	27.6	27.6	10.3	—	63.9	—	62.0
Napakiaq city, Bethel Census Area	178	6.7	6.7	—	—	—	11	27.3	27.3	—	—	53.0	—	49.4
Naukati Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	79	6.3	2.5	—	—	—	3	100.0	100.0	—	—	89.2	—	83.5
Nelson Lagoon CDP, Aleutians East Borough	68	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	20.6	—	20.6
Nenana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	243	4.1	2.1	8.6	2.5	7.4	26	23.1	23.1	23.1	30.0	63.5	50.0	62.4
Newhalen city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	94	6.4	3.2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	50.0	56.8	—	56.4
New Stuyahok city, Dillingham Census Area	237	.8	—	1.7	—	1.7	22	—	—	—	100.0	32.8	—	33.3
Newtok city	124	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	—	6	16.7	16.7	—	33.3	44.1	100.0	42.6
Bethel Census Area	124	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	—	6	16.7	16.7	—	33.3	44.1	100.0	42.6
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute city, Bethel Census Area	108	22.2	13.0	36.1	3.7	34.3	13	53.8	30.8	46.2	29.2	52.4	—	49.0
Nikiski CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 730	8.7	2.8	3.6	1.6	2.8	103	14.6	14.6	11.7	60.3	70.7	46.4	70.2
Nikolaevsk CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	170	21.8	6.5	4.1	4.1	—	11	54.5	54.5	54.5	70.3	45.1	—	52.8
Nikolai city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	66	6.1	6.1	—	—	—	8	25.0	25.0	—	—	50.0	—	47.0
Nikolski CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	20	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	70.0	—	70.0
Nirilchik CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	311	11.6	8.0	4.5	1.9	3.5	51	3.9	3.9	3.9	25.0	65.5	—	62.0
Noatak CDP, Northwest Arctic Borough	210	1.9	1.0	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	49.5	—	48.6
Nome city, Nome Census Area	2 157	7.1	5.1	2.0	1.1	1.6	130	42.3	31.5	22.3	23.5	84.5	26.1	80.8
Nondalton city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	117	6.0	1.7	5.1	1.7	3.4	13	23.1	23.1	23.1	71.4	57.3	100.0	57.4
Noorvik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	295	8.5	5.1	4.4	2.4	2.7	28	14.3	14.3	14.3	28.0	53.7	—	52.8
North Pole city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	843	5.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	.8	34	26.5	26.5	26.5	44.7	80.2	20.0	79.2
Northway CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	78	7.7	2.6	—	—	—	4	50.0	50.0	—	66.7	63.9	—	64.1
Northway Junction CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	43	—	—	—	—	—	3	100.0	100.0	—	—	44.2	—	44.2
Northway Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	57	—	—	—	—	—	11	27.3	27.3	—	—	61.4	—	61.4
Nuiqsut city, North Slope Borough	182	3.3	2.2	64.3	2.7	62.1	17	76.5	23.5	76.5	33.3	86.4	—	87.0
Nulato city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	219	.9	.9	—	—	—	15	6.7	6.7	6.7	—	48.4	—	47.9
Nunapituk city, Bethel Census Area	220	7.7	1.8	5.0	1.8	3.2	35	25.7	25.7	5.7	35.3	53.2	—	52.8
Old Harbor city, Kodiak Island Borough	165	5.5	2.4	—	—	—	9	22.2	22.2	—	—	44.2	—	41.8
Oscarville CDP, Bethel Census Area	24	—	—	37.5	—	37.5	1	100.0	—	100.0	—	45.8	—	45.8
Ouzinkie city, Kodiak Island Borough	146	5.5	5.5	2.1	2.1	1.4	14	57.1	57.1	42.9	—	65.9	—	63.6
Palmer city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 556	8.0	4.6	.6	.6	.1	260	11.9	9.6	2.7	27.2	72.3	—	69.1
Paxson CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.0	—	70.0
Pedro Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	71.4	—	71.4
Pelican city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	153	5.9	—	3.3	2.6	2.0	16	25.0	25.0	—	77.8	94.4	50.0	94.6
Perryville CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	62	11.3	—	—	—	—	8	25.0	25.0	25.0	42.9	34.5	—	35.5
Petersburg city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	1 987	7.0	2.8	.6	.3	.3	231	5.2	3.0	5.2	52.5	83.7	100.0	81.5
Pilot Point CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	31	19.4	9.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	7	14.3	—	14.3	16.7	64.0	—	56.7
Pilot Station city, Wade Hampton Census Area	245	6.5	3.7	1.2	1.2	.8	14	50.0	50.0	14.3	25.0	62.9	—	61.2
Pitkas Point CDP, Wade Hampton Census Area	82	13.4	11.0	8.5	—	8.5	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	54.9	—	47.6
Platinum city, Bethel Census Area	44	4.5	—	—	—	—	6	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	54.8	—	56.8
Pleasant Valley CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	194	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	79.1	—	79.4
Point Baker CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	26	34.6	11.5	11.5	—	11.5	11	18.2	18.2	18.2	—	35.3	—	23.1
Point Hope city, North Slope Borough	326	4.0	3.4	1.8	1.8	1.2	16	25.0	25.0	12.5	15.4	67.7	—	66.9
Point Lay CDP, North Slope Borough	105	9.5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	100.0	90.5	—	91.4
Polk Inlet CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	100	5.0	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	100.0	85.3	—	86.0
Port Alexander city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	67	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	75.8	—	77.6
Port Alice CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	14	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.7	—	57.1
Port Alsworth CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	33	—	—	—	—	—	4	50.0	—	50.0	—	57.6	—	57.6
Port Clarence CDP, Nome Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Graham CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	103	10.7	2.9	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	45.5	67.4	—	65.0
Port Heiden city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	59	6.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	—	—	—	—	50.0	70.9	—	71.9
Port Lions city, Kodiak Island Borough	128	7.8	7.8	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	83.1	—	76.6
Port Protection CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	30	10.0	—	—	—	—	13	7.7	—	7.7	—	25.9	—	23.3
Primrose CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	68	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	86.8	—	86.8
Prudhoe Bay CDP, North Slope Borough	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Quinhagak city, Bethel Census Area	292	16.1	8.9	24.0	4.1	21.9	32	65.6	59.4	43.8	19.1	51.4	16.7	47.5
Rampart CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	53	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	62.3	—	62.3
Red Devil CDP, Bethel Census Area	27	18.5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	63.6	—	51.9
Ridgeway CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 367	6.1	—	—	—	—	79	16.5	16.5	7.6	72.6	76.4	—	76.2
Rowan Bay CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	107	8.4	—	10.3	8.4	1.9	—	—	—	—	100.0	84.7	100.0	84.7
Ruby city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	77	7.8	3.9	—	—	—	10	20.0	20.0	20.0	—	66.2	—	61.0
Russian Mission city, Wade Hampton Census Area	108	11.1	9.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	18	38.9	38.9	—	16.7	62.5	—	58.5
St. George city, Aleutians West Census Area	75	—	—	—	—	—	10	10.0	—	10.0	—	62.7	—	62.7
St. John Harbor CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	63	17.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	82.7	—	85.7
St. Mary's city, Wade Hampton Census Area	251	6.8	4.4	1.6	1.6	.8	12	41.7	41.7	25.0	35.3	73.1	—	71.7
St. Michael city, Nome Census Area	178	5.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	10	60.0	60.0	—	22.2	54.4	—	53.7
St. Paul city, Aleutians West Census Area	493	7.1	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.0	25	28.0	20.0	28.0	40.0	77.7	—	76.3
Salamatof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	439	11.6	.5	—	—	—	55	32.7	32.7	7.3	74.5	71.6	—	72.0
Salcha CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	206	11.7	2.9	5.3	—	5.3	12	—	—	—	75.0	74.2	—	74.3
Sand Point city, Aleutians East Borough	629	2.7	.6	5.4	—	5.4	16	—	—	—	64.7	71.6	—	71.4
Savoonga city, Nome Census Area	308	1.9	1.3	3.2	1.3	3.2	23	—	—	—	—	32.5	—	32.2

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 Borough and Census Area 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—Con.														
Saxman city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	230	13.0	9.1	1.7	1.7	—	24	25.0	25.0	12.5	30.0	78.0	—	73.0
Scammon Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	169	4.1	4.1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	53.7	—	51.5
Selawik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	270	5.9	4.1	.7	.7	—	32	34.4	34.4	9.4	18.8	55.5	—	53.7
Seldovia city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	176	5.1	2.3	—	—	—	19	10.5	10.5	—	22.2	64.7	—	62.5
Seward city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 504	7.4	2.5	.5	.4	.3	137	9.5	9.5	2.9	54.1	84.0	66.7	81.8
Shageluk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	71	7.0	4.2	—	—	—	12	16.7	16.7	16.7	40.0	50.0	—	49.3
Shaktolik city, Nome Census Area	90	10.0	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	13	30.8	30.8	30.8	66.7	72.8	50.0	73.3
Sheldon Point city, Wade Hampton Census Area	62	14.5	14.5	30.6	3.2	27.4	6	100.0	16.7	83.3	—	83.0	—	73.3
Shishmaref city, Nome Census Area	247	13.8	10.9	.8	.8	—	14	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.7	48.8	—	44.5
Shungnak city, Northwest Arctic Borough	131	1.5	—	4.6	2.3	2.3	16	18.8	—	18.8	—	42.6	—	43.0
Sitka city, Sitka Borough	5 462	7.4	2.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	419	11.0	8.8	4.8	48.4	86.0	32.2	83.8
Skagway city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	515	4.9	2.3	1.0	—	1.0	42	—	—	—	44.0	87.8	—	85.6
Skwentna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	—	33.3
Slana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	36	11.1	—	—	—	—	4	50.0	50.0	—	50.0	78.1	—	75.0
Sleetmute CDP, Bethel Census Area	76	6.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	7	71.4	71.4	—	40.0	40.8	—	42.5
Soldotna city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 178	11.0	4.1	3.2	2.8	.9	179	14.5	14.5	6.1	53.8	81.8	43.5	79.8
South Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	82	6.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	—	6	33.3	33.3	—	60.0	62.3	—	63.8
Stebbins city, Nome Census Area	239	7.9	3.8	1.7	1.7	—	28	35.7	35.7	10.7	52.6	67.3	75.0	66.0
Sterling CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 462	9.1	2.8	.3	.3	—	185	2.7	2.7	2.7	65.3	71.5	—	71.2
Stevens Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	53	1.9	1.9	—	—	—	9	44.4	44.4	—	—	57.7	—	56.6
Stony River CDP, Bethel Census Area	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.4	—	48.4
Sutton CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	136	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	68.4	—	68.4
Takotna CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	25	8.0	8.0	4.0	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	69.6	—	64.0
Talkeetna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	169	10.7	—	—	—	—	11	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	86.1	—	87.6
Tanacross CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	67	22.4	14.9	3.0	3.0	—	10	—	—	—	13.3	80.8	—	67.7
Tanana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	214	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	66.4	—	66.4
Tatitlek CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	62	—	—	3.2	3.2	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	24.2	100.0	21.7
Teller city, Nome Census Area	89	12.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	—	6	33.3	33.3	—	36.4	66.7	40.0	64.3
Tenakee Springs city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	48	20.8	20.8	6.3	6.3	—	29	24.1	24.1	—	—	65.8	—	55.6
Tetlin CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	54	5.6	5.6	1.9	1.9	—	11	—	—	—	—	70.6	—	67.9
Thorne Bay city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	389	4.9	1.8	.5	.5	—	2	—	—	—	57.9	77.0	—	76.5
Togiak city, Dillingham Census Area	345	8.1	5.2	1.4	.6	1.4	30	23.3	23.3	10.0	7.1	39.4	—	37.0
Tok CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	619	9.5	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	—	50.8	77.1	33.3	75.2
Toksook Bay city, Bethel Census Area	247	15.8	8.1	2.0	.8	1.2	8	12.5	12.5	12.5	30.8	60.1	—	55.9
Tonsina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	—	33.3
Trapper Creek CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	182	6.6	6.6	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	64.1	—	59.9
Tuluksak city, Bethel Census Area	185	14.1	9.2	6.5	6.5	—	11	36.4	36.4	18.2	7.7	47.2	—	44.5
Tuntutuliak CDP, Bethel Census Area	167	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	16	—	—	—	—	47.3	—	47.3
Tununak city, Bethel Census Area	176	13.6	5.1	1.1	—	1.1	12	—	—	—	29.2	64.5	—	59.7
Twin Hills CDP, Dillingham Census Area	30	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	40.0	—	40.0
Two Rivers CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	313	2.2	—	.3	.3	—	13	—	—	—	100.0	78.1	100.0	78.5
Tyonek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	78	5.1	2.6	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	50.0	68.9	—	67.9
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area	353	5.1	4.0	2.3	2.3	—	38	—	—	—	22.2	74.0	—	73.0
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area	2 678	1.5	.7	3.7	1.6	3.5	16	56.3	56.3	25.0	46.2	94.3	83.7	93.8
Upper Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	104	4.8	3.8	6.7	3.8	2.9	7	—	—	—	—	47.5	—	47.0
Valdez city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2 813	3.7	.7	.9	.9	.5	106	28.3	9.4	18.9	48.5	86.1	80.0	84.8
Venetie CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	107	8.4	6.5	.9	.9	.9	9	55.6	55.6	—	22.2	55.1	—	52.8
Wainwright city, North Slope Borough	276	7.2	3.6	6.9	.4	6.9	21	28.6	9.5	28.6	50.0	73.0	—	71.6
Wales city, Nome Census Area	84	6.0	3.6	11.9	3.6	9.5	15	—	—	—	40.0	67.1	—	67.9
Wasilla city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2 514	7.1	3.1	2.6	2.3	.2	184	2.2	2.2	—	48.6	78.2	33.9	77.1
Whale Pass CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	42	11.9	—	—	—	—	2	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	62.2	—	66.7
White Mountain city, Nome Census Area	91	4.4	—	8.8	2.2	8.8	16	37.5	18.8	25.0	—	63.2	—	61.8
Whitstone Logging Camp CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	119	3.4	—	3.4	—	3.4	3	—	—	—	100.0	83.5	—	84.0
Whittier city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	185	9.2	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	100.0	70.8	—	73.5
Willow CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	144	14.6	10.4	4.2	—	4.2	30	26.7	—	26.7	28.6	68.3	—	62.5
Womens Bay CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	368	—	—	2.4	2.4	2.4	17	—	—	—	—	79.6	100.0	79.1
Wrangell city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	1 592	8.9	2.3	1.1	.9	.8	199	12.1	12.1	3.0	61.3	82.3	50.0	80.7
Yakutat city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	355	10.4	3.9	.6	.6	—	28	10.7	10.7	—	62.2	81.4	—	79.9

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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								
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area—Con. Koyukuk-Middle Yukon census subarea —Con.																	
Kaltag city	6 442	15 500	16 667	6 667	241	100	41.5	46	41.4	26	31.3	4	57.1	20	37.0		
Koyukuk city	5 509	13 929	14 000	5 000	112	44	39.3	23	56.1	12	46.2	3	33.3	10	38.5		
Lake Minchumina CDP	29 724	75 222	75 222	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lignite CDP	18 061	38 125	54 261	22 500	102	2	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
McKinley Park CDP	20 917	40 313	48 750	29 375	171	7	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5.0		
Manley Hot Springs CDP	12 746	31 250	33 750	16 250	123	37	30.1	15	50.0	15	75.0	—	—	6	20.0		
Minto CDP	5 718	17 656	16 875	7 197	197	69	35.0	34	45.3	22	41.5	—	—	14	34.1		
Nenana city	12 852	27 292	34 107	12 500	375	39	10.4	11	8.7	8	8.6	1	3.8	5	4.8		
Nulato city	5 788	17 143	16 875	15 417	389	140	36.0	67	40.9	42	38.2	—	—	31	37.3		
Rampart CDP	7 067	15 000	10 000	18 750	69	25	36.2	9	52.9	—	—	—	—	5	35.7		
Ruby city	6 476	15 000	21 607	7 170	168	41	24.4	23	26.7	14	20.9	5	50.0	8	21.6		
Stevens Village CDP	4 432	10 000	10 000	5 000—	96	71	74.0	27	84.4	16	84.2	3	33.3	8	50.0		
Tanana city	8 824	17 000	24 375	5 787	336	81	24.1	26	22.4	18	20.9	2	14.3	9	10.7		
McGrath-Holy Cross census subarea	9 041	21 442	25 625	12 500	1 407	375	26.7	186	32.9	103	27.6	11	14.9	78	24.3		
Anvik city	5 023	10 694	11 250	5 745	71	32	45.1	14	60.9	10	52.6	2	33.3	8	47.1		
Grayling city	6 033	21 641	21 719	7 337	214	27	12.6	11	11.8	7	11.3	—	—	6	13.0		
Holy Cross city	5 177	13 750	9 388	8 422	270	132	48.9	67	56.3	29	48.3	5	25.0	30	48.4		
McGrath city	13 196	36 250	39 167	14 688	524	55	10.5	29	13.6	26	16.0	2	12.5	14	10.4		
Nikolai city	5 127	11 250	14 063	9 044	110	49	44.5	24	70.6	22	73.3	1	12.5	7	36.8		
Shageluk city	7 811	16 250	13 036	19 375	135	47	34.8	23	44.2	7	28.0	1	8.3	8	27.6		
Takotna CDP	7 871	18 750	21 250	6 768	35	5	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yukon Flats census subarea	8 288	13 843	15 375	8 640	1 331	523	39.3	207	44.3	142	43.3	24	36.9	114	36.3		
Arctic Village CDP	5 357	9 661	10 938	6 385	92	29	31.5	9	26.5	5	33.3	2	28.6	8	38.1		
Beaver CDP	8 595	20 313	12 500	25 625	96	31	32.3	16	45.7	10	45.5	7	70.0	8	33.3		
Birch Creek CDP	2 088	5 032	5 100	5 000—	41	38	92.7	16	100.0	11	100.0	—	—	10	100.0		
Central CDP	13 103	28 036	40 833	7 339	58	8	13.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chalkyitsik CDP	4 333	12 750	13 750	10 938	95	64	67.4	34	85.0	32	88.9	6	54.5	10	55.6		
Circle CDP	8 353	17 083	17 083	15 000	73	8	11.0	5	22.7	4	25.0	—	—	1	5.3		
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	15 564	6 250	5 000—	8 689	31	23	74.2	6	100.0	6	100.0	—	—	5	100.0		
Fort Yukon city	10 055	17 969	20 417	11 750	579	186	32.1	68	32.1	37	25.0	9	45.0	45	30.6		
Venetie CDP	5 495	14 688	12 500	13 750	182	86	47.3	42	57.5	32	59.3	—	—	16	44.4		

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 Borough and Census Area 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			
PLACE—Con.																
Chignik Lagoon CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	19 604	56 250	66 548	8 160	78	5	6.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chignik Lake CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	7 765	19 167	19 167	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiniak CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	17 591	44 375	38 750	26 250	74	15	20.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chistochina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	10 354	24 167	31 250	5 360	62	11	17.7	5	26.3	—	—	4	57.1	4	26.7	
Chitina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	8 810	13 125	15 000	7 177	44	18	40.9	6	54.5	4	50.0	—	—	3	30.0	
Chuathbaluk city, Bethel Census Area	6 531	13 750	13 750	13 750	97	46	47.4	25	59.5	19	55.9	—	—	8	44.4	
Circle CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	8 353	17 083	17 083	15 000	73	8	11.0	5	22.7	4	25.0	—	—	1	5.3	
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	15 564	6 250	5 000	8 689	31	23	74.2	6	100.0	6	100.0	—	—	5	100.0	
Clam Gulch CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	29 179	60 233	16 250	61 359	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarks Point city, Dillingham Census Area	9 064	17 083	26 042	5 156	62	10	16.1	4	16.7	—	—	—	—	3	17.6	
Coffman Cove city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	20 160	44 063	41 250	46 875	191	9	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4.5	
Cohoe CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	16 849	33 550	33 500	47 656	494	79	16.0	60	43.8	47	40.2	—	—	9	6.3	
Cold Bay city, Aleutians East Borough	24 368	45 625	51 539	33 750	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	17 554	43 329	49 518	28 125	10 171	984	9.7	338	10.9	187	8.7	—	—	200	7.6	
Cooper Landing CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	51 902	42 250	68 359	21 161	271	10	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copper Center CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	15 521	34 643	42 500	12 500	426	55	12.9	27	20.5	12	16.0	2	7.1	11	8.9	
Copperville CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	17 591	47 188	48 750	26 250	182	18	9.9	10	14.9	2	4.3	—	—	2	4.3	
Cordova city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	23 408	46 304	50 984	33 958	2 027	97	4.8	20	3.6	16	4.2	4	3.7	23	4.4	
Covenant Life CDP, Haines Borough	14 287	23 571	23 750	9 458	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craig city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	17 909	47 250	50 562	30 417	1 253	49	3.9	11	2.6	—	—	—	—	7	2.2	
Crooked Creek CDP, Bethel Census Area	11 188	16 250	19 375	13 125	108	31	28.7	17	39.5	6	30.0	2	18.2	9	36.0	
Crown Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	24 533	43 864	44 773	23 750	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cube Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	19 540	51 280	51 280	—	156	9	5.8	7	14.6	2	5.6	—	—	1	3.2	
Deadhorse CDP, North Slope Borough	80 571	102 264	—	102 264	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deering city, Northwest Arctic Borough	7 272	15 208	16 042	11 250	157	34	21.7	21	31.8	19	39.6	—	—	5	16.1	
Delta Junction city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	14 644	31 250	42 222	18 438	651	55	8.4	21	9.1	19	9.8	2	7.7	11	6.6	
Dillingham city, Dillingham Census Area	19 189	44 083	47 857	27 750	2 010	192	9.6	70	9.9	42	8.9	16	18.0	40	8.1	
Diomedes city, Nome Census Area	4 835	14 375	16 250	5 000	192	121	63.0	54	66.7	35	72.9	6	100.0	20	58.8	
Dora Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	25 560	61 704	61 704	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dot Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	8 289	38 333	38 333	—	62	2	3.2	1	3.7	1	4.0	—	—	1	5.0	
Dry Creek CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	10 338	40 625	28 125	52 500	101	13	12.9	5	14.7	—	—	—	—	2	8.7	
Eagle city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	7 597	12 500	13 750	5 000	159	69	43.4	27	55.1	27	69.2	7	63.6	18	36.0	
Eagle Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	7 122	11 875	15 417	6 667	35	6	17.1	—	—	—	—	1	16.7	1	8.3	
Edna Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	5 743	12 250	11 750	21 250	91	58	63.7	27	90.0	20	87.0	—	—	14	56.0	
Eek city, Bethel Census Area	6 617	21 000	21 250	20 833	258	74	28.7	35	37.2	20	33.3	6	42.9	16	30.8	
Egegik CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	15 137	20 625	33 750	5 000	120	41	34.2	7	23.3	7	28.0	—	—	9	36.0	
Eielson AFB CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	8 417	25 924	25 250	5 360	4 604	132	2.9	80	4.0	57	5.0	—	—	18	1.4	
Ekvok city, Dillingham Census Area	6 145	10 833	10 833	11 250	73	38	52.1	10	47.6	8	80.0	4	57.1	10	50.0	
Elfin Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	13 670	43 125	28 750	7 743	56	4	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elim city, Nome Census Area	6 806	16 250	17 083	9 441	266	67	25.2	24	21.2	7	10.8	—	—	15	26.3	
Emmonak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	8 220	25 625	26 406	14 375	610	128	21.0	59	23.0	20	15.7	—	—	25	21.0	
English Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	12 615	46 563	45 938	13 750	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ester CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	20 855	44 688	61 292	30 781	156	20	12.8	10	24.4	10	55.6	—	—	10	22.2	
Evansville CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12 082	29 167	27 917	8 447	36	13	36.1	4	36.4	—	—	3	100.0	2	18.2	
Eyak CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	63 913	150 000+	150 000+	36 875	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	14 665	32 033	33 968	25 010	28 515	2 963	10.4	1 105	12.6	527	9.7	134	9.9	605	8.1	
False Pass CDP, Aleutians East Borough	7 858	21 667	21 667	20 000	67	12	17.9	5	20.8	—	—	2	25.0	2	16.7	
Ferry CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	14 112	25 625	43 750	6 667	58	9	15.5	2	11.1	2	28.6	—	—	2	14.3	
Fort Greely CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	8 288	25 801	25 417	32 000	1 147	73	6.4	45	9.2	28	9.8	—	—	13	4.2	
Fort Yukon city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	10 055	17 969	20 417	11 750	579	186	32.1	68	32.1	37	25.0	9	45.0	45	30.6	
Fox CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	15 267	28 250	26 477	27 083	259	24	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fox River CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	21 327	93 848	93 848	—	392	36	9.2	32	15.5	22	14.5	—	—	4	5.3	
Freshwater Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	12 459	31 875	31 875	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fritz Creek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	18 698	45 143	50 657	31 477	1 440	50	3.5	6	1.1	3	.8	—	—	5	1.4	
Gakona CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	13 512	32 500	32 500	—	20	12	60.0	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	4	50.0	
Galena city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	14 643	28 611	34 375	18 750	516	94	18.2	27	14.4	17	13.6	10	58.8	16	13.4	
Gambell city, Nome Census Area	4 080	15 938	17 188	6 829	543	252	46.4	107	48.6	75	52.8	11	52.4	47	47.5	

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 Borough and Census Area 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				
PLACE—Con.																	
Game Creek CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	4 604	12 500	15 625	5 000	62	37	59.7	24	68.6	22	68.8	—	—	6	46.2		
Glennallen CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	15 435	30 833	40 000	14 615	459	37	8.1	14	10.1	14	13.1	—	—	5	3.9		
Golovin city, Nome Census Area	6 772	16 146	17 500	7 599	120	10	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Goodnews Bay city, Bethel Census Area	4 660	13 523	13 958	5 445	232	97	41.8	51	58.0	26	55.3	2	12.5	21	41.2		
Grayling city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	6 033	21 641	21 719	7 337	214	27	12.6	11	11.8	7	11.3	—	—	6	13.0		
Gulkana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	18 232	38 750	26 875	11 250	113	23	20.4	8	22.2	6	22.2	5	55.6	8	25.8		
Gustavus CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	16 842	41 538	43 750	21 500	249	9	3.6	1	1.1	1	1.3	—	—	1	1.6		
Haines city, Haines Borough	16 790	38 542	46 944	25 109	1 174	58	4.9	15	5.3	8	3.8	7	6.9	12	3.8		
Halibut Cove CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	62 263	68 760	77 197	61 359	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Happy Valley CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	10 691	16 250	23 438	7 601	268	88	32.8	28	35.0	22	32.8	—	—	14	21.5		
Harding Lake CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	27 594	52 126	55 137	23 750	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Healy CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	18 160	56 313	58 499	31 875	494	19	3.8	6	3.2	6	4.3	—	—	5	4.1		
Healy Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	5 945	5 841	5 000	5 000	48	34	70.8	14	70.0	12	66.7	—	—	9	69.2		
Hobart Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	24 067	52 377	57 369	45 000	191	2	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hollis CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	12 060	31 250	33 750	23 750	118	18	15.3	10	25.0	2	8.7	2	16.7	4	12.5		
Holy Cross city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5 177	13 750	9 388	8 422	270	132	48.9	67	56.3	29	48.3	5	25.0	30	48.4		
Homer city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	19 182	36 652	42 824	25 893	3 593	180	5.0	66	5.9	27	3.4	—	—	40	4.3		
Hoonah city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	14 429	36 442	40 781	16 875	729	28	3.8	6	2.5	6	3.8	3	7.1	3	1.7		
Hooper Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	5 088	18 125	19 688	13 333	846	368	43.5	207	51.9	99	44.2	15	29.4	59	38.3		
Hope CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	17 994	17 250	27 143	16 500	158	53	33.5	27	79.4	20	74.1	—	—	9	30.0		
Houston city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	13 840	32 344	37 361	14 107	685	67	9.8	14	6.5	5	3.4	—	—	18	9.6		
Hughes city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	8 687	15 833	22 917	5 000	60	10	16.7	2	12.5	—	—	—	—	1	6.7		
Huslia city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	6 984	13 333	18 750	5 171	192	84	43.8	33	45.8	19	44.2	2	15.4	14	31.8		
Hydaburg city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	8 602	20 139	22 639	10 938	383	101	26.4	39	29.8	32	33.0	6	23.1	23	25.8		
Hyder CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	15 862	23 750	41 875	21 250	111	16	14.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Igigig CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	8 505	41 250	41 250	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Iliamna CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	16 018	41 250	33 750	55 482	66	8	12.1	4	14.3	2	9.1	—	—	1	5.6		
Ivanof Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	5 959	21 500	21 500	—	38	7	18.4	4	22.2	—	—	—	—	3	25.0		
Jakolof Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	17 903	21 875	21 875	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Juneau city, Juneau Borough	19 920	47 924	54 088	31 896	26 247	1 468	5.6	524	6.9	267	5.1	51	3.9	250	3.7		
Kachemak city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	25 449	55 000	64 313	12 500	352	26	7.4	8	7.6	8	10.0	9	42.9	5	4.8		
Kake city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	13 193	35 875	37 375	23 750	679	48	7.1	20	8.9	8	5.6	4	10.8	9	5.1		
Kaktovik city, North Slope Borough	13 705	46 250	41 500	51 404	233	48	20.6	15	19.7	6	12.8	2	28.6	10	18.5		
Kalifornsky CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	28 658	52 354	65 727	50 446	301	37	12.3	24	20.5	24	25.5	—	—	13	15.1		
Kaltag city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	6 442	15 500	16 667	6 667	241	100	41.5	46	41.4	26	31.3	4	57.1	20	37.0		
Karluk CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	8 052	31 250	31 875	5 360	82	3	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kasaan city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	20 782	46 667	45 833	18 750	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kasigluk city, Bethel Census Area	6 604	26 563	26 719	16 250	440	90	20.5	48	25.0	34	27.9	7	20.6	16	18.8		
Kasilof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	19 410	51 439	53 643	21 250	316	8	2.5	—	—	—	—	8	100.0	—	—		
Kenai city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	17 877	42 889	49 552	21 033	6 267	461	7.4	168	8.3	100	7.4	29	11.6	103	6.3		
Kenny Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	12 172	21 786	28 250	15 714	398	99	24.9	32	28.3	32	30.5	—	—	16	16.7		
Ketchikan city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	19 053	41 931	50 284	28 865	7 950	438	5.5	100	4.6	51	3.4	32	5.1	63	3.2		
Kiana city, Northwest Arctic Borough	8 632	28 125	32 500	21 875	363	89	24.5	49	29.0	20	18.9	1	5.0	20	30.3		
King Cove city, Aleutians East Borough	18 228	53 631	63 419	16 250	457	46	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
King Salmon CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	20 808	54 072	62 152	32 375	433	13	3.0	2	1.7	2	2.4	—	—	2	1.6		
Kipnuk CDP, Bethel Census Area	2 508	5 000	5 000	5 000	462	354	76.6	133	67.2	81	59.6	17	94.4	63	78.8		
Kivalina city, Northwest Arctic Borough	4 968	28 036	27 500	31 250	304	98	32.2	55	36.2	30	27.3	—	—	19	35.2		
Klawock city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	15 422	39 583	43 304	28 125	700	59	8.4	12	5.8	8	5.3	5	19.2	15	8.5		
Klukwan CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	11 865	36 042	36 458	22 500	140	5	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Knik CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	12 791	26 250	27 083	14 375	276	18	6.5	4	4.6	2	3.1	—	—	2	2.8		
Kobuk city, Northwest Arctic Borough	5 413	20 625	28 750	5 000	72	25	34.7	11	32.4	4	22.2	3	50.0	5	41.7		
Kodiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	22 951	46 050	49 404	26 554	6 312	392	6.2	108	6.3	41	3.7	16	5.6	65	4.6		
Kodiak Station CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	10 924	34 196	33 750	31 875	1 575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kokhanok CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	5 846	14 286	18 125	11 250	161	86	53.4	35	57.4	25	56.8	1	33.3	14	41.2		
Koliganek CDP, Dillingham Census Area	5 040	18 125	18 125	5 000	191	68	35.6	26	32.1	9	20.5	4	25.0	16	32.7		
Kongiganak CDP, Bethel Census Area	6 064	33 250	32 188	26 250	313	95	30.4	57	39.9	38	44.2	2	12.5	17	29.8		
Kotlik city, Wade Hampton Census Area	6 481	20 417	22 083	11 250	462	82	17.7	39	19.2	26	19.8	—	—	15	16.9		
Kotzebue city, Northwest Arctic Borough	13 906	42 367	44 632	35 227	2 693	342	12.7	141	13.4	75	11.6	12	15.6	65	11.3		
Koyuk city, Nome Census Area	5 904	18 750	18 750	6 458	2 640	72	30.0	36	36.7	24	34.3	3	15.0	14	28.0		
Koyukuk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5 509	13 929	14 000	5 000	112	44	39.3	23	56.1	12	46.2	3	33.3	10	38.5		

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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 Borough and Census Area 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				
PLACE—Con.																	
Kupreanof city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	30 063	55 447	80 000	32 813	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwethluk city, Bethel Census Area	5 008	16 000	16 786	5 000	565	219	38.8	120	47.8	77	44.3	8	20.0	37	34.3		
Kwigillingok CDP, Bethel Census Area	5 504	14 500	15 000	6 667	255	110	43.1	46	62.2	19	51.4	7	23.3	25	41.7		
Labouchere Bay CDP, Prince of Wales- Outer Ketchikan Census Area	17 463	44 583	46 250	33 333	133	7	5.3	4	11.8	2	8.7	—	—	1	2.9		
Lake Minchumina CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	29 724	75 222	75 222	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Larsen Bay city, Kodiak Island Borough	19 222	39 750	39 375	45 000	159	5	3.1	3	5.7	3	9.7	—	—	1	3.2		
Lazy Mountain CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	14 739	36 250	36 949	29 219	855	100	11.7	57	19.9	57	26.4	—	—	20	8.4		
Levelock CDP, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	7 063	12 159	27 188	10 000	112	29	25.9	8	20.5	6	26.1	4	50.0	6	26.1		
Lignite CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	18 061	38 125	54 261	22 500	102	2	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lime Village CDP, Bethel Census Area	5 312	9 257	15 000	5 100	47	30	63.8	11	57.9	8	50.0	1	14.3	7	70.0		
Long Island CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	25 489	69 070	69 070	—	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lower Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	3 085	10 357	10 893	5 000	289	177	61.2	89	64.0	59	60.2	7	46.7	34	61.8		
Lutak CDP, Haines Borough	30 838	70 485	62 943	150 000+	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
McCarthy CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	12 230	23 750	23 750	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
McGrath city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	13 196	36 250	39 167	14 688	524	55	10.5	29	13.6	26	16.0	2	12.5	14	10.4		
McKinley Park CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	20 917	40 313	48 750	29 375	171	7	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5.0		
Manley Hot Springs CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12 746	31 250	33 750	16 250	123	37	30.1	15	50.0	15	75.0	—	—	6	20.0		
Manokotak city, Dillingham Census Area	6 468	20 500	21 500	12 500	398	114	28.6	62	37.6	30	32.3	—	—	26	31.0		
Marshall city, Wade Hampton Census Area	8 996	28 750	35 250	13 125	283	48	17.0	21	17.5	19	19.2	2	11.8	9	14.3		
Meadow Lakes CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	14 401	33 106	36 875	21 848	2 375	297	12.5	117	14.2	88	15.5	—	—	62	9.9		
Mekoryuk city, Bethel Census Area	5 534	14 792	16 250	10 000	168	53	31.5	19	29.2	15	28.3	7	35.0	14	32.6		
Mendeltna CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	15 310	18 750	30 000	8 750	35	2	5.7	—	—	—	—	2	14.3	—	—		
Mentasta Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	6 392	11 250	14 000	6 325	102	45	44.1	25	75.8	16	69.6	—	—	8	36.4		
Metlakatla CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	12 463	37 143	39 875	20 357	1 405	143	10.2	84	15.9	57	15.1	6	8.7	29	8.4		
Meyers Chuck CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	8 248	16 250	13 750	—	36	12	33.3	2	22.2	2	50.0	2	50.0	3	25.0		
Minto CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5 718	17 656	16 875	7 197	197	69	35.0	34	45.3	22	41.5	—	—	14	34.1		
Moose Creek CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	11 902	25 326	26 563	18 571	626	59	9.4	13	8.5	8	8.5	—	—	20	12.5		
Moose Pass CDP, Kenai Peninsula Bor- ough	10 827	22 083	21 250	50 480	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mosquito Lake CDP, Haines Borough	6 190	28 750	31 250	26 250	103	40	38.8	27	46.6	17	40.5	—	—	6	30.0		
Mountain Village city, Wade Hampton Census Area	7 763	26 750	25 500	12 917	706	179	25.4	100	31.5	63	28.6	—	—	35	26.1		
Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	19 341	50 907	56 195	29 250	577	10	1.7	—	—	—	—	3	12.5	2	1.5		
Napakia city, Bethel Census Area	5 487	18 125	17 500	7 500	334	121	36.2	56	44.4	37	42.0	7	24.1	19	27.1		
Napaskiak city, Bethel Census Area	6 236	18 750	19 375	5 000	326	112	34.4	53	33.3	36	34.3	7	63.6	24	36.4		
Naukatik Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	22 627	43 333	55 000	37 500	103	5	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9.1		
Nelson Lagoon CDP, Aleutians East Bor- ough	21 218	44 583	51 254	13 750	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nenana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12 852	27 292	34 107	12 500	375	39	10.4	11	8.7	8	8.6	1	3.8	5	4.8		
Newhalen city, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	7 373	26 250	25 000	5 360	192	43	22.4	26	27.1	20	37.0	2	50.0	9	22.5		
New Stuyahok city, Dillingham Census Area	4 566	12 083	18 125	5 000	398	203	51.0	88	56.4	41	50.6	10	45.5	39	50.6		
Newtok city	4 460	14 844	15 000	14 375	217	109	50.2	52	53.1	32	45.1	1	16.7	17	50.0		
Bethel Census Area	4 460	14 844	15 000	14 375	217	109	50.2	52	53.1	32	45.1	1	16.7	17	50.0		
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nightmute city, Bethel Census Area	3 715	17 813	17 813	22 500	174	108	62.1	43	71.7	36	70.6	6	46.2	11	57.9		
Nikiski CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	18 823	44 242	44 539	37 604	2 657	186	7.0	67	7.6	35	5.6	—	—	57	7.8		
Nikolaevsk CDP, Kenai Peninsula Bor- ough	6 070	19 688	22 344	14 107	446	206	46.2	158	57.7	98	62.8	—	—	22	29.3		
Nikolai city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5 127	11 250	14 063	9 044	110	49	44.5	24	70.6	22	73.3	1	12.5	7	36.8		
Nikolski CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	10 890	13 750	17 250	7 071	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ninilchik CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	15 118	31 518	32 159	29 167	485	47	9.7	12	8.9	6	5.9	5	9.8	16	12.6		
Noatak CDP, Northwest Arctic Bor- ough	7 089	36 458	40 500	8 764	350	60	17.1	27	20.0	14	16.3	2	13.3	8	13.8		
Nome city, Nome Census Area	16 123	45 812	49 491	36 750	3 356	335	10.0	109	9.6	86	11.1	13	10.0	55	7.0		
Nondalton city, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	12 110	21 750	28 750	12 917	172	35	20.3	7	15.2	3	13.0	5	38.5	6	15.0		
Noorvik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	7 324	32 969	32 708	21 667	548	91	16.6	42	17.4	27	17.2	7	25.0	15	15.5		
North Pole city, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	15 424	32 937	38 500	22 981	1 454	74	5.1	26	5.9	12	3.9	—	—	16	4.3		
Northway CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	11 674	39 375	33 125	36 250	134	16	11.9	5	8.8	3	9.7	—	—	4	12.9		
Northway Junction CDP, Southeast Fair- banks Census Area	12 275	41 875	41 875	—	70	7	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Northway Village CDP, Southeast Fair- banks Census Area	5 249	13 333	12 917	5 000	117	55	47.0	28	53.8	20	52.6	4	36.4	10	40.0		
Nuiqsut city, North Slope Borough	10 787	32 188	36 375	22 083	330	44	13.3	17	12.1	7	8.5	7	41.2	11	15.5		
Nulato city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5 788	17 143	16 875	15 417	389	140	36.0	67	40.9	42	38.2	—	—	31	37.3		
Nunapitchuk city, Bethel Census Area	6 262	17 083	21 250	5 000	382	153	40.1	68	48.6	38	50.0	9	25.7	25	35.7		
Old Harbor city, Kodiak Island Borough	8 008	16 875	17 813	7 881	276	87	31.5	41	36.9	26	31.3	2	22.2	15	24.6		
Oscarville CDP, Bethel Census Area	5 903	26 250	26 250	—	44	12	27.3	7	33.3	5	35.7	1	100.0	3	30.0		

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 Borough and Census Area 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	Number	Percent									
PLACE—Con.																
Ouzinkie city, Kodiak Island Borough	16 530	48 393	46 250	14 583	214	22	10.3	8	13.3	2	6.7	—	—	2	3.6	
Palmer city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	16 229	34 940	43 889	25 192	2 707	168	6.2	99	10.3	43	6.3	—	—	46	6.6	
Paxson CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	14 738	31 250	31 563	16 875	29	1	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pedro Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	11 995	38 125	38 125	—	41	9	22.0	4	20.0	4	20.0	—	—	3	27.3	
Pelican city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	15 201	27 083	37 500	16 250	212	29	13.7	3	6.7	3	8.6	—	—	3	6.8	
Perryville CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	12 288	25 000	28 750	11 250	110	28	25.5	16	34.0	9	23.7	2	25.0	6	25.0	
Petersburg city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	22 143	49 318	55 933	29 618	3 166	130	4.1	72	7.2	34	4.9	5	2.2	23	3.0	
Pilot Point CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	13 710	38 750	39 250	31 250	54	7	13.0	5	29.4	3	33.3	—	—	1	6.7	
Pilot Station city, Wade Hampton Census Area	4 951	16 000	16 563	11 250	467	240	51.4	129	57.6	65	53.3	3	21.4	42	46.2	
Pitkas Point CDP, Wade Hampton Census Area	7 527	17 813	19 063	7 500	131	37	28.2	15	30.0	6	18.8	—	—	8	24.2	
Platinum city, Bethel Census Area	9 577	23 056	16 250	23 571	67	24	35.8	9	42.9	7	50.0	6	100.0	8	44.4	
Pleasant Valley CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	18 475	49 464	56 524	22 039	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Point Baker CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	19 390	12 083	40 417	11 667	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Point Hope city, North Slope Borough	11 489	47 788	41 667	33 750	624	58	9.3	32	10.6	11	5.6	—	—	8	6.5	
Point Lay CDP, North Slope Borough	17 583	49 583	53 654	18 750	148	5	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polk Inlet CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	15 750	50 446	51 703	35 625	134	6	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Port Alexander city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	6 711	20 625	21 875	5 360	126	23	18.3	10	16.9	2	5.4	—	—	5	15.2	
Port Alice CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	6 297	28 750	23 750	31 250	24	2	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20.0	
Port Alsworth CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	21 667	36 250	78 022	18 750	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Port Clarence CDP, Nome Census Area	12 264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Port Graham CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	17 265	33 750	42 500	19 750	139	3	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Port Heiden city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	16 419	35 000	16 875	37 917	111	27	24.3	15	27.3	10	34.5	—	—	7	25.9	
Port Lions city, Kodiak Island Borough	14 960	40 938	47 917	10 833	206	11	5.3	3	4.8	3	7.5	3	16.7	1	2.1	
Port Protection CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	8 030	10 000	16 250	5 000	57	26	45.6	8	57.1	4	50.0	3	23.1	5	35.7	
Primrose CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	16 373	46 563	46 563	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prudhoe Bay CDP, North Slope Borough	39 673	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quinhagak city, Bethel Census Area	5 842	17 500	17 969	5 349	505	188	37.2	94	48.2	44	38.3	6	18.8	36	31.3	
Rampart CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	7 067	15 000	10 000	18 750	69	25	36.2	9	52.9	—	—	—	—	5	35.7	
Red Devil CDP, Bethel Census Area	7 907	25 000	18 333	16 250	52	16	30.8	5	26.3	—	—	3	50.0	5	41.7	
Ridgeway CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	17 404	48 967	52 283	30 833	2 038	125	6.1	38	5.7	38	6.9	—	—	12	2.3	
Rowan Bay CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	20 103	58 295	58 295	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ruby city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	6 476	15 000	21 607	7 170	168	41	24.4	23	26.7	14	20.9	5	50.0	8	21.6	
Russian Mission city, Wade Hampton Census Area	5 707	21 667	21 667	16 250	240	108	45.0	67	54.9	48	68.6	4	22.2	16	33.3	
St. George city, Aleutians West Census Area	9 332	25 250	26 000	11 875	143	60	42.0	31	53.4	23	60.5	—	—	10	27.8	
St. John Harbor CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	27 714	57 218	60 951	36 250	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Mary's city, Wade Hampton Census Area	8 458	28 542	29 583	9 187	438	76	17.4	33	18.0	18	16.4	—	—	13	14.8	
St. Michael city, Nome Census Area	6 410	23 194	24 028	6 000	315	66	21.0	38	25.7	34	29.6	—	—	14	23.0	
St. Paul city, Aleutians West Census Area	15 115	39 922	48 000	37 708	703	50	7.1	13	7.0	8	6.3	—	—	5	3.8	
Salamatof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	12 896	38 203	42 955	14 375	720	71	9.9	29	11.2	17	8.1	4	7.3	12	6.9	
Salcha CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	15 784	35 909	36 591	16 250	297	24	8.1	14	17.5	14	23.0	—	—	5	6.8	
Sand Point city, Aleutians East Borough	20 218	42 083	43 125	40 750	859	108	12.6	36	15.4	17	10.3	2	12.5	20	12.1	
Savoonga city, Nome Census Area	4 564	11 339	12 411	5 000—	514	262	51.0	107	53.0	73	52.5	10	43.5	53	50.5	
Saxman city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	10 714	30 481	31 923	13 958	380	22	5.8	3	2.2	3	2.7	—	—	5	6.9	
Scammon Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	4 729	15 179	15 750	13 125	346	141	40.8	79	44.1	45	42.9	4	33.3	26	42.6	
Selawik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	6 069	21 833	21 833	5 000—	579	134	23.1	86	29.2	45	24.6	1	3.1	21	18.8	
Seldovia city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	14 052	27 500	45 313	12 404	314	51	16.2	27	20.3	22	22.4	2	10.5	8	11.9	
Seward city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	16 615	37 049	47 500	24 375	2 221	239	10.8	77	12.2	52	12.2	16	11.7	42	7.8	
Shageluk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	7 811	16 250	13 036	19 375	135	47	34.8	23	44.2	7	28.0	1	8.3	8	27.6	
Shaktoolik city, Nome Census Area	7 660	18 438	22 500	8 113	175	40	22.9	25	33.8	5	13.9	—	—	6	16.7	
Sheldon Point city, Wade Hampton Census Area	7 463	16 250	19 375	7 500	112	63	56.3	28	58.3	17	73.9	3	50.0	10	43.5	
Shishmaref city, Nome Census Area	5 516	15 625	14 875	10 000	428	117	27.3	54	29.8	37	30.6	—	—	27	31.0	
Shungnak city, Northwest Arctic Borough	8 822	29 583	27 917	31 250	225	13	5.8	7	8.2	2	3.6	3	18.8	2	4.3	
Sitka city, Sitka Borough	16 962	43 337	49 327	30 660	8 256	398	4.8	109	4.3	60	3.4	—	—	59	2.8	
Skagway city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	17 671	37 500	46 838	30 268	754	32	4.2	18	8.0	—	—	—	—	8	4.2	
Skwentna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	7 457	17 692	22 596	17 596	99	24	24.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	48.0	
Slana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	8 226	25 417	27 500	5 768	63	12	19.0	2	8.3	2	11.1	2	50.0	2	14.3	
Sleetmute CDP, Bethel Census Area	9 585	10 000	15 625	5 000—	115	72	62.6	26	81.3	15	88.2	2	28.6	17	51.5	
Soldotna city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	15 800	38 004	46 667	17 250	3 423	196	5.7	45	4.0	14	1.8	19	10.6	41	4.5	
South Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	9 809	23 750	25 625	13 125	133	35	26.3	12	25.5	5	15.6	3	50.0	7	24.1	
Stebbins city, Nome Census Area	5 533	23 333	23 250	7 859	448	145	32.4	71	35.3	38	33.6	5	17.9	22	25.9	

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State Borough and Census Area 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				
PLACE—Con.																	
Sterling CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	18 436	51 145	52 369	29 674	3 785	290	7.7	113	9.0	91	10.0	19	10.3	75	6.7		
Stevens Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	4 432	10 000	10 000	5 000—	96	71	74.0	27	84.4	16	84.2	3	33.3	8	50.0		
Stony River CDP, Bethel Census Area	2 361	5 156	5 261	5 000	49	49	100.0	18	100.0	8	100.0	—	—	11	100.0		
Sutton CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	10 440	23 393	22 500	33 750	336	128	38.1	82	43.4	57	36.1	—	—	23	29.5		
Takotna CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	7 871	18 750	21 250	6 768	35	5	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Talkeetna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Bor- ough	11 576	11 991	40 208	10 833	265	91	34.3	39	45.9	26	42.6	—	—	13	31.7		
Tanacross CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	8 099	14 750	23 333	13 250	105	25	23.8	8	22.9	8	25.0	—	—	6	25.0		
Tanana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	8 824	17 000	24 375	5 787	336	81	24.1	26	22.4	18	20.9	2	14.3	9	10.7		
Tatitlek CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	8 674	27 188	27 188	—	111	22	19.8	9	16.7	2	5.4	—	—	7	25.9		
Teller city, Nome Census Area	7 952	20 000	16 750	19 375	140	45	32.1	21	44.7	8	32.0	—	—	9	27.3		
Tenakee Springs city, Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon Census Area	10 947	18 125	22 083	13 365	92	10	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tetlin CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	9 752	15 750	22 500	9 151	91	27	29.7	11	39.3	6	40.0	3	27.3	4	28.6		
Thorne Bay city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	14 691	39 688	42 188	23 625	568	30	5.3	13	6.6	13	8.5	—	—	6	4.1		
Togiak city, Dillingham Census Area	5 883	15 000	15 781	12 083	606	281	46.4	145	58.7	90	57.3	12	40.0	51	40.2		
Tok CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	14 559	30 341	32 039	17 969	933	82	8.8	16	5.6	14	6.6	3	6.0	19	7.5		
Toksook Bay city, Bethel Census Area	4 953	21 875	23 125	5 802	405	159	39.3	63	37.5	40	37.4	1	12.5	23	32.9		
Tonsina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	5 451	16 250	16 250	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Trapper Creek CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	12 858	31 071	40 909	7 743	277	45	16.2	17	18.3	17	23.9	—	—	5	7.8		
Tuluksak city, Bethel Census Area	4 030	20 446	20 227	21 250	353	181	51.3	95	61.3	62	56.9	2	18.2	26	43.3		
Tuntutuliak CDP, Bethel Census Area	6 284	14 444	15 000	11 250	300	138	46.0	56	44.8	40	45.5	13	81.3	30	45.5		
Tununak city, Bethel Census Area	5 866	18 750	22 708	5 753	300	79	26.3	34	27.9	20	29.9	—	—	10	19.6		
Twin Hills CDP, Dillingham Census Area	7 392	11 667	18 250	5 000—	44	22	50.0	7	63.6	2	100.0	3	100.0	5	38.5		
Two Rivers CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	17 188	53 518	57 641	36 563	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tyonek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	8 761	11 591	11 477	12 656	121	45	37.2	19	51.4	17	50.0	—	—	11	31.4		
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area	12 027	34 531	40 347	19 167	646	75	11.6	28	10.0	14	7.1	3	7.9	18	12.1		
Unalaska city, Aleutians West Census Area	20 055	56 215	61 927	41 250	3 086	473	15.3	20	5.3	16	6.9	4	25.0	7	2.4		
Upper Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	6 559	16 250	20 000	11 250	159	63	39.6	22	37.9	9	30.0	1	14.3	15	41.7		
Valdez city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	26 968	68 570	69 924	61 787	3 970	203	5.1	65	5.8	31	4.0	—	—	31	3.5		
Venetie CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5 495	14 688	12 500	13 750	182	86	47.3	42	57.5	32	59.3	—	—	16	44.4		
Wainwright city, North Slope Borough	11 099	33 333	38 929	20 000	501	21	4.2	5	2.3	3	2.0	2	9.5	5	4.5		
Wales city, Nome Census Area	6 623	15 000	19 063	11 250	159	56	35.2	31	48.4	11	33.3	3	20.0	9	24.3		
Wasilla city, Matanuska-Susitna Bor- ough	15 764	37 619	40 685	22 351	4 008	435	10.9	136	9.8	68	7.3	10	5.4	101	9.6		
Whale Pass CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	12 451	49 583	49 583	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
White Mountain city, Nome Census Area	6 748	15 893	15 000	6 199	172	66	38.4	25	35.2	13	28.9	3	18.8	15	39.5		
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP, Skagway- Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	18 334	45 625	50 417	17 083	171	13	7.6	8	14.3	8	17.0	—	—	3	7.5		
Whittier city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	17 032	33 636	41 875	30 417	245	32	13.1	1	1.8	1	2.4	—	—	2	4.7		
Willow CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	10 993	34 773	40 481	5 000—	298	44	14.8	19	14.8	15	16.3	8	26.7	10	13.0		
Womens Bay CDP, Kodiak Island Bor- ough	22 955	44 861	51 537	41 786	584	19	3.3	—	—	—	—	12	70.6	6	3.4		
Wrangell city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	17 005	37 538	44 375	21 719	2 450	149	6.1	57	7.7	38	7.2	3	1.5	29	4.5		
Yakutat city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	14 396	36 875	40 714	30 536	539	57	10.6	21	12.4	14	10.9	3	10.7	12	10.5		

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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					
Kenai Peninsula Borough	19 364	47.0	1.9	26.7	13.1	.3	15.6	34.8	32.3	13.9
Kenai-Cook Inlet census subarea	17 603	47.0	1.3	26.8	13.4	.1	16.0	31.7	29.1	14.4
Anchor Point CDP	411	48.4	—	31.1	17.5	1.9	17.5	—	—	9.5
Clam Gulch CDP	49	8.2	—	63.3	—	—	63.3	—	—	34.7
Cohoe CDP	336	50.9	2.4	60.4	3.0	—	44.0	—	—	38.1
Cooper Landing CDP	299	26.4	13.0	48.2	9.7	—	43.1	—	—	39.1
Crown Point CDP	43	14.0	—	30.2	—	—	30.2	—	—	34.9
Fox River CDP	97	100.0	—	36.1	32.0	—	24.7	58.8	—	24.7
Fritz Creek CDP	652	63.3	.6	39.0	6.4	—	38.2	11.3	—	29.9
Halibut Cove CDP	92	34.8	18.5	29.3	6.5	—	50.0	—	—	43.5
Happy Valley CDP	203	51.7	—	45.8	9.4	—	40.9	—	—	36.5
Homer city	1 673	49.6	1.9	20.6	13.2	—	8.8	81.2	75.9	7.4
Hope CDP	188	18.1	6.4	68.1	3.7	—	81.4	—	—	76.1
Jakolof Bay CDP	90	6.7	—	61.1	6.7	—	67.8	13.3	13.3	67.8
Kachemak city	186	39.2	—	36.6	9.1	—	25.3	27.4	48.4	19.4
Kalifornsky CDP	145	54.5	4.8	15.9	22.8	—	—	—	—	—
Kasilof CDP	151	54.3	—	25.8	11.9	—	4.0	—	—	—
Kenai city	2 681	42.7	.4	16.2	14.2	.5	.6	74.3	74.4	1.2
Moose Pass CDP	38	50.0	10.5	13.2	—	—	44.7	—	—	34.2
Nikiski CDP	1 009	45.8	.8	6.5	20.1	—	3.7	11.0	2.9	2.5
Nikolaevsk CDP	112	41.1	—	43.8	8.0	—	7.1	58.9	7.1	12.5
Ninilchik CDP	342	55.8	1.2	57.0	3.8	—	31.3	4.1	4.1	31.3
Primrose CDP	44	11.4	13.6	15.9	—	—	34.1	—	—	34.1
Ridgeway CDP	830	50.4	—	13.3	24.3	—	7.0	2.3	2.3	8.8
Salamatof CDP	424	21.5	.5	18.4	8.5	—	3.1	44.6	42.7	2.1
Seldovia city	221	24.0	7.2	36.2	9.5	—	1.8	98.2	97.3	2.7
Soldotna city	1 457	50.9	—	14.1	16.0	—	—	79.5	82.1	—
Sterling CDP	2 179	52.4	—	27.3	11.6	—	21.4	—	.2	21.7
Tyonek CDP	94	—	—	41.5	18.1	—	—	95.7	—	—
Seward census subarea	1 761	47.4	8.3	25.7	10.1	1.8	11.0	65.3	63.8	9.1
English Bay CDP	55	69.1	—	18.2	12.7	—	25.5	83.6	83.6	21.8
Port Graham CDP	72	61.1	4.2	22.2	—	—	11.1	93.1	87.5	11.1
Seward city	1 010	38.2	12.4	23.3	13.1	3.1	1.5	98.9	97.0	2.6
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	5 463	25.8	17.2	25.9	11.6	9.4	4.1	68.3	66.1	4.0
Ketchikan census subarea	5 463	25.8	17.2	25.9	11.6	9.4	4.1	68.3	66.1	4.0
Ketchikan city	3 365	19.5	23.8	28.8	9.4	15.2	2.2	99.5	98.0	1.5
Saxman city	100	24.0	4.0	23.0	23.0	—	1.0	98.0	92.0	—
Kodiak Island Borough	4 885	34.6	2.3	24.5	12.5	2.7	9.9	79.4	78.1	9.1
Kodiak Island census subarea	4 386	35.2	2.6	27.2	12.3	2.9	11.0	77.0	75.7	10.2
Akhiok city	37	16.2	—	2.7	13.5	—	16.2	100.0	100.0	8.1
Chiniak CDP	33	51.5	6.1	42.4	6.1	—	60.6	—	—	42.4
Karluk CDP	33	—	—	—	21.2	—	9.1	84.8	84.8	9.1
Kodiak city	2 177	24.5	4.0	26.1	13.4	5.0	.3	99.3	99.0	.5
Larsen Bay city	77	40.3	9.1	24.7	9.1	—	19.5	85.7	15.6	10.4
Old Harbor city	112	31.3	—	20.5	14.3	—	5.4	96.4	96.4	5.4
Ouzinkie city	75	34.7	9.3	9.3	1.3	—	9.3	90.7	94.7	5.3
Port Lions city	101	44.6	—	16.8	14.9	—	6.9	98.0	96.0	9.9
Womens Bay CDP	256	52.0	—	22.7	12.5	—	12.1	1.6	1.6	10.2
Kodiak Station census subarea	499	29.7	.4	14.2	4.2	.6	—	100.0	99.0	—
Kodiak Station CDP	499	29.7	.4	14.2	4.2	.6	—	100.0	99.0	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	991	57.8	3.3	49.1	7.3	—	49.9	37.3	26.2	42.2
Lake and Peninsula census subarea	991	57.8	3.3	49.1	7.3	—	49.9	37.3	26.2	42.2
Chignik city	109	59.6	3.7	35.8	4.6	—	1.8	94.5	80.7	1.8
Chignik Lagoon CDP	84	50.0	4.8	40.5	13.1	—	15.5	78.6	58.3	20.2
Chignik Lake CDP	59	72.9	—	50.8	3.4	—	35.6	100.0	49.2	15.3
Egegik CDP	67	38.8	17.9	46.3	16.4	—	52.2	17.9	28.4	35.8
Igigig CDP	12	25.0	—	25.0	—	—	66.7	25.0	—	66.7
Iliamna CDP	27	29.6	—	14.8	18.5	—	14.8	—	—	14.8
Ivanof Bay CDP	12	8.3	—	16.7	—	—	66.7	100.0	—	66.7
Kokhanok CDP	37	48.6	—	51.4	5.4	—	94.6	—	—	94.6
Levelock CDP	42	57.1	14.3	28.6	4.8	—	35.7	—	—	33.3
Newhalen city	42	59.5	—	23.8	7.1	—	14.3	45.2	42.9	9.5
Nondalton city	64	35.9	—	35.9	4.7	—	50.0	95.3	84.4	20.3
Pedro Bay CDP	38	84.2	5.3	31.6	21.1	—	55.3	—	—	50.0
Perryville CDP	46	39.1	—	50.0	—	—	69.6	76.1	—	15.2
Pilot Point CDP	57	71.9	1.8	64.9	3.5	—	86.0	—	5.3	86.0
Port Alsworth CDP	30	53.3	—	43.3	13.3	—	43.3	—	—	40.0
Port Heiden city	68	67.6	—	7.4	20.6	—	14.7	—	—	11.8
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	20 953	58.3	2.1	25.3	12.2	.4	21.2	13.6	10.3	19.3
Matanuska-Susitna census subarea	20 953	58.3	2.1	25.3	12.2	.4	21.2	13.6	10.3	19.3
Big Lake CDP	1 936	44.5	.1	30.6	13.8	1.1	16.0	1.5	1.7	13.0
Butte CDP	797	41.4	4.0	16.3	17.2	—	6.0	4.1	1.3	7.7
Chase CDP	58	50.0	15.5	93.1	—	—	67.2	—	—	67.2
Chickaloon CDP	147	40.8	4.1	21.8	19.7	—	45.6	—	—	32.7
Houston city	492	41.3	—	43.9	6.1	—	38.8	2.6	2.6	38.2
Knik CDP	175	54.9	.6	34.3	8.0	—	34.3	—	—	34.9
Lazy Mountain CDP	381	38.3	—	16.0	19.4	—	10.0	7.9	7.9	4.7
Meadow Lakes CDP	1 303	67.4	.2	25.3	7.8	—	21.9	5.6	3.1	21.4
Palmer city	1 169	35.9	3.3	12.7	14.9	—	.5	99.5	99.5	.8
Skwentna CDP	231	76.2	3.5	66.2	2.6	—	83.5	—	—	71.4
Sutton CDP	138	60.1	11.6	8.7	23.9	—	25.4	—	—	18.8
Talkeetna CDP	175	26.3	11.4	51.4	8.6	—	34.3	6.3	6.3	26.9
Trapper Creek CDP	210	57.1	—	65.7	3.3	—	66.2	15.2	—	66.2
Wasilla city	1 723	70.1	—	10.6	12.8	1.5	1.1	37.1	28.8	.4
Willow CDP	251	51.8	—	59.8	10.4	—	51.0	—	—	49.8
Nome Census Area	3 684	31.3	10.5	45.1	5.0	.2	55.3	59.9	41.5	52.7
Nome census subarea	3 684	31.3	10.5	45.1	5.0	.2	55.3	59.9	41.5	52.7
Brevig Mission city	59	30.5	11.9	39.0	1.7	—	96.6	100.0	3.4	81.4
Diomedes city	45	17.8	13.3	91.1	—	—	61.4	6.7	4.4	91.1
Elim city	82	20.7	—	37.8	—	—	32.9	86.6	93.9	41.5
Gambell city	133	6.0	13.5	24.8	5.3	—	94.7	71.4	—	94.7
Golovin city	49	46.9	12.2	18.4	4.1	—	55.1	83.7	—	46.9
Koyuk city	69	29.0	—	44.9	—	—	97.1	63.8	4.3	97.1
Nome city	1 334	40.3	12.6	30.1	8.8	.7	9.1	92.7	86.1	9.1
Port Clarence CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael city	80	22.5	7.5	8.8	6.3	—	93.8	16.3	—	82.5
Savoonga city	129	24.0	—	25.6	—	—	94.6	100.0	5.4	94.6

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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					
Nome Census Area—Con.										
Nome census subarea—Con.										
Shaktolik city	61	21.3	—	36.1	8.2	—	24.6	100.0	100.0	23.0
Shishmaref city	135	31.1	3.7	25.2	5.2	—	100.0	20.0	—	97.8
Stebbins city	91	18.7	—	38.5	—	—	92.3	98.9	—	92.3
Teller city	69	13.0	20.3	65.2	8.7	—	81.2	14.5	—	50.7
Unalakleet city	234	27.8	3.4	31.6	5.1	—	14.5	94.0	91.5	14.1
Wales city	68	5.9	30.9	45.6	—	—	97.1	10.3	2.9	88.2
White Mountain city	66	53.0	10.6	50.0	4.5	—	93.9	47.0	3.0	68.2
North Slope Borough	2 153	39.8	1.6	40.9	5.6	—	64.6	82.5	27.3	31.9
Barrow-Point Hope census subarea	2 008	40.7	1.7	39.9	5.7	—	62.6	84.6	29.3	30.7
Anaktuvuk Pass city	82	32.9	—	18.3	8.5	—	100.0	97.6	4.9	19.5
Atkasuk city	66	19.7	—	22.7	12.1	—	100.0	83.3	—	28.8
Barrow city	1 185	41.5	1.8	39.2	7.0	—	45.7	96.8	49.0	19.4
Nuiqsut city	100	44.0	—	25.0	6.0	—	29.0	99.0	—	11.0
Point Hope city	174	47.7	1.1	45.0	4.6	—	98.9	87.4	—	27.6
Point Lay CDP	47	14.9	—	44.7	—	—	100.0	95.7	—	72.3
Wainwright city	160	33.1	4.4	21.3	1.9	—	79.4	75.0	1.9	40.6
Prudhoe Bay-Kaktovik census subarea	145	28.9	—	54.5	3.4	—	92.4	54.5	—	47.6
Deadhorse CDP	1	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Kaktovik city	93	31.2	—	32.3	2.2	—	89.2	84.9	—	18.3
Prudhoe Bay CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Arctic Borough	1 998	33.5	2.2	45.7	3.6	.3	53.0	67.3	51.7	49.0
Northwest Arctic census subarea	1 998	33.5	2.2	45.7	3.6	.3	53.0	67.3	51.7	49.0
Ambler city	82	34.1	—	72.0	—	—	43.9	84.1	56.1	41.5
Buckland city	69	33.3	2.9	29.0	—	—	100.0	97.1	5.8	100.0
Deering city	51	27.5	13.7	17.6	—	—	100.0	—	—	98.0
Kiana city	125	42.4	1.6	40.8	5.6	—	61.6	66.4	54.4	51.2
Kivalina city	66	42.4	—	60.6	—	—	90.9	95.5	1.5	71.2
Kobuk city	26	30.8	11.5	46.2	—	—	80.8	96.2	11.5	80.8
Kotzebue city	911	35.5	3.0	39.7	5.7	.5	20.9	89.4	86.3	18.0
Noatak CDP	85	12.9	—	28.2	3.5	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Noorvik city	140	22.1	—	37.1	4.3	—	52.9	53.6	54.3	50.0
Selawik city	152	25.0	.7	34.2	—	—	100.0	66.4	2.0	90.8
Shungnak city	73	24.7	—	30.1	4.1	—	37.0	64.4	58.9	41.1
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	2 543	41.6	6.3	33.3	8.8	—	14.2	75.3	71.0	13.3
Metlakatla Indian Community census subarea	527	38.1	6.8	16.7	17.8	—	1.7	98.9	97.9	4.7
Annette CDP	40	10.0	—	5.0	27.5	—	5.0	100.0	90.0	45.0
Metlakatla CDP	481	39.7	7.5	17.9	17.3	—	1.5	100.0	99.8	1.5
Outer Ketchikan census subarea	134	25.4	25.4	46.3	6.0	—	35.1	11.9	—	29.1
Hyder CDP	64	26.6	32.8	39.1	4.7	—	29.7	—	—	21.9
Meyers Chuck CDP	33	27.3	27.3	36.4	—	—	3.0	48.5	—	—
Prince of Wales census subarea	1 882	43.8	4.7	37.0	6.4	—	16.2	73.2	68.5	14.6
Coffman Cove city	77	27.3	3.9	10.4	2.6	—	—	93.5	92.2	—
Craig city	504	37.5	6.0	29.4	6.3	—	5.6	96.0	92.9	3.6
Dora Bay CDP	13	46.2	—	23.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edna Bay CDP	28	96.4	—	71.4	10.7	—	46.4	—	7.1	71.4
Hollis CDP	77	75.3	—	59.7	2.6	—	45.5	—	—	33.8
Hydaburg city	138	18.1	15.9	21.7	23.2	—	5.1	98.6	93.5	3.6
Kasaan city	30	63.3	—	43.3	—	—	6.7	93.3	—	6.7
Klawock city	275	47.6	4.4	53.1	8.4	—	10.5	94.2	94.2	7.3
Labouche Bay CDP	43	18.6	—	16.3	4.7	—	7.0	93.0	88.4	—
Long Island CDP	45	95.6	—	13.3	4.4	—	—	64.4	95.6	—
Naukati Bay CDP	39	66.7	—	46.2	—	—	12.8	69.2	69.2	12.8
Point Baker CDP	31	22.6	25.8	58.1	—	—	51.6	9.7	6.5	61.3
Polk Inlet CDP	31	61.3	—	16.1	12.9	—	—	—	6.5	—
Port Alice CDP	17	52.9	—	47.1	—	—	11.8	29.4	41.2	23.5
Port Protection CDP	42	33.3	—	78.6	—	—	64.3	100.0	—	54.8
Thorne Bay city	234	47.4	3.4	23.5	4.7	—	19.2	75.6	74.4	17.9
Whale Pass CDP	42	45.2	—	28.6	7.1	—	16.7	9.5	—	16.7
Sitka Borough	3 222	28.0	8.4	23.7	12.4	1.6	4.0	94.7	89.5	4.6
Sitka census subarea	3 222	28.0	8.4	23.7	12.4	1.6	4.0	94.7	89.5	4.6
Sitka city	3 222	28.0	8.4	23.7	12.4	1.6	4.0	94.7	89.5	4.6
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	2 102	25.6	14.5	36.1	9.4	—	28.1	58.9	53.8	23.9
Angoon census subarea	466	29.2	21.0	34.8	7.7	—	36.7	44.4	43.1	27.0
Angoon city	161	29.8	16.1	14.3	16.1	—	6.2	96.3	87.0	8.1
Cube Cove CDP	39	15.4	5.1	—	10.3	—	—	15.4	30.8	—
Freshwater Bay CDP	10	70.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hobart Bay CDP	65	29.2	—	26.2	—	—	—	70.8	75.4	—
Tenakee Springs city	143	30.8	49.0	62.2	2.8	—	89.5	—	—	57.3
Hoonah-Yakutat census subarea	1 150	28.0	5.7	41.0	9.7	—	30.1	54.3	45.9	27.8
Elfin Cove CDP	43	53.5	7.0	41.9	4.7	—	27.9	—	—	9.3
Game Creek CDP	15	26.7	—	—	46.7	—	100.0	100.0	13.3	100.0
Gustavus CDP	214	37.9	2.8	49.1	7.0	—	52.8	10.3	6.5	43.5
Hoonah city	251	12.4	7.6	25.5	16.7	—	2.8	98.8	94.4	2.0
Pelican city	100	13.0	20.0	45.0	11.0	—	10.0	95.0	71.0	13.0
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP	52	30.8	3.8	15.4	3.8	—	—	26.9	15.4	—
Yakutat city	194	27.3	5.2	24.2	14.4	—	11.3	87.6	82.0	9.8
Klukwan census subarea	63	20.6	11.1	12.7	22.2	—	31.7	93.7	90.5	12.7
Klukwan CDP	63	20.6	11.1	12.7	22.2	—	31.7	93.7	90.5	12.7
Skagway census subarea	423	15.8	31.7	27.7	8.3	—	12.8	82.0	81.6	11.6
Skagway city	423	15.8	31.7	27.7	8.3	—	12.8	82.0	81.6	11.6
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	3 149	44.0	1.8	40.1	9.0	—	39.1	24.7	17.9	37.6
Southeast Fairbanks census subarea	3 149	44.0	1.8	40.1	9.0	—	39.1	24.7	17.9	37.6
Alcan CDP	28	53.6	—	39.3	—	—	39.3	—	53.6	39.3
Big Delta CDP	182	53.3	—	29.7	9.3	—	21.4	—	—	14.8
Delta Junction city	408	36.5	—	24.0	12.5	—	6.9	29.9	27.0	6.1
Dot Lake CDP	30	6.7	—	23.3	6.7	—	36.7	43.3	43.3	23.3
Dry Creek CDP	26	15.4	—	30.8	26.9	—	100.0	96.2	—	100.0
Eagle city	142	45.8	18.3	76.8	3.5	—	85.2	76.1	—	81.0
Eagle Village CDP	34	50.0	5.9	85.3	—	—	100.0	94.1	—	100.0
Fort Greely CDP	364	22.5	.5	6.3	14.8	—	.8	98.6	98.1	.8
Healy Lake CDP	49	18.4	6.1	65.3	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Northway CDP	39	61.5	—	17.9	35.9	—	64.1	28.2	28.2	64.1

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 Borough and Census Area 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 -----	232 608	38.0	3.0	23.9	13.4	5.2	12.5	65.6	62.3	11.2
BUROUGH AND CENSUS AREA										
Aleutians East Borough -----	693	44.0	2.7	18.3	13.4	5.6	7.1	87.3	78.4	7.6
Aleutians West Census Area -----	2 051	47.7	5.7	14.7	13.4	3.0	4.4	96.3	91.9	4.2
Anchorage Borough -----	94 153	34.4	.6	15.9	17.5	9.9	.6	86.0	87.4	.5
Bethel Census Area -----	4 362	38.8	3.1	41.9	4.5	.8	61.8	46.0	20.5	57.5
Bristol Bay Borough -----	596	38.6	5.0	26.0	9.7	—	15.9	14.1	33.4	11.4
Dillingham Census Area -----	1 691	49.5	3.0	42.9	6.5	—	32.8	52.4	47.7	29.7
Fairbanks North Star Borough -----	31 823	36.3	1.9	24.4	11.7	2.4	8.1	60.1	56.2	6.8
Haines Borough -----	1 112	36.5	15.0	41.5	9.6	.5	25.4	51.7	45.2	22.2
Juneau Borough -----	10 638	34.3	10.2	18.6	11.2	7.7	2.5	78.7	80.7	2.0
Kenai Peninsula Borough -----	19 364	47.0	1.9	26.7	13.1	.3	15.6	34.8	32.3	13.9
Ketchikan Gateway Borough -----	5 463	25.8	17.2	25.9	11.6	9.4	4.1	68.3	66.1	4.0
Kodiak Island Borough -----	4 885	34.6	2.3	24.5	12.5	2.7	9.9	79.4	78.1	9.1
Lake and Peninsula Borough -----	991	57.8	3.3	49.1	7.3	—	49.9	37.3	26.2	42.2
Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	20 953	58.3	2.1	25.3	12.2	.4	21.2	13.6	10.3	19.3
Nome Census Area -----	3 684	31.3	10.5	45.1	5.0	.2	55.3	59.9	41.5	52.7
North Slope Borough -----	2 153	39.8	1.6	40.9	5.6	—	64.6	82.5	27.3	31.9
Northwest Arctic Borough -----	1 998	33.5	2.2	45.7	3.6	.3	53.0	67.3	51.7	49.0
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area -----	2 543	41.6	6.3	33.3	8.8	—	14.2	75.3	71.0	13.3
Sitka Borough -----	3 222	28.0	8.4	23.7	12.4	1.6	4.0	94.7	89.5	4.6
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area -----	2 102	25.6	14.5	36.1	9.4	—	28.1	58.9	53.8	23.9
Southwest Fairbanks Census Area -----	3 149	44.0	1.8	40.1	9.0	—	39.1	24.7	17.9	37.6
Valdez-Cordova Census Area -----	5 196	28.2	8.2	37.2	8.2	4.9	28.8	57.0	46.9	26.3
Wade Hampton Census Area -----	1 882	34.3	2.2	48.0	3.8	—	73.9	55.4	32.3	70.0
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area -----	3 005	28.6	15.6	29.4	12.3	.2	12.8	71.2	65.7	12.3
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	4 899	37.9	4.2	58.6	4.1	.3	64.9	39.2	13.0	61.0
PLACE										
Adak Station CDP, Aleutians West Census Area -----	1 049	51.2	—	1.0	17.0	5.0	—	99.8	100.0	—
Akiak city, Kodiak Island Borough -----	37	16.2	—	2.7	13.5	—	16.2	100.0	100.0	8.1
Akiachak city, Bethel Census Area -----	123	36.6	—	52.0	—	—	88.6	8.9	11.4	88.6
Akiak city, Bethel Census Area -----	80	46.3	—	46.3	—	—	47.5	11.3	—	50.0
Akutan city, Aleutians East Borough -----	27	59.3	14.8	7.4	18.5	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Alakanuk city, Wade Hampton Census Area -----	139	28.1	—	39.6	5.0	—	94.2	48.9	—	94.2
Alcan CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area -----	28	53.6	—	39.3	—	—	39.3	—	53.6	39.3
Aleknagik city, Dillingham Census Area -----	82	39.0	8.5	40.2	2.4	—	56.1	12.2	25.6	45.1
Allakaket city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	78	38.5	—	69.2	—	—	94.9	79.5	—	94.9
Amblor city, Northwest Arctic Borough -----	82	34.1	—	72.0	—	—	43.9	84.1	56.1	41.5
Amchitka CDP, Aleutians West Census Area -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaktuvuk Pass city, North Slope Borough -----	82	32.9	—	18.3	8.5	—	100.0	97.6	4.9	19.5
Anchorage city, Anchorage Borough -----	94 153	34.4	.6	15.9	17.5	9.9	.6	86.0	87.4	.5
Anchor Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough -----	411	48.4	—	31.1	17.5	1.9	17.5	—	—	9.5
Anderson city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	182	19.8	2.2	9.9	17.0	—	6.0	14.3	15.4	7.7
Angoon city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area -----	161	29.8	16.1	14.3	16.1	—	6.2	96.3	87.0	8.1
Aniak city, Bethel Census Area -----	175	49.7	1.1	48.0	5.7	—	27.4	4.6	43.4	26.3
Annette CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area -----	40	10.0	—	5.0	27.5	—	5.0	100.0	90.0	45.0
Anvik city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	48	47.9	—	39.6	8.3	—	77.1	47.9	6.3	72.9
Arctic Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	49	22.4	2.0	85.7	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Atka city, Aleutians West Census Area -----	25	88.0	—	—	24.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Atmautluak city, Bethel Census Area -----	69	31.9	—	33.3	—	—	98.6	65.2	4.3	92.8
Atkasuk city, North Slope Borough -----	66	19.7	—	22.7	12.1	—	100.0	83.3	—	28.8
Barrow city, North Slope Borough -----	1 185	41.5	1.8	39.2	7.0	—	45.7	96.8	49.0	19.4
Beaver CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	53	28.3	—	83.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Bethel city, Bethel Census Area -----	1 630	38.2	4.0	32.9	5.1	2.1	25.0	83.2	40.1	19.8
Bettles city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	26	30.8	—	23.1	7.7	—	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Big Delta CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area -----	182	53.3	—	29.7	9.3	—	21.4	—	—	14.8
Big Lake CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	1 936	44.5	.1	30.6	13.8	1.1	16.0	1.5	1.7	13.0
Birch Creek CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	21	9.5	—	85.7	—	—	100.0	47.6	—	100.0
Brevig Mission city, Nome Census Area -----	59	30.5	11.9	39.0	1.7	—	96.6	100.0	3.4	81.4
Buckland city, Northwest Arctic Borough -----	69	33.3	2.9	29.0	—	—	100.0	97.1	5.8	100.0
Butte CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	797	41.4	4.0	16.3	17.2	—	6.0	4.1	1.3	7.7
Cantwell CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	88	34.1	5.7	45.5	8.0	—	45.5	—	—	45.5
Central CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	70	42.9	—	81.4	—	—	78.6	—	—	70.0
Chalkyitsik CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	49	57.1	8.2	79.6	—	—	100.0	12.2	—	91.8
Chase CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	58	50.0	15.5	93.1	—	—	67.2	—	—	67.2
Chefornak city, Bethel Census Area -----	80	47.5	—	18.8	5.0	—	97.5	10.0	—	97.5
Chenega CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area -----	42	90.5	—	14.3	9.5	—	9.5	71.4	71.4	19.0
Chevak city, Wade Hampton Census Area -----	158	51.3	—	41.8	3.8	—	92.4	93.0	6.3	92.4
Chickaloon CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	147	40.8	4.1	21.8	19.7	—	45.6	—	—	32.7
Chignik city, Lake and Peninsula Borough -----	109	59.6	3.7	35.8	4.6	—	1.8	94.5	80.7	1.8
Chignik Lagoon CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough -----	84	50.0	4.8	40.5	13.1	—	15.5	78.6	58.3	20.2
Chignik Lake CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough -----	59	72.9	—	50.8	3.4	—	35.6	100.0	49.2	15.3
Chiniak CDP, Kodiak Island Borough -----	33	51.5	6.1	42.4	6.1	—	60.6	—	—	42.4
Chistochina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area -----	35	11.4	—	34.3	11.4	—	60.0	—	—	60.0
Chitina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area -----	38	39.5	26.3	55.3	—	—	73.7	7.9	—	73.7
Chuathbaluk city, Bethel Census Area -----	30	73.3	—	20.0	6.7	—	80.0	10.0	6.7	70.0
Circle CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	32	37.5	—	40.6	6.3	—	87.5	68.8	3.1	87.5
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	103	45.6	13.6	93.2	2.9	—	100.0	—	—	97.1

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 Borough and Census Area 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					
PLACE—Con.										
Clam Gulch CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	49	8.2	—	63.3	—	—	63.3	—	—	34.7
Clarks Point city, Dillingham Census Area	60	48.3	—	43.3	3.3	—	63.3	80.0	36.7	63.3
Coffman Cove city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	77	27.3	3.9	10.4	2.6	—	—	93.5	92.2	—
Cohoe CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	336	50.9	2.4	60.4	3.0	—	44.0	—	—	38.1
Cold Bay city, Aleutians East Borough	80	15.0	—	3.8	2.5	—	7.5	63.8	70.0	7.5
College CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	4 255	33.9	.7	22.4	14.5	7.5	5.7	68.0	65.0	5.1
Cooper Landing CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	299	26.4	13.0	48.2	9.7	—	43.1	—	—	39.1
Copper Center CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	237	44.3	7.6	24.1	11.8	1.3	26.6	12.7	8.9	26.2
Copperville CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	55	60.0	—	14.5	12.7	—	12.7	23.6	—	12.7
Cordova city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	895	26.0	27.9	31.2	10.2	.9	7.5	95.6	93.4	2.9
Covenant Life CDP, Haines Borough	17	—	58.8	64.7	—	—	100.0	—	—	35.3
Craig city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	504	37.5	6.0	29.4	6.3	—	5.6	96.0	92.9	3.6
Crooked Creek CDP, Bethel Census Area	51	54.9	—	54.9	9.8	—	72.5	33.3	7.8	64.7
Crown Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	43	14.0	—	30.2	—	—	30.2	—	—	34.9
Cube Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	39	15.4	5.1	—	10.3	—	—	15.4	30.8	—
Deadhorse CDP, North Slope Borough	1	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Deering city, Northwest Arctic Borough	51	27.5	13.7	17.6	—	—	100.0	—	—	98.0
Delta Junction city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	408	36.5	—	24.0	12.5	—	6.9	29.9	27.0	6.1
Dillingham city, Dillingham Census Area	851	51.8	5.1	35.3	10.3	—	12.2	42.2	44.1	9.6
Diomedede city, Nome Census Area	45	17.8	13.3	91.1	—	—	91.1	6.7	4.4	91.1
Dora Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	13	46.2	—	23.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dot Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	30	6.7	—	23.3	6.7	—	36.7	43.3	43.3	23.3
Dry Creek CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	26	15.4	—	30.8	26.9	—	100.0	96.2	—	100.0
Eagle city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	142	45.8	18.3	76.8	3.5	—	85.2	76.1	—	81.0
Eagle Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	34	50.0	5.9	85.3	—	—	100.0	94.1	—	100.0
Edna Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	28	96.4	—	71.4	10.7	—	46.4	—	7.1	71.4
Eek city, Bethel Census Area	79	25.3	—	34.2	3.8	—	100.0	—	—	94.9
Egegik CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	67	38.8	17.9	46.3	16.4	—	52.2	17.9	28.4	35.8
Eielson AFB CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	1 415	39.3	.4	1.6	16.6	—	2.0	99.6	99.6	2.5
Ekwok city, Dillingham Census Area	44	22.7	2.3	59.1	—	—	88.6	43.2	25.0	45.5
Elfin Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	43	53.5	7.0	41.9	4.7	—	27.9	—	—	9.3
Elm city, Nome Census Area	82	20.7	—	37.8	—	—	32.9	86.6	93.9	41.5
Emmonak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	177	20.3	3.4	39.5	3.4	—	44.6	79.7	55.9	46.3
English Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	55	69.1	—	18.2	12.7	—	25.5	83.6	83.6	21.8
Ester CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	121	29.8	14.0	45.5	10.7	—	16.5	21.5	12.4	14.9
Evansville CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	19	21.1	—	21.1	—	—	36.8	26.3	15.8	57.9
Eyak CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	50	60.0	—	28.0	32.0	—	10.0	—	—	4.0
Fairbanks city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	12 537	27.8	3.7	29.3	10.1	3.6	.6	98.7	98.9	.5
False Pass CDP, Aleutians East Borough	37	59.5	16.2	40.5	8.1	—	21.6	70.3	10.8	21.6
Ferry CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	36	75.0	19.4	75.0	—	—	69.4	—	—	72.2
Fort Greely CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	364	22.5	.5	6.3	14.8	—	.8	98.6	98.1	.8
Fort Yukon city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	275	29.1	8.7	64.0	1.5	—	52.4	86.5	4.4	39.3
Fox CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	134	35.1	—	37.3	12.7	—	23.1	6.0	6.0	23.1
Fox River CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	97	100.0	—	36.1	32.0	—	24.7	58.8	—	24.7
Freshwater Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	10	70.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fritz Creek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	652	63.3	.6	39.0	6.4	—	38.2	11.3	—	29.9
Gakona CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	12	—	16.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galena city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	269	42.8	1.1	35.7	3.7	3.0	45.0	63.2	18.6	34.2
Gambell city, Nome Census Area	133	6.0	13.5	24.8	5.3	—	94.7	71.4	—	94.7
Game Creek CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	15	26.7	—	—	46.7	—	100.0	100.0	13.3	100.0
Glennallen CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	212	16.0	—	21.7	11.8	—	11.3	34.4	12.3	8.5
Golovin city, Nome Census Area	49	46.9	12.2	18.4	4.1	—	55.1	83.7	—	46.9
Goodnews Bay city, Bethel Census Area	72	37.5	—	50.0	4.2	—	94.4	2.8	—	91.7
Grayling city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	62	51.6	—	24.2	22.6	—	11.3	93.5	93.5	17.7
Gulkana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	60	26.7	—	55.0	3.3	—	31.7	55.0	41.7	33.3
Gustavus CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	214	37.9	2.8	49.1	7.0	—	52.8	10.3	6.5	43.5
Haines city, Haines Borough	510	29.0	16.9	32.7	11.6	1.2	2.5	95.9	88.6	4.3
Halibut Cove CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	92	34.8	18.5	29.3	6.5	—	50.0	—	—	43.5
Happy Valley CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	203	51.7	—	45.8	9.4	—	40.9	—	—	36.5
Harding Lake CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	303	17.5	7.3	43.6	—	—	60.7	—	—	54.5
Healy CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	221	60.2	2.3	23.1	17.6	—	13.6	—	—	11.8
Healy Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	49	18.4	6.1	65.3	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Hobart Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	65	29.2	—	26.2	—	—	—	70.8	75.4	—
Hollis CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	77	75.3	—	59.7	2.6	—	45.5	—	—	33.8
Holy Cross city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	91	57.1	2.2	27.5	—	—	34.1	84.6	80.2	19.8
Homer city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 673	49.6	1.9	20.6	13.2	—	8.8	81.2	75.9	7.4
Hoonah city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	251	12.4	7.6	25.5	16.7	—	2.8	98.8	94.4	2.0
Hooper Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	209	38.3	6.7	46.4	.5	—	93.8	19.1	2.4	93.8
Hope CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	188	18.1	6.4	68.1	3.7	—	81.4	—	—	76.1
Houston city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	492	41.3	—	43.9	6.1	—	38.8	2.6	2.6	38.2

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 Borough and Census Area 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					
PLACE—Con.										
Hughes city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	30	30.0	—	83.3	—	—	90.0	90.0	—	80.0
Huslia city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	86	39.5	—	65.1	—	—	51.2	82.6	46.5	65.1
Hydaburg city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	138	18.1	15.9	21.7	23.2	—	5.1	98.6	93.5	3.6
Hyder CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	64	26.6	32.8	39.1	4.7	—	29.7	—	—	21.9
Igigig CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	12	25.0	—	25.0	—	—	66.7	25.0	—	66.7
Iliamna CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	27	29.6	—	14.8	18.5	—	14.8	—	—	14.8
Ivanof Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	12	8.3	—	16.7	—	—	66.7	100.0	—	66.7
Jakolof Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	90	6.7	—	61.1	6.7	—	67.8	13.3	13.3	67.8
Juneau city, Juneau Borough	10 638	34.3	10.2	18.6	11.2	7.7	2.5	78.7	80.7	2.0
Kachemak city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	186	39.2	—	36.6	9.1	—	25.3	27.4	48.4	19.4
Kake city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	264	31.4	8.0	26.5	13.3	—	1.5	97.3	83.7	.8
Kaktovik city, North Slope Borough	93	31.2	—	32.3	2.2	—	89.2	84.9	—	18.3
Kalifornsky CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	145	54.5	4.8	15.9	22.8	—	—	—	—	—
Kaltag city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	84	38.1	—	54.8	2.4	—	39.3	91.7	64.3	32.1
Karluk CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	33	—	—	—	21.2	—	9.1	84.8	84.8	9.1
Kasaan city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	30	63.3	—	43.3	—	—	6.7	93.3	—	6.7
Kasigluk city, Bethel Census Area	102	40.2	—	46.1	6.9	—	99.0	—	1.0	99.0
Kasilof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	151	54.3	—	25.8	11.9	—	4.0	—	—	—
Kenai city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 681	42.7	.4	16.2	14.2	.5	.6	74.3	74.4	1.2
Kenny Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	253	10.7	—	49.4	4.3	—	65.2	69.6	—	45.1
Ketchikan city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	3 365	19.5	23.8	28.8	9.4	15.2	2.2	99.5	98.0	1.5
Kiana city, Northwest Arctic Borough	125	42.4	1.6	40.8	5.6	—	61.6	68.4	54.4	51.2
King Cove city, Aleutians East Borough	129	21.7	5.4	27.9	10.1	—	1.6	100.0	96.1	3.1
King Salmon CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	233	49.4	3.4	22.3	6.9	—	9.0	13.7	12.0	4.7
Kipnuk CDP, Bethel Census Area	132	21.2	—	28.0	3.0	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Kivalina city, Northwest Arctic Borough	66	42.4	—	60.6	—	—	90.9	95.5	1.5	71.2
Klawock city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	275	47.6	4.4	53.1	8.4	—	10.5	94.2	94.2	7.3
Klukwan CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	63	20.6	11.1	12.7	22.2	—	31.7	93.7	90.5	12.7
Knik CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	175	54.9	.6	34.3	8.0	—	34.3	—	—	34.9
Kobuk city, Northwest Arctic Borough	26	30.8	11.5	46.2	—	—	80.8	96.2	11.5	80.8
Kodiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	2 177	24.5	4.0	26.1	13.4	5.0	.3	99.3	99.0	.5
Kodiak Station CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	499	29.7	—	.4	14.2	.6	—	100.0	99.0	—
Kokhanok CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	37	48.6	—	51.4	5.4	—	94.6	—	—	94.6
Koliganek CDP, Dillingham Census Area	55	49.1	—	50.9	—	—	54.5	100.0	69.1	56.4
Kongiganak CDP, Bethel Census Area	72	38.9	—	34.7	18.1	—	100.0	—	—	98.6
Kotlik city, Wade Hampton Census Area	110	42.7	—	44.5	1.8	—	94.5	4.5	2.7	94.5
Kotzebue city, Northwest Arctic Borough	911	35.5	3.0	39.7	5.7	.5	20.9	89.4	86.3	18.0
Koyuk city, Nome Census Area	69	29.0	—	44.9	—	—	97.1	63.8	4.3	97.1
Koyukuk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	48	43.8	—	75.0	—	—	95.8	97.9	4.2	100.0
Kupreanof city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	36	30.6	25.0	41.7	5.6	—	55.6	16.7	—	52.8
Kwethluk city, Bethel Census Area	138	21.7	1.4	54.3	2.2	—	93.5	27.5	6.5	86.2
Kwigillingok CDP, Bethel Census Area	79	32.9	2.5	20.3	12.7	—	100.0	—	—	97.5
Labouchere Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	43	18.6	—	16.3	4.7	—	7.0	93.0	88.4	—
Lake Minchumina CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33	—	—	63.6	—	—	84.8	—	—	84.8
Larsen Bay city, Kodiak Island Borough	77	40.3	9.1	24.7	9.1	—	19.5	85.7	15.6	10.4
Lazy Mountain CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	381	38.3	—	16.0	19.4	—	10.0	7.9	7.9	4.7
Levelock CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	42	57.1	14.3	28.6	4.8	—	35.7	—	—	33.3
Lignite CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	44	86.4	—	59.1	9.1	—	77.3	—	—	72.7
Lime Village CDP, Bethel Census Area	19	68.4	—	68.4	—	—	89.5	—	—	89.5
Long Island CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	45	95.6	—	13.3	4.4	—	—	64.4	95.6	—
Lower Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	72	36.1	—	62.5	2.8	—	55.6	90.3	22.2	61.1
Lutak CDP, Haines Borough	44	25.0	18.2	47.7	13.6	—	6.8	50.0	50.0	6.8
McCarthy CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	71	15.5	53.5	67.6	—	—	80.3	—	—	91.5
McGrath city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	210	35.2	5.2	30.5	7.6	2.4	19.5	88.6	6.2	15.2
McKinley Park CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	143	36.4	4.2	54.5	4.2	—	69.2	27.3	30.1	48.3
Manley Hot Springs CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	119	32.8	12.6	73.1	1.7	—	85.7	5.9	—	81.5
Manokotak city, Dillingham Census Area	107	47.7	—	18.7	6.5	—	26.2	86.0	91.6	19.6
Marshall city, Wade Hampton Census Area	86	22.1	9.3	36.0	2.3	—	58.1	81.4	68.6	43.0
Meadow Lakes CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 303	67.4	.2	25.3	7.8	—	21.9	5.6	3.1	21.4
Mekoryuk city, Bethel Census Area	65	35.4	10.8	49.2	3.1	—	100.0	—	3.1	27.7
Mendeltna CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	33	12.1	—	45.5	6.1	—	63.6	6.1	—	57.6
Mentasta Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	50	40.0	—	52.0	—	—	62.0	40.0	—	62.0
Metlakatla CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	481	39.7	7.5	17.9	17.3	—	1.5	100.0	99.8	1.5
Meyers Chuck CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	33	27.3	27.3	36.4	—	—	3.0	48.5	—	—
Minto CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	90	41.1	—	40.0	—	—	48.9	97.8	60.0	44.4
Moose Creek CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	313	38.3	—	20.1	10.5	—	—	44.4	36.4	—
Moose Pass CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	38	50.0	10.5	13.2	—	—	44.7	—	—	34.2
Mosquito Lake CDP, Haines Borough	42	38.1	4.8	45.2	11.9	—	50.0	—	—	52.4
Mountain Village city, Wade Hampton Census Area	186	25.8	.5	28.5	16.1	—	41.9	65.1	65.6	37.6
Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	268	39.2	8.2	24.3	15.7	—	5.6	14.9	52.6	1.9

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 Borough and Census Area 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					
PLACE—Con.										
Napakiak city, Bethel Census Area	104	49.0	—	67.3	—	—	65.4	89.4	1.9	64.4
Napakiak city, Bethel Census Area	96	63.5	—	24.0	6.3	—	100.0	85.4	—	86.5
Naukati Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	39	66.7	—	46.2	—	—	12.8	69.2	69.2	12.8
Nelson Lagoon CDP, Aleutians East Borough	29	65.5	—	6.9	44.8	—	6.9	100.0	—	6.9
Nenana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	184	37.0	4.9	28.3	7.6	—	16.8	66.8	70.7	15.2
Newhalen city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	42	59.5	—	23.8	7.1	—	14.3	45.2	42.9	9.5
New Stuyahok city, Dillingham Census Area	92	44.6	—	32.6	—	—	25.0	81.5	77.2	25.0
Newtok city	39	35.9	—	41.0	—	—	97.4	—	—	97.4
Bethel Census Area	39	35.9	—	41.0	—	—	97.4	—	—	97.4
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute city, Bethel Census Area	35	42.9	—	22.9	5.7	—	100.0	2.9	—	100.0
Nikiski CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 009	45.8	.8	6.5	20.1	—	3.7	11.0	2.9	2.5
Nikolaevsk CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	112	41.1	—	43.8	8.0	—	7.1	58.9	7.1	12.5
Nikolai city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	46	17.4	—	65.2	4.3	—	91.3	2.2	—	82.6
Nikolski CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	27	70.4	3.7	11.1	—	—	—	88.9	—	—
Ninilchik CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	342	55.8	1.2	57.0	3.8	—	31.3	4.1	4.1	31.3
Noatak CDP, Northwest Arctic Borough	85	12.9	—	28.2	3.5	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Nome city, Nome Census Area	1 334	40.3	12.6	30.1	8.8	.7	9.1	92.7	86.1	9.1
Nondalton city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	64	35.9	—	35.9	4.7	—	50.0	95.3	84.4	20.3
Noorvik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	140	22.1	—	37.1	4.3	—	52.9	53.6	54.3	50.0
North Pole city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	652	46.0	.5	25.6	15.2	.6	1.7	67.9	66.4	1.1
Northway CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	39	61.5	—	17.9	35.9	—	64.1	28.2	28.2	64.1
Northway Junction CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	32	28.1	—	28.1	28.1	—	53.1	9.4	9.4	53.1
Northway Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	33	39.4	—	36.4	3.0	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Nuiqsut city, North Slope Borough	100	44.0	—	25.0	6.0	—	29.0	99.0	—	11.0
Nulato city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	126	55.6	—	50.8	—	—	93.7	15.9	4.0	93.7
Nunapitchook city, Bethel Census Area	95	36.8	—	60.0	—	—	96.8	—	—	92.6
Old Harbor city, Kodiak Island Borough	112	31.3	—	20.5	14.3	—	5.4	96.4	96.4	5.4
Oscarville CDP, Bethel Census Area	15	26.7	—	53.3	—	—	100.0	—	—	73.3
Ouzinkie city, Kodiak Island Borough	75	34.7	9.3	9.3	1.3	—	9.3	90.7	94.7	5.3
Palmer city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 169	35.9	3.3	12.7	14.9	—	.5	99.5	99.5	.8
Paxson CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	26	23.1	7.7	53.8	—	—	42.3	42.3	19.2	42.3
Pedro Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	38	84.2	5.3	31.6	21.1	—	55.3	—	—	50.0
Pelican city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	100	13.0	20.0	45.0	11.0	—	10.0	95.0	71.0	13.0
Perryville CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	46	39.1	—	50.0	—	—	69.6	76.1	—	15.2
Petersburg city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	1 222	24.5	18.1	22.2	17.5	.6	2.8	81.6	83.6	2.3
Pilot Point CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	57	71.9	1.8	64.9	3.5	—	86.0	—	5.3	86.0
Pilot Station city, Wade Hampton Census Area	124	50.0	—	29.8	3.2	—	52.4	98.4	62.1	50.0
Pitkas Point CDP, Wade Hampton Census Area	43	51.2	4.7	37.2	—	—	90.7	90.7	9.3	74.4
Platinum city, Bethel Census Area	52	34.6	51.9	59.6	—	—	75.0	3.8	3.8	71.2
Pleasant Valley CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	172	30.8	—	31.4	4.1	—	7.0	—	—	7.0
Point Baker CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	31	22.6	25.8	58.1	—	—	51.6	9.7	6.5	61.3
Point Hope city, North Slope Borough	174	47.7	1.1	19.0	4.6	—	98.9	87.4	—	27.6
Point Lay CDP, North Slope Borough	47	14.9	—	44.7	—	—	100.0	95.7	—	72.3
Polk Inlet CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	31	61.3	—	16.1	12.9	—	—	—	6.5	—
Port Alexander city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	70	47.1	7.1	35.7	—	—	65.7	71.4	—	91.4
Port Alice CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	17	52.9	—	47.1	—	—	11.8	29.4	41.2	23.5
Port Alsworth CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	30	53.3	—	43.3	13.3	—	43.3	—	—	40.0
Port Clarence CDP, Nome Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Graham CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	72	61.1	4.2	22.2	—	—	11.1	93.1	87.5	11.1
Port Heiden city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	68	67.6	—	7.4	20.6	—	14.7	—	—	11.8
Port Lions city, Kodiak Island Borough	101	44.6	—	16.8	14.9	—	6.9	98.0	96.0	9.9
Port Protection CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	42	33.3	—	78.6	—	—	64.3	100.0	—	54.8
Primrose CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	44	11.4	13.6	15.9	—	—	34.1	—	—	34.1
Prudhoe Bay CDP, North Slope Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinhagak city, Bethel Census Area	132	25.0	5.3	37.1	5.3	—	100.0	62.1	2.3	87.9
Rampart CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	43	46.5	—	62.8	—	—	100.0	53.5	—	100.0
Red Devil CDP, Bethel Census Area	21	19.0	14.3	71.4	14.3	—	71.4	—	—	66.7
Ridgeway CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	830	50.4	—	13.3	24.3	—	7.0	2.3	2.3	8.8
Rowan Bay CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	39	12.8	—	10.3	—	—	—	10.3	38.5	—
Ruby city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	92	20.7	10.9	53.3	6.5	—	82.6	82.6	—	77.2
Russian Mission city, Wade Hampton Census Area	59	37.3	3.4	22.0	6.8	—	83.1	94.9	78.0	33.9
St. George city, Aleutians West Census Area	69	24.6	42.0	11.6	20.3	—	5.8	97.1	91.3	—
St. John Harbor CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	20	100.0	—	—	—	—	5.0	30.0	—	5.0
St. Mary's city, Wade Hampton Census Area	153	34.0	—	36.6	6.5	—	49.7	76.5	64.7	45.8
St. Michael city, Nome Census Area	80	22.5	7.5	8.8	6.3	—	93.8	16.3	—	82.5
St. Paul city, Aleutians West Census Area	175	34.3	19.4	13.1	14.9	—	—	100.0	97.7	—
Salamatof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	424	21.5	.5	18.4	8.5	—	3.1	44.6	42.7	2.1
Salcha CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	174	49.4	—	35.1	—	—	44.3	—	—	34.5
Sand Point city, Aleutians East Borough	274	43.1	.7	14.6	17.2	—	.7	100.0	96.0	1.5
Savoonga city, Nome Census Area	129	24.0	—	25.6	—	—	94.6	100.0	5.4	94.6

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 Borough and Census Area 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					
PLACE—Con.										
Saxman city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	100	24.0	4.0	23.0	23.0	—	1.0	98.0	92.0	—
Scammon Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	101	58.4	—	41.6	—	—	47.5	77.2	77.2	41.6
Selawik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	152	25.0	.7	34.2	—	—	100.0	66.4	2.0	90.8
Seldovia city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	221	24.0	7.2	36.2	9.5	—	1.8	98.2	97.3	2.7
Seward city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 010	38.2	12.4	23.3	13.1	3.1	1.5	98.9	97.0	2.6
Shageluk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	46	15.2	—	56.5	4.3	—	100.0	95.7	—	100.0
Shaktolik city, Nome Census Area	61	21.3	—	36.1	8.2	—	24.6	100.0	100.0	23.0
Sheldon Point city, Wade Hampton Census Area	34	26.5	—	44.1	—	—	82.4	100.0	11.8	82.4
Shishmaref city, Nome Census Area	135	31.1	3.7	25.2	5.2	—	100.0	20.0	—	97.8
Shungnak city, Northwest Arctic Borough	73	24.7	—	30.1	4.1	—	37.0	64.4	58.9	41.1
Sitka city, Sitka Borough	3 222	28.0	8.4	23.7	12.4	1.6	4.0	94.7	89.5	4.6
Skagway city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	423	15.8	31.7	27.7	8.3	—	12.8	82.0	81.6	11.6
Skwentna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	231	76.2	3.5	66.2	2.6	—	83.5	—	—	71.4
Slana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	37	40.5	21.6	35.1	5.4	—	70.3	—	—	62.2
Sleetmute CDP, Bethel Census Area	46	8.7	—	58.7	6.5	—	89.1	10.9	—	84.8
Soldotna city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 457	50.9	—	14.1	16.0	—	—	79.5	82.1	—
South Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	93	10.8	—	38.7	—	—	61.3	12.9	32.3	53.8
Stebbins city, Nome Census Area	91	18.7	—	38.5	—	—	92.3	98.9	—	92.3
Sterling CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 179	52.4	—	27.3	11.6	—	21.4	—	.2	21.7
Stevens Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	54	35.2	13.0	83.3	—	—	100.0	35.2	—	100.0
Stony River CDP, Bethel Census Area	25	32.0	—	84.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Sutton CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	138	60.1	11.6	8.7	23.9	—	25.4	—	—	18.8
Takotna CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	38	31.6	—	57.9	2.6	—	97.4	78.9	—	78.9
Talkeetna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	175	26.3	11.4	51.4	8.6	—	34.3	6.3	6.3	26.9
Tanacross CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	56	17.9	—	35.7	—	—	44.6	64.3	48.2	33.9
Tanana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	163	47.2	1.2	52.8	4.9	—	85.9	68.9	9.8	81.6
Tatitlek CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	52	55.8	—	30.8	13.5	—	13.5	76.9	80.8	13.5
Teller city, Nome Census Area	69	13.0	20.3	65.2	8.7	—	81.2	14.5	—	50.7
Tenakee Springs city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	143	30.8	49.0	62.2	2.8	—	89.5	—	—	57.3
Tetlin CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	50	30.0	—	74.0	—	—	100.0	82.0	4.0	100.0
Thorne Bay city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	234	47.4	3.4	23.5	4.7	—	19.2	75.6	74.4	17.9
Togiak city, Dillingham Census Area	203	37.4	—	43.3	5.4	—	56.7	82.8	58.6	55.7
Tok CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	561	54.0	—	48.5	6.8	—	41.0	.5	.5	39.4
Toksook Bay city, Bethel Census Area	106	39.6	.9	34.0	4.7	—	19.8	85.8	90.6	35.8
Tonsina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	16	—	—	43.8	—	—	18.8	25.0	—	18.8
Trapper Creek CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	210	57.1	—	65.7	3.3	—	66.2	15.2	—	66.2
Tuluksak city, Bethel Census Area	95	62.1	9.5	49.5	—	—	89.5	7.4	5.3	87.4
Tuntutuliak CDP, Bethel Census Area	82	65.9	—	8.5	3.7	—	100.0	3.7	—	95.1
Tununak city, Bethel Census Area	87	16.1	4.6	44.8	10.3	—	95.4	63.2	—	95.4
Twin Hills CDP, Dillingham Census Area	32	43.8	—	62.5	—	—	28.1	71.9	46.9	62.5
Two Rivers CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	221	42.1	—	23.1	8.1	—	26.7	17.2	—	20.4
Tyonek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	94	—	—	41.5	18.1	—	—	95.7	—	—
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area	234	27.8	3.4	31.6	5.1	—	14.5	94.0	91.5	14.1
Unalaska city, Aleutians West Census Area	682	47.1	6.6	37.2	7.0	1.5	12.2	90.8	81.5	12.2
Upper Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	54	31.5	—	61.1	11.1	—	66.7	44.4	13.0	72.2
Valdez city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	1 503	20.4	2.9	16.6	11.9	.7	3.4	84.8	78.8	3.3
Venetie CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	65	27.7	—	38.5	4.6	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Wainwright city, North Slope Borough	160	33.1	4.4	21.3	1.9	—	79.4	75.0	1.9	40.6
Wales city, Nome Census Area	68	5.9	30.9	45.6	—	—	97.1	10.3	2.9	88.2
Wasilla city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 723	70.1	—	10.6	12.8	1.5	1.1	37.1	28.8	4
Whale Pass CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	42	45.2	—	28.6	7.1	—	16.7	9.5	—	16.7
White Mountain city, Nome Census Area	66	53.0	10.6	50.0	4.5	—	93.9	47.0	3.0	68.2
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	52	30.8	3.8	15.4	3.8	—	—	26.9	15.4	—
Whittier city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	253	4.7	—	37.2	2.8	92.1	4.0	98.4	96.0	3.6
Willow CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	251	51.8	—	59.8	10.4	—	51.0	—	—	49.8
Womens Bay CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	256	—	—	22.7	12.5	—	12.1	1.6	1.6	10.2
Wrangell city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	1 054	22.4	19.4	26.4	11.4	—	7.9	72.7	67.6	6.3
Yakutat city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	194	27.3	5.2	24.2	14.4	—	11.3	87.6	82.0	9.8

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	14 250	42.1	4.2	13.6	22.4	17.7	6.8	30.5	62.7	9.8
Kenai-Cook Inlet census subarea	12 800	46.8	3.9	13.6	18.1	17.6	6.2	29.5	64.3	9.2
Anchor Point CDP	325	—	4.3	9.8	48.6	37.2	3.1	40.3	56.6	11.4
Clam Gulch CDP	20	—	—	—	50.0	50.0	—	50.0	50.0	50.0
Cohoe CDP	179	—	—	11.7	33.5	54.7	10.6	31.8	57.5	3.9
Cooper Landing CDP	99	—	8.1	—	8.1	83.8	—	11.1	88.9	35.4
Crown Point CDP	28	—	—	—	35.7	64.3	—	21.4	78.6	—
Fox River CDP	75	—	—	—	20.0	80.0	—	53.3	46.7	24.0
Fritz Creek CDP	487	—	4.3	19.3	33.5	42.9	4.9	27.5	67.6	10.9
Halibut Cove CDP	24	—	—	—	37.5	62.5	100.0	—	—	—
Happy Valley CDP	109	—	—	13.8	18.3	67.9	3.7	49.5	46.8	19.3
Homer city	1 411	—	6.0	49.2	27.0	17.8	9.4	40.0	50.5	8.6
Hope CDP	88	—	—	—	8.0	92.0	—	52.3	47.7	55.7
Jakolof Bay CDP	11	—	—	45.5	—	54.5	54.5	—	45.5	100.0
Kachemak city	150	—	3.3	19.3	35.3	42.0	6.7	32.0	61.3	12.7
Kalifornsky CDP	100	—	14.0	16.0	63.0	7.0	5.0	24.0	71.0	—
Kasilof CDP	118	—	8.5	5.9	81.4	4.2	—	17.8	82.2	32.2
Kenai city	2 329	94.9	.1	4.5	.3	.2	6.7	34.6	58.7	9.1
Moose Pass CDP	18	—	—	—	44.4	55.6	—	—	100.0	—
Nikiski CDP	877	64.2	5.6	13.3	10.4	6.5	1.8	22.2	75.9	6.6
Nikolaevsk CDP	84	—	—	36.9	59.5	3.6	9.5	64.3	26.2	28.6
Ninilchik CDP	196	—	7.1	19.4	36.2	37.2	5.1	35.2	59.7	19.9
Primrose CDP	29	—	—	—	34.5	65.5	—	—	100.0	—
Ridgeway CDP	695	77.4	6.5	6.2	6.0	3.9	3.5	27.6	68.9	4.6
Salamatof CDP	266	71.1	3.4	3.4	5.6	16.5	12.8	28.6	58.6	10.5
Seldovia city	126	—	—	5.6	72.2	22.2	29.4	44.4	26.2	26.2
Soldotna city	1 275	90.7	.5	2.9	2.4	3.5	11.1	34.2	54.7	5.4
Sterling CDP	1 283	42.7	7.4	11.2	18.9	19.8	61.8	17.9	80.8	8.6
Tyonek CDP	55	—	—	34.5	5.5	60.0	61.8	34.5	3.6	58.2
Seward census subarea	1 450	.8	6.7	12.9	61.2	18.3	12.3	38.7	49.0	14.5
English Bay CDP	50	—	—	—	10.0	90.0	86.0	14.0	—	32.0
Port Graham CDP	60	—	3.3	—	60.0	36.7	75.0	21.7	3.3	40.0
Seward city	886	1.4	4.6	15.3	72.3	6.3	8.2	45.7	46.0	8.8
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	5 030	.2	5.1	15.0	63.5	16.3	13.1	37.2	49.6	6.2
Ketchikan census subarea	5 030	.2	5.1	15.0	63.5	16.3	13.1	37.2	49.6	6.2
Ketchikan city	3 171	.3	4.5	18.9	67.5	8.9	17.6	42.3	40.1	6.8
Saxman city	92	—	1.1	—	83.7	15.2	12.0	44.6	43.5	12.0
Kodiak Island Borough	4 083	—	.9	2.7	90.5	5.8	11.8	37.3	50.9	8.1
Kodiak Island census subarea	3 669	—	1.0	3.1	89.5	6.5	13.1	36.8	50.0	9.0
Akhiok city	18	—	—	—	100.0	—	88.9	11.1	—	66.7
Chiniak CDP	20	—	—	10.0	85.0	5.0	—	45.0	55.0	10.0
Karluk CDP	25	—	—	—	100.0	—	60.0	28.0	12.0	44.0
Kodiak city	2 051	—	1.0	4.1	91.1	3.9	8.9	41.1	50.0	6.4
Larsen Bay city	47	—	6.4	—	91.5	2.1	27.7	59.6	12.8	17.0
Old Harbor city	87	—	—	—	97.7	2.3	66.7	17.2	16.1	37.9
Ouzinkie city	63	—	—	—	88.9	11.1	76.2	19.0	4.8	20.6
Port Lions city	70	—	—	—	80.0	20.0	30.0	45.7	24.3	—
Womens Bay CDP	222	—	2.3	—	85.6	12.2	6.3	41.4	52.3	8.1
Kodiak Station census subarea	414	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	41.3	58.7	—
Kodiak Station CDP	414	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	41.3	58.7	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	509	—	.2	—	82.7	17.1	61.7	30.3	8.1	32.8
Lake and Peninsula census subarea	509	—	.2	—	82.7	17.1	61.7	30.3	8.1	32.8
Chignik city	46	—	—	—	100.0	—	56.5	34.8	8.7	30.4
Chignik Lagoon CDP	24	—	—	—	87.5	12.5	33.3	54.2	12.5	12.5
Chignik Lake CDP	36	—	—	—	88.9	11.1	100.0	—	—	11.1
Egegik CDP	49	—	—	—	100.0	—	71.4	20.4	8.2	59.2
Igigig CDP	9	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Iliamna CDP	18	—	—	—	100.0	—	11.1	55.6	33.3	27.8
Ivanof Bay CDP	8	—	—	—	100.0	—	62.5	37.5	—	37.5
Kokhanok CDP	34	—	2.9	—	35.3	61.8	70.6	29.4	—	38.2
Levelock CDP	36	—	—	—	97.2	2.8	63.9	30.6	5.6	30.6
Newhalen city	40	—	—	—	100.0	—	42.5	50.0	7.5	25.0
Nondalton city	53	—	—	—	50.9	49.1	71.7	26.4	1.9	62.3
Pedro Bay CDP	19	—	—	—	26.3	73.7	100.0	—	—	—
Perryville CDP	31	—	—	—	100.0	—	74.2	25.8	—	45.2
Pilot Point CDP	18	—	—	—	100.0	—	50.0	38.9	11.1	50.0
Port Alsworth CDP	19	—	—	—	73.7	26.3	36.8	52.6	10.5	5.3
Port Heiden city	48	—	—	—	100.0	—	35.4	39.6	25.0	—
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	13 394	40.7	6.1	12.5	17.2	23.5	3.2	27.0	69.8	7.7
Matanuska-Susitna census subarea	13 394	40.7	6.1	12.5	17.2	23.5	3.2	27.0	69.8	7.7
Big Lake CDP	549	—	15.3	20.6	27.3	36.8	2.4	21.5	76.1	6.4
Butte CDP	668	—	15.6	18.0	42.8	23.7	3.6	20.2	76.2	7.8
Chase CDP	23	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	56.5
Chickaloon CDP	53	—	35.8	11.3	—	52.8	—	13.2	86.8	—
Houston city	251	—	12.0	14.7	32.7	40.6	2.8	27.5	69.7	9.2
Knik CDP	104	—	20.2	13.5	19.2	47.1	5.8	31.7	62.5	16.3
Lazy Mountain CDP	283	—	8.8	13.4	25.8	51.9	—	31.4	68.6	2.8
Meadow Lakes CDP	831	11.3	9.5	14.4	25.3	39.5	1.2	27.8	71.0	10.3
Palmer city	998	74.8	—	16.2	6.2	2.7	5.2	40.9	53.9	7.2
Skwentna CDP	32	—	—	—	25.0	75.0	100.0	—	—	75.0
Sutton CDP	109	—	—	8.3	27.5	64.2	8.3	35.8	56.0	26.6
Talkeetna CDP	120	—	6.7	5.8	70.8	16.7	15.8	58.3	25.8	32.5
Trapper Creek CDP	117	—	7.7	—	13.7	78.6	—	37.6	62.4	48.7
Wasilla city	1 410	72.3	1.4	11.2	8.7	6.3	8.2	32.3	59.4	7.8
Willow CDP	103	—	26.2	3.9	35.9	34.0	—	11.7	88.3	7.8
Nome Census Area	2 371	—	—	1.3	86.6	12.1	61.8	26.4	11.8	27.2
Nome census subarea	2 371	—	—	1.3	86.6	12.1	61.8	26.4	11.8	27.2
Brevig Mission city	48	—	—	—	81.3	18.8	100.0	—	—	52.1
Diomedea city	45	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	48.9
Elim city	74	—	—	2.7	45.9	51.4	86.5	13.5	—	56.8
Gambell city	121	—	.8	—	97.5	1.7	100.0	—	—	26.4
Golovin city	42	—	—	—	76.2	23.8	95.2	4.8	—	23.8
Koyuk city	60	—	—	—	46.7	53.3	93.3	6.7	—	33.3
Nome city	1 119	—	—	1.5	95.3	3.2	32.2	46.2	21.6	11.3
Port Clarence CDP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael city	72	—	—	4.2	87.5	8.3	87.5	6.9	5.6	30.6
Savoonga city	116	—	—	—	97.4	2.6	96.6	1.7	1.7	39.7

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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	
Nome Census Area—Con.										
Nome census subarea—Con.										
Shaktolik city	49	—	—	—	20.4	79.6	85.7	14.3	—	40.8
Shishmaref city	118	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	25.4
Stebbins city	90	—	—	6.7	43.3	50.0	100.0	—	—	75.6
Teller city	49	—	—	4.1	95.9	—	75.5	16.3	8.2	40.8
Unalakleet city	200	—	—	—	88.0	12.0	70.0	30.0	—	35.0
Wales city	51	—	—	—	94.1	5.9	92.2	3.9	3.9	45.1
White Mountain city	55	—	—	—	52.7	47.3	100.0	—	—	47.3
North Slope Borough										
Barrow-Point Hope census subarea	1 593	65.2	—	.8	33.1	.9	59.0	31.8	9.2	20.1
Atkasuk city	77	—	—	—	100.0	—	29.9	41.6	28.6	33.8
Barrow city	52	—	—	—	98.1	1.9	88.5	11.5	—	30.8
Nuiqsut city	1 055	98.5	—	1.1	4	—	53.3	37.6	9.1	11.5
Point Hope city	90	—	—	—	96.7	3.3	67.8	21.1	11.1	42.2
Point Lay CDP	143	—	—	—	98.6	1.4	90.2	9.8	—	46.9
Wainwright city	43	—	—	—	95.3	4.7	58.1	25.6	16.3	48.8
Prudhoe Bay-Kaktovik census subarea	133	—	—	—	94.7	5.3	70.7	20.3	9.0	23.3
Deadhorse CDP	80	—	—	3.8	96.3	—	77.5	17.5	5.0	13.8
Kaktovik city	1	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Prudhoe Bay CDP	79	—	—	3.8	96.2	—	78.5	16.5	5.1	13.9
Northwest Arctic Borough										
Northwest Arctic census subarea	1 526	.7	.1	3.5	79.6	16.1	75.0	18.0	7.0	32.4
Ambler city	74	—	—	—	79.6	16.1	75.0	18.0	7.0	32.4
Buckland city	69	—	—	—	100.0	—	85.1	14.9	—	29.7
Deering city	42	—	—	4.8	95.2	—	85.7	14.3	—	52.4
Kiana city	91	—	—	—	85.7	14.3	63.7	18.7	17.6	37.4
Kivalina city	62	—	—	—	100.0	—	96.8	—	3.2	29.0
Kobuk city	20	—	—	—	30.0	70.0	80.0	15.0	5.0	60.0
Kotzebue city	764	1.4	—	6.2	89.8	2.6	60.2	28.8	11.0	17.5
Noatak CDP	74	—	—	—	37.8	62.2	100.0	—	—	66.2
Noorvik city	109	—	1.8	1.8	80.7	15.6	97.2	2.8	—	37.6
Selawik city	127	—	—	—	89.0	11.0	100.0	—	—	61.4
Shungnak city	59	—	—	—	28.8	71.2	81.4	18.6	—	47.5
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area										
Metlakatla Indian Community census subarea	2 061	.1	8.0	11.4	46.5	34.1	23.1	43.0	33.8	31.9
Annette CDP	448	.4	4.2	30.1	37.5	27.7	21.0	43.1	35.9	12.7
Metlakatla CDP	13	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	—
Outer Ketchikan census subarea	429	.5	4.4	31.5	36.1	27.5	21.9	43.6	34.5	13.3
Hyder CDP	70	—	10.0	7.1	15.7	67.1	35.7	24.3	40.0	51.4
Meyers Chuck CDP	51	—	13.7	3.9	21.6	60.8	21.6	25.5	52.9	39.2
Prince of Wales census subarea	12	—	—	25.0	—	75.0	58.3	33.3	8.3	100.0
Coffman Cove city	543	—	8.9	6.2	50.5	34.4	23.2	43.9	32.9	36.6
Craig city	70	—	—	7.1	71.4	21.4	8.6	60.0	31.4	10.0
Dora Bay CDP	444	—	11.5	3.6	53.6	31.3	10.4	45.9	43.7	14.2
Edna Bay CDP	13	—	—	46.2	23.1	30.8	100.0	—	—	76.9
Hollis CDP	24	—	—	—	8.3	30.7	58.3	41.7	—	91.7
Hydaburg city	49	—	4.1	—	34.7	61.2	—	51.0	49.0	89.8
Kasaan city	121	—	—	—	69.4	30.6	42.1	38.8	19.0	31.4
Klawock city	20	—	—	—	10.0	90.0	25.0	55.0	20.0	35.0
Labouchere Bay CDP	233	—	15.0	—	69.1	15.9	6.4	47.6	45.9	21.0
Long Island CDP	40	—	5.0	30.0	57.5	7.5	—	80.0	20.0	100.0
Naukatu Bay CDP	44	—	13.6	77.3	9.1	—	72.7	27.3	—	4.5
Point Baker CDP	34	—	—	—	67.6	32.4	23.5	50.0	26.5	100.0
Polk Inlet CDP	24	—	—	—	58.3	41.7	100.0	—	—	79.2
Port Alice CDP	26	—	—	—	46.2	53.8	53.8	30.8	15.4	92.3
Port Protection CDP	10	—	—	30.0	20.0	50.0	60.0	30.0	10.0	60.0
Thorne Bay city	30	—	—	—	16.7	83.3	100.0	—	—	36.7
Whale Pass CDP	197	—	13.7	1.5	36.5	48.2	18.8	42.6	38.6	29.9
Sitka Borough	31	—	—	—	35.5	64.5	—	54.8	45.2	87.1
Sitka census subarea	2 939	—	.5	25.5	60.4	13.7	14.2	39.0	46.9	7.5
Sitka city	2 939	—	.5	25.5	60.4	13.7	14.2	39.0	46.9	7.5
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area										
Angoon census subarea	1 422	.2	2.4	5.6	70.3	21.5	30.6	38.7	30.7	21.4
Angoon city	314	1.0	1.6	5.7	71.7	20.1	52.5	36.3	11.1	28.0
Cube Cove CDP	151	—	5.6	.7	72.8	26.5	33.8	48.3	17.9	27.8
Freshwater Bay CDP	36	—	—	—	94.4	—	52.8	41.7	5.6	—
Hobart Bay CDP	10	—	—	20.0	80.0	—	50.0	50.0	—	80.0
Tenakee Springs city	58	5.2	5.2	25.9	63.8	—	60.3	36.2	3.4	3.4
Hoonah-Yakutat census subarea	53	—	—	—	67.9	32.1	92.5	—	7.5	56.6
Elfin Cove CDP	773	—	2.7	7.1	68.0	22.1	32.0	42.0	26.0	22.1
Game Creek CDP	23	—	4.3	—	65.2	30.4	100.0	—	—	17.4
Gustavus CDP	15	—	—	—	13.3	86.7	100.0	—	—	100.0
Hoonah city	99	—	5.1	2.0	27.3	65.7	4.0	52.5	43.4	16.2
Pelican city	225	—	2.2	7.6	68.0	22.2	26.7	54.2	19.1	16.9
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP	85	—	—	12.9	84.7	2.4	76.5	17.6	5.9	23.5
Yakutat city	44	—	22.7	29.5	40.9	6.8	9.1	63.6	27.3	18.2
Klukwan census subarea	182	—	—	5.5	87.4	7.1	26.4	38.5	35.2	22.5
Klukwan CDP	33	—	—	—	66.7	33.3	6.1	33.3	60.6	21.2
Skagway census subarea	302	—	2.6	2.0	75.2	20.2	7.0	33.4	59.6	12.9
Skagway city	302	—	2.6	2.0	75.2	20.2	7.0	33.4	59.6	12.9
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area										
Alcan CDP	1 909	.1	1.7	1.5	63.9	32.8	8.6	39.7	51.8	20.3
Big Delta CDP	1 909	.1	1.7	1.5	63.9	32.8	8.6	39.7	51.8	20.3
Delta Junction city	11	—	—	—	36.4	63.6	—	63.6	36.4	—
Dot Lake CDP	128	—	—	1.6	59.4	39.1	8.6	17.2	74.2	28.1
Dry Creek CDP	245	—	6.1	1.6	76.7	15.5	7.8	42.9	49.4	5.7
Eagle city	21	—	—	—	61.9	38.1	19.0	38.1	42.9	47.6
Eagle Village CDP	25	—	—	—	—	100.0	52.0	40.0	8.0	72.0
Fort Greely CDP	65	—	—	—	41.5	58.5	21.5	56.9	21.5	23.1
Healy Lake CDP	18	—	—	—	16.7	83.3	50.0	33.3	16.7	61.1
Northway CDP	337	.6	—	3.0	94.1	2.4	3.9	74.8	21.4	1.5
Northway city	14	—	—	—	—	100.0	35.7	50.0	14.3	100.0
Northway CDP	33	—	—	—	54.5	45.5	3.0	24.2	72.7	15.2

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 Borough and Census Area 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	
The State -----	188 915	42.8	1.9	11.8	32.3	11.2	11.9	34.1	54.0	8.3
BUROUGH AND CENSUS AREA										
Aleutians East Borough -----	533	.4	.9	.9	97.0	.8	26.1	44.3	29.6	12.0
Aleutians West Census Area -----	1 845	13.0	.4	3.1	40.1	43.4	17.5	49.5	33.0	9.3
Anchorage Borough -----	82 702	81.6	1.0	14.0	1.0	2.4	6.2	35.6	58.2	3.4
Bethel Census Area -----	3 605	.1	.4	2.0	84.1	13.4	65.0	24.4	10.6	30.5
Bristol Bay Borough -----	407	—	1.0	.7	95.3	2.9	12.0	45.2	42.8	10.1
Dillingham Census Area -----	1 215	.2	.2	2.2	89.0	8.4	42.6	34.1	23.3	17.2
Fairbanks North Star Borough -----	26 693	1.7	1.0	6.1	73.6	17.6	6.6	33.8	59.6	6.5
Haines Borough -----	791	—	4.0	2.7	55.6	37.7	9.2	38.7	52.1	25.5
Juneau Borough -----	9 902	.1	1.4	30.4	61.3	6.7	9.8	37.6	52.6	4.8
Kenai Peninsula Borough -----	14 250	42.1	4.2	13.6	22.4	17.7	6.8	30.5	62.7	9.8
Ketchikan Gateway Borough -----	5 030	.2	5.1	15.0	63.5	16.3	13.1	37.2	49.6	6.2
Kodiak Island Borough -----	4 083	—	.9	2.7	90.5	5.8	11.8	37.3	50.9	8.1
Lake and Peninsula Borough -----	509	—	.2	—	82.7	17.1	61.7	30.3	8.1	32.8
Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	13 394	40.7	6.1	12.5	17.2	23.5	23.5	27.0	69.8	7.7
Nome Census Area -----	2 371	—	—	1.3	86.6	12.1	61.8	26.4	11.8	27.2
North Slope Borough -----	1 673	62.1	—	.9	36.1	.9	59.9	31.1	9.0	19.8
Northwest Arctic Borough -----	1 526	.7	.1	3.5	79.6	16.1	75.0	18.0	7.0	32.4
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area -----	2 061	.1	8.0	11.4	46.5	34.1	23.1	43.0	33.8	31.9
Sitka Borough -----	2 939	—	.5	25.5	60.4	13.7	14.2	39.0	46.9	7.5
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area -----	1 422	.2	2.4	5.6	70.3	21.5	30.6	38.7	30.7	21.4
Southwest Fairbanks Census Area -----	1 909	.1	1.7	1.5	63.9	32.8	8.6	39.7	51.8	20.3
Valdez-Cordova Census Area -----	3 425	1.0	6.1	1.8	76.0	15.1	10.1	35.4	54.5	17.3
Wade Hampton Census Area -----	1 368	—	.1	.8	77.0	22.1	84.6	12.4	2.9	47.2
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area -----	2 514	—	4.9	7.8	66.1	21.2	19.2	35.0	45.9	13.6
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	2 748	.1	1.1	.8	43.8	54.1	46.6	27.8	25.6	38.8
PLACE										
Adak Station CDP, Aleutians West Census Area -----	1 015	23.3	—	—	—	76.7	2.5	55.2	42.4	.7
Akiak city, Kodiak Island Borough -----	18	—	—	—	100.0	—	88.9	11.1	—	66.7
Akiachak city, Bethel Census Area -----	106	—	—	6.6	61.3	32.1	72.6	24.5	2.8	57.5
Akiak city, Bethel Census Area -----	67	—	—	—	67.2	32.8	79.1	16.4	4.5	53.7
Akutan city, Aleutians East Borough -----	27	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	40.7
Alakanuk city, Wade Hampton Census Area -----	120	—	—	—	68.3	31.7	86.7	10.0	3.3	64.2
Alcan CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area -----	11	—	—	—	36.4	63.6	—	63.6	36.4	—
Aleknagik city, Dillingham Census Area -----	54	—	3.7	—	85.2	11.1	51.9	27.8	20.4	14.8
Allakaket city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	61	—	—	—	3.3	96.7	95.1	4.9	—	54.1
Amblar city, Northwest Arctic Borough -----	74	—	—	—	28.4	71.6	85.1	14.9	—	29.7
Amchitka CDP, Aleutians West Census Area -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaktuvuk Pass city, North Slope Borough -----	77	—	—	—	100.0	—	29.9	41.6	28.6	33.8
Anchorage city, Anchorage Borough -----	82 702	81.6	1.0	14.0	1.0	2.4	6.2	35.6	58.2	3.4
Anchor Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough -----	325	—	4.3	9.8	48.6	37.2	3.1	40.3	56.6	11.4
Anderson city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	137	—	2.9	2.2	76.6	18.2	2.9	29.9	67.2	10.9
Angoon city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area -----	151	—	—	.7	72.8	26.5	33.8	48.3	17.9	27.8
Aniak city, Bethel Census Area -----	154	—	—	5.2	78.6	16.2	55.8	39.6	4.5	13.0
Annette CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area -----	13	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	—
Anvik city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	34	—	—	—	38.2	61.8	73.5	26.5	—	32.4
Arctic Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	34	—	—	—	5.9	94.1	94.1	5.9	—	79.4
Atka city, Aleutians West Census Area -----	18	—	—	—	100.0	—	72.2	27.8	—	—
Atmautluak city, Bethel Census Area -----	54	—	—	—	100.0	—	55.6	22.2	22.2	38.9
Atkasuk city, North Slope Borough -----	52	—	—	—	98.1	1.9	88.5	11.5	—	30.8
Barrow city, North Slope Borough -----	1 055	98.5	—	1.1	.4	—	53.3	37.6	9.1	11.5
Beaver CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	43	—	—	—	—	100.0	86.0	9.3	4.7	55.8
Bethel city, Bethel Census Area -----	1 437	.1	.1	2.7	88.8	8.2	37.9	41.3	20.9	11.8
Bettles city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	18	—	—	—	100.0	—	66.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Big Delta CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area -----	128	—	—	1.6	59.4	39.1	8.6	17.2	74.2	28.1
Big Lake CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	549	—	15.3	20.6	27.3	36.8	2.4	21.5	76.1	6.4
Birch Creek CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	16	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
Brevig Mission city, Nome Census Area -----	48	—	—	—	81.3	18.8	100.0	—	—	52.1
Buckland city, Northwest Arctic Borough -----	69	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	31.9
Butte CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	668	—	15.6	18.0	42.8	23.7	3.6	20.2	76.2	7.8
Cantwell CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	64	—	—	—	82.8	17.2	6.3	29.7	64.1	35.9
Central CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	23	—	—	—	56.5	43.5	—	47.8	52.2	43.5
Chalkyitsik CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	31	6.5	6.5	—	—	87.1	93.5	6.5	—	58.1
Chase CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	23	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	56.5
Chefornak city, Bethel Census Area -----	64	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	40.6
Chenega CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area -----	38	—	—	—	28.9	71.1	100.0	—	—	36.8
Chevak city, Wade Hampton Census Area -----	141	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	62.4
Chickaloon CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough -----	53	—	35.8	11.3	—	52.8	—	13.2	86.8	—
Chignik city, Lake and Peninsula Borough -----	46	—	—	—	100.0	—	56.5	34.8	8.7	30.4
Chignik Lagoon CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough -----	24	—	—	—	87.5	12.5	33.3	54.2	12.5	12.5
Chignik Lake CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough -----	36	—	—	—	88.9	11.1	100.0	—	—	11.1
Chiniak CDP, Kodiak Island Borough -----	20	—	—	10.0	85.0	5.0	—	45.0	55.0	10.0
Chistochina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area -----	21	—	—	—	28.6	71.4	—	38.1	61.9	33.3
Chitina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area -----	23	—	—	—	21.7	78.3	30.4	47.8	21.7	65.2
Chuathbaluk city, Bethel Census Area -----	25	—	—	—	52.0	48.0	72.0	12.0	16.0	40.0
Circle CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	24	4.2	4.2	—	12.5	79.2	62.5	29.2	8.3	58.3
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area -----	16	—	—	25.0	18.8	56.3	25.0	56.3	18.8	81.3

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 Borough and Census Area 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	
PLACE—Con.										
Clam Gulch CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	20	—	—	—	50.0	50.0	—	50.0	50.0	50.0
Clarks Point city, Dillingham Census Area	24	—	—	—	100.0	—	79.2	8.3	12.5	29.2
Coffman Cove city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	70	—	—	7.1	71.4	21.4	8.6	60.0	31.4	10.0
Cohoe CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	179	—	—	11.7	33.5	54.7	10.6	31.8	57.5	3.9
Cold Bay city, Aleutians East Borough	58	3.4	—	—	96.6	—	8.6	55.2	36.2	—
College CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	3 764	1.1	1.2	6.8	80.4	10.5	7.6	32.9	59.5	4.9
Cooper Landing CDP, Kenai Peninsula Bor- ough	99	—	8.1	—	8.1	83.8	—	11.1	88.9	35.4
Copper Center CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	160	—	5.6	5.0	77.5	11.9	11.3	31.9	56.9	19.4
Copperville CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	53	—	5.7	—	77.4	17.0	11.3	24.5	64.2	13.2
Cordova city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	784	—	1.1	.8	94.8	3.3	12.1	41.6	46.3	6.3
Covenant Life CDP, Haines Borough	16	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	62.5
Craig city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	444	—	11.5	3.6	53.6	31.3	10.4	45.9	43.7	14.2
Crooked Creek CDP, Bethel Census Area	35	—	—	—	48.6	51.4	82.9	8.6	8.6	34.3
Crown Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	28	—	—	—	35.7	64.3	—	21.4	78.6	—
Cube Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	36	—	5.6	—	94.4	—	52.8	41.7	5.6	—
Deadhorse CDP, North Slope Borough	1	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Deering city, Northwest Arctic Borough	42	—	—	4.8	95.2	—	85.7	14.3	—	52.4
Delta Junction city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	245	—	6.1	1.6	76.7	15.5	7.8	42.9	49.4	5.7
Dillingham city, Dillingham Census Area	691	—	—	2.5	96.1	1.4	19.5	43.8	36.6	6.1
Diomedede city, Nome Census Area	45	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	48.9
Dora Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchi- kan Census Area	13	—	—	46.2	23.1	30.8	100.0	—	—	76.9
Dot Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	21	—	—	—	61.9	38.1	19.0	38.1	42.9	47.6
Dry Creek CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	25	—	—	—	—	100.0	52.0	40.0	8.0	72.0
Eagle city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	65	—	—	—	41.5	58.5	21.5	56.9	21.5	23.1
Eagle Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	18	—	—	—	16.7	83.3	50.0	33.3	16.7	61.1
Edna Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchi- kan Census Area	24	—	—	—	8.3	91.7	58.3	41.7	—	91.7
Eek city, Bethel Census Area	72	—	—	4.2	81.9	13.9	94.4	5.6	—	31.9
Egegik CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	49	—	—	—	100.0	—	71.4	20.4	8.2	59.2
Eielson AFB CDP, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	1 275	—	—	11.6	—	88.4	.5	46.3	53.2	—
Ekwok city, Dillingham Census Area	35	—	—	—	28.6	71.4	82.9	17.1	—	31.4
Elfin Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	23	—	4.3	—	65.2	30.4	100.0	—	—	17.4
Elm city, Nome Census Area	74	—	—	2.7	45.9	51.4	86.5	13.5	—	56.8
Emmonak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	166	—	—	.6	77.7	21.7	73.5	24.7	1.8	32.5
English Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	50	—	—	—	10.0	90.0	86.0	14.0	—	32.0
Ester CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	86	—	—	14.0	69.8	16.3	17.4	31.4	51.2	17.4
Evansville CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	15	—	—	—	66.7	33.3	73.3	26.7	—	13.3
Eyeak CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	44	—	9.1	—	86.4	4.5	—	36.4	63.6	9.1
Fairbanks city, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	10 885	3.5	.9	8.2	72.3	15.1	11.4	40.4	48.3	8.2
False Pass CDP, Aleutians East Borough	25	—	—	—	100.0	—	64.0	36.0	—	44.0
Ferry CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	24	—	12.5	—	—	87.5	8.3	54.2	37.5	50.0
Fort Greely CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	337	.6	—	3.0	94.1	2.4	3.9	74.8	21.4	1.5
Fort Yukon city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	208	—	—	—	42.8	57.2	66.3	23.1	10.6	52.9
Fox CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	101	—	—	—	79.2	20.8	—	24.8	75.2	9.9
Fox River CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	75	—	—	—	20.0	80.0	—	53.3	46.7	24.0
Freshwater Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon Census Area	10	—	—	20.0	80.0	—	50.0	50.0	—	80.0
Fritz Creek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	487	—	4.3	19.3	33.5	42.9	4.9	27.5	67.6	10.9
Gakona CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	5	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	40.0	60.0	—
Galena city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	173	—	4.0	—	72.3	23.7	27.7	52.6	19.7	27.7
Gambell city, Nome Census Area	121	—	.8	—	97.5	1.7	100.0	—	—	26.4
Game Creek CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	15	—	—	—	13.3	86.7	100.0	—	—	100.0
Glennallen CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	168	1.2	3.6	2.4	81.5	11.3	5.4	36.3	58.3	14.3
Golovin city, Nome Census Area	42	—	—	—	76.2	23.8	95.2	4.8	—	23.8
Goodnews Bay city, Bethel Census Area	65	—	1.5	—	95.4	3.1	84.6	13.8	1.5	60.0
Graying city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	51	—	—	—	41.2	58.8	56.9	39.2	3.9	41.2
Gulkana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	42	—	2.4	—	90.5	7.1	14.3	50.0	35.7	45.2
Gustavus CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	99	—	5.1	2.0	27.3	65.7	4.0	52.5	43.4	16.2
Haines city, Haines Borough	459	—	5.0	3.3	74.1	17.6	9.8	37.9	52.3	7.8
Halibut Cove CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	24	—	—	—	37.5	62.5	100.0	—	—	—
Happy Valley CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	109	—	—	13.8	18.3	67.9	3.7	49.5	46.8	19.3
Harding Lake CDP, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	13	—	30.8	—	69.2	—	—	30.8	69.2	30.8
Healy CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	156	—	1.9	—	65.4	32.7	4.5	28.2	67.3	12.8
Healy Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	14	—	—	—	—	100.0	35.7	50.0	14.3	100.0
Hobart Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	58	5.2	5.2	25.9	63.8	—	60.3	36.2	3.4	3.4
Hollis CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	49	—	4.1	—	34.7	61.2	—	51.0	49.0	89.8
Holy Cross city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	84	—	6.0	—	66.7	27.4	75.0	22.6	2.4	33.3
Homer city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 411	—	6.0	49.2	27.0	17.8	9.4	40.0	50.5	8.6
Hoonah city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	225	—	2.2	7.6	68.0	22.2	26.7	54.2	19.1	16.9
Hooper Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	196	—	—	1.0	97.4	1.5	96.9	1.5	1.5	60.7
Hope CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	88	—	—	—	8.0	92.0	—	52.3	47.7	55.7
Houston city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	251	—	12.0	14.7	32.7	40.6	2.8	27.5	69.7	9.2

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 Borough and Census Area 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	
PLACE—Con.										
Hughes city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	23	—	—	—	13.0	87.0	100.0	—	—	69.6
Huslia city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	63	—	—	—	7.9	92.1	85.7	—	—	34.9
Hydaburg city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	121	—	—	—	69.4	30.6	42.1	38.8	19.0	31.4
Hyder CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	51	—	13.7	3.9	21.6	60.8	21.6	25.5	52.9	39.2
Igigig CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	9	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—
Iliamna CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	18	—	—	—	100.0	—	11.1	55.6	33.3	27.8
Ivanof Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	8	—	—	—	100.0	—	62.5	37.5	—	37.5
Jakolof Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	11	—	—	45.5	—	54.5	54.5	—	45.5	100.0
Juneau city, Juneau Borough	9 902	.1	1.4	30.4	61.3	6.7	9.8	37.6	52.6	4.8
Kachemak city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	150	—	3.3	19.3	35.3	42.0	6.7	32.0	61.3	12.7
Kake city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	218	—	1.4	4.1	80.3	14.2	24.8	53.7	21.6	14.2
Kaktovik city, North Slope Borough	79	—	—	3.8	96.2	—	78.5	16.5	5.1	13.9
Kalifornsky CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	100	—	14.0	16.0	63.0	7.0	5.0	24.0	71.0	—
Kaltag city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	73	—	—	—	28.8	71.2	86.3	13.7	—	46.6
Karluk CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	25	—	—	—	100.0	—	60.0	28.0	12.0	44.0
Kasaan city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	20	—	—	—	10.0	90.0	25.0	55.0	20.0	35.0
Kasigluk city, Bethel Census Area	88	—	2.3	—	97.7	—	79.5	19.3	1.1	35.2
Kasilof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	118	—	8.5	5.9	81.4	4.2	—	17.8	82.2	32.2
Kenai city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 329	94.9	.1	4.5	.3	.2	6.7	34.6	58.7	9.1
Kenny Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	134	—	—	—	65.7	34.3	—	37.3	62.7	9.7
Ketchikan city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	3 171	.3	4.5	18.9	67.5	8.9	17.6	42.3	40.1	6.8
Kiana city, Northwest Arctic Borough	91	—	—	—	85.7	14.3	63.7	18.7	17.6	37.4
King Cove city, Aleutians East Borough	90	—	5.6	2.2	90.0	2.2	15.6	53.3	31.1	3.3
King Salmon CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	161	—	2.5	1.9	91.3	4.3	9.9	44.1	46.0	8.1
Kipnuk CDP, Bethel Census Area	103	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	29.1
Kivalina city, Northwest Arctic Borough	62	—	—	—	100.0	—	96.8	—	3.2	29.0
Klawock city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	233	—	15.0	—	69.1	15.9	6.4	47.6	45.9	21.0
Klukwan CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	33	—	—	—	66.7	33.3	6.1	33.3	60.6	21.2
Knik CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	104	—	20.2	13.5	19.2	47.1	5.8	31.7	62.5	16.3
Kobuk city, Northwest Arctic Borough	20	—	—	—	30.0	70.0	80.0	15.0	5.0	60.0
Kodiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	2 051	—	1.0	4.1	91.1	3.9	8.9	41.1	50.0	6.4
Kodiak Station CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	414	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	41.3	58.7	—
Kokhanok CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	34	—	2.9	—	35.3	61.8	70.6	29.4	—	38.2
Koliganek CDP, Dillingham Census Area	49	—	—	—	51.0	49.0	100.0	—	—	20.4
Kongiganak CDP, Bethel Census Area	64	—	—	6.3	93.8	—	90.6	—	9.4	28.1
Kotlik city, Wade Hampton Census Area	101	—	—	—	65.3	34.7	100.0	—	—	47.5
Kotzebue city, Northwest Arctic Borough	764	1.4	—	6.2	89.8	2.6	60.2	28.8	11.0	17.5
Koyuk city, Nome Census Area	60	—	—	—	46.7	53.3	93.3	6.7	—	33.3
Koyukuk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	38	—	—	—	15.8	84.2	89.5	10.5	—	47.4
Kupreanof city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	14	—	—	—	78.6	21.4	35.7	42.9	21.4	42.9
Kwethluk city, Bethel Census Area	127	—	—	—	76.4	23.6	95.3	2.4	2.4	52.0
Kwigillingok CDP, Bethel Census Area	62	—	—	—	100.0	—	91.9	8.1	—	32.3
Labouchere Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	40	—	5.0	30.0	57.5	7.5	—	80.0	20.0	100.0
Lake Minchumina CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12	—	—	—	—	100.0	41.7	58.3	—	100.0
Larsen Bay city, Kodiak Island Borough	47	—	6.4	—	91.5	2.1	27.7	59.6	12.8	17.0
Lazy Mountain CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	283	—	8.8	13.4	25.8	51.9	—	31.4	68.6	2.8
Levelock CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	36	—	—	—	97.2	2.8	63.9	30.6	5.6	30.6
Lignite CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	40	—	5.0	7.5	37.5	50.0	5.0	20.0	75.0	22.5
Lime Village CDP, Bethel Census Area	16	—	—	—	12.5	87.5	100.0	—	—	75.0
Long Island CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	44	—	13.6	77.3	9.1	—	72.7	27.3	—	4.5
Lower Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	66	—	—	—	59.1	40.9	72.7	16.7	10.6	51.5
Lutak CDP, Haines Borough	16	—	—	—	37.5	62.5	—	50.0	50.0	62.5
McCarthy CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	13	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	61.5	38.5	100.0
McGrath city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	175	—	—	2.3	57.1	40.6	35.4	49.1	15.4	13.1
McKinley Park CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	87	—	1.1	—	67.8	31.0	—	36.8	63.2	19.5
Manley Hot Springs CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	54	—	—	—	48.1	51.9	44.4	27.8	27.8	35.2
Manokotak city, Dillingham Census Area	90	3.3	—	2.2	90.0	4.4	64.4	31.1	4.4	41.1
Marshall city, Wade Hampton Census Area	73	—	—	—	42.5	57.5	91.8	8.2	—	52.1
Meadow Lakes CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	831	11.3	9.5	14.4	25.3	39.5	1.2	27.8	71.0	10.3
Mekoryuk city, Bethel Census Area	61	—	—	—	100.0	—	91.8	4.9	3.3	37.7
Mendeltna CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	13	—	7.7	—	76.9	15.4	15.4	15.4	69.2	15.4
Mentasta Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	31	—	—	—	58.1	41.9	16.1	45.2	38.7	45.2
Metlakatla CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	429	.5	4.4	31.5	36.1	27.5	21.9	43.6	34.5	13.3
Meyers Chuck CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	12	—	—	25.0	—	75.0	58.3	33.3	8.3	100.0
Minto CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	60	—	—	—	63.3	36.7	70.0	30.0	—	81.7
Moose Creek CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	234	—	—	12.0	76.9	11.1	—	47.4	52.6	10.3
Moose Pass CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	18	—	—	—	44.4	55.6	—	—	100.0	—
Mosquito Lake CDP, Haines Borough	21	—	—	—	14.3	85.7	—	9.5	90.5	71.4
Mountain Village city, Wade Hampton Census Area	143	—	—	—	78.3	21.7	53.1	35.0	11.9	23.1
Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	202	—	—	—	98.0	2.0	9.4	42.6	48.0	7.9

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

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State Borough and Census Area 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	
PLACE—Con.										
Napakiak city, Bethel Census Area	80	—	—	—	100.0	—	60.0	25.0	15.0	45.0
Napaskiak city, Bethel Census Area	71	—	—	—	93.0	7.0	78.9	21.1	—	49.3
Naukati Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	34	—	—	—	67.6	32.4	23.5	50.0	26.5	100.0
Nelson Lagoon CDP, Aleutians East Borough	25	—	—	—	100.0	—	32.0	48.0	20.0	16.0
Nenana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	132	—	—	—	57.6	42.4	19.7	37.1	43.2	27.3
Newhalen city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	40	—	—	—	100.0	—	42.5	50.0	7.5	25.0
New Stuyahok city, Dillingham Census Area	85	—	—	—	74.1	25.9	91.8	8.2	—	32.9
Newtok city	39	—	—	5.1	94.9	—	100.0	—	—	51.3
Bethel Census Area	39	—	—	5.1	94.9	—	100.0	—	—	51.3
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute city, Bethel Census Area	33	—	—	—	100.0	—	81.8	6.1	12.1	30.3
Nikiski CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	877	64.2	5.6	13.3	10.4	6.5	1.8	22.2	75.9	6.6
Nikolaevsk CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	84	—	—	36.9	59.5	3.6	9.5	64.3	26.2	28.6
Nikolai city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	44	—	—	—	6.8	93.2	93.2	6.8	—	38.6
Nikolski CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	21	—	—	—	76.2	23.8	90.5	9.5	—	23.8
Ninilchik CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	196	—	7.1	19.4	36.2	37.2	5.1	35.2	59.7	19.9
Noatak CDP, Northwest Arctic Borough	74	—	—	—	37.8	62.2	100.0	—	—	66.2
Nome city, Nome Census Area	1 119	—	—	1.5	95.3	3.2	32.2	46.2	21.6	11.3
Nondalton city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	153	—	—	—	50.9	49.1	71.7	26.4	1.9	62.3
Noorvik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	109	—	1.8	1.8	80.7	15.6	97.2	2.8	—	37.6
North Pole city, Fairbanks North Star Bor- ough	564	—	.5	2.8	93.1	3.5	4.3	41.8	53.9	4.4
Northway CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	33	—	—	—	54.5	45.5	3.0	24.2	72.7	15.2
Northway Junction CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	27	—	—	—	55.6	44.4	—	25.9	74.1	55.6
Northway Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	26	—	—	—	34.6	65.4	11.5	53.8	34.6	42.3
Nuiqsut city, North Slope Borough	90	—	—	—	96.7	3.3	67.8	21.1	11.1	42.2
Nulato city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	99	—	—	—	25.3	74.7	60.6	25.3	14.1	26.3
Nunapitchook city, Bethel Census Area	85	2.4	9.4	—	87.1	1.2	76.5	21.2	2.4	40.0
Old Harbor city, Kodiak Island Borough	87	—	—	—	97.7	2.3	66.7	17.2	16.1	37.9
Oscarville CDP, Bethel Census Area	10	—	—	—	100.0	—	70.0	30.0	—	90.0
Ouzinkie city, Kodiak Island Borough	63	—	—	—	88.9	11.1	76.2	19.0	4.8	20.6
Palmer city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	998	74.8	—	16.2	6.2	2.7	5.2	40.9	53.9	7.2
Paxson CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	15	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	60.0	40.0	86.7
Pedro Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	19	—	—	—	26.3	73.7	100.0	—	—	—
Pelican city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	85	—	—	12.9	84.7	2.4	76.5	17.6	5.9	23.5
Perryville CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	31	—	—	—	100.0	—	74.2	25.8	—	45.2
Petersburg city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	1 135	—	4.6	8.3	71.6	15.5	13.0	34.2	52.9	5.8
Pilot Point CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	18	—	—	—	100.0	—	50.0	38.9	11.1	50.0
Pilot Station city, Wade Hampton Census Area	101	—	—	5.9	72.3	21.8	90.1	7.9	2.0	37.6
Pitkas Point CDP, Wade Hampton Census Area	33	—	6.1	—	69.7	24.2	81.8	18.2	—	63.6
Platinum city, Bethel Census Area	25	—	—	—	100.0	—	76.0	12.0	12.0	28.0
Pleasant Valley CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	126	—	—	—	58.7	41.3	—	40.5	59.5	9.5
Point Baker CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	24	—	—	—	58.3	41.7	100.0	—	—	79.2
Point Hope city, North Slope Borough	143	—	—	—	98.6	1.4	90.2	9.8	—	46.9
Point Lay CDP, North Slope Borough	43	—	—	—	95.3	4.7	58.1	25.6	16.3	48.8
Polk Inlet CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchi- kan Census Area	26	—	—	—	46.2	53.8	53.8	30.8	15.4	92.3
Port Alexander city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	43	—	—	—	4.7	95.3	100.0	—	—	16.3
Port Alice CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchi- kan Census Area	10	—	—	30.0	20.0	50.0	60.0	30.0	10.0	60.0
Port Alsworth CDP, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	19	—	—	—	73.7	26.3	36.8	52.6	10.5	5.3
Port Clarence CDP, Nome Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Graham CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	60	—	3.3	—	60.0	36.7	75.0	21.7	3.3	40.0
Port Heiden city, Lake and Peninsula Bor- ough	48	—	—	—	100.0	—	35.4	39.6	25.0	—
Port Lions city, Kodiak Island Borough	70	—	—	—	80.0	20.0	30.0	45.7	24.3	—
Port Protection CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	30	—	—	—	16.7	83.3	100.0	—	—	36.7
Primrose CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	29	—	—	—	34.5	65.5	—	—	100.0	—
Prudhoe Bay CDP, North Slope Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinhagak city, Bethel Census Area	123	—	1.6	4.1	87.0	7.3	94.3	4.1	1.6	45.5
Rampart CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	25	—	—	—	8.0	92.0	76.0	24.0	—	52.0
Red Devil CDP, Bethel Census Area	15	—	—	—	66.7	33.3	60.0	40.0	—	53.3
Ridgeway CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	695	77.4	6.5	6.2	6.0	3.9	3.5	27.6	68.9	4.6
Rowan Bay CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	30	—	6.7	3.3	76.7	13.3	70.0	30.0	—	100.0
Ruby city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	61	—	—	—	52.5	47.5	32.8	50.8	16.4	31.1
Russian Mission city, Wade Hampton Census Area	57	—	—	—	40.4	59.6	100.0	—	—	40.4
St. George city, Aleutians West Census Area	46	—	—	—	100.0	—	45.7	43.5	10.9	30.4
St. John Harbor CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	17	—	—	76.5	23.5	—	100.0	—	—	—
St. Mary's city, Wade Hampton Census Area	118	—	—	—	70.3	29.7	59.3	31.4	9.3	42.4
St. Michael city, Nome Census Area	72	—	—	4.2	87.5	8.3	87.5	6.9	5.6	30.6
St. Paul city, Aleutians West Census Area	153	—	—	5.9	94.1	—	41.8	44.4	13.7	14.4
Salamatof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	266	71.1	3.4	3.4	5.6	16.5	12.8	28.6	58.6	10.5
Salcha CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	118	—	5.1	5.9	45.8	43.2	—	14.4	85.6	11.9
Sand Point city, Aleutians East Borough	243	—	—	.8	98.4	.8	26.3	41.2	32.5	12.8
Savoonga city, Nome Census Area	116	—	—	—	97.4	2.6	96.6	1.7	1.7	39.7

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		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
PLACE—Con.										
Saxman city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	92	—	1.1	—	83.7	15.2	12.0	44.6	43.5	12.0
Scammon Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	87	—	—	—	94.3	5.7	100.0	—	—	50.6
Selawik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	127	—	—	—	89.0	11.0	100.0	—	—	61.4
Seldovia city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	126	—	—	5.6	72.2	22.2	29.4	44.4	26.2	26.2
Seward city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	886	1.4	4.6	15.3	72.3	6.3	8.2	45.7	46.0	8.8
Shageluk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	39	—	—	—	—	—	69.2	25.6	5.1	48.7
Shaktolik city, Nome Census Area	49	—	—	—	20.4	79.6	85.7	14.3	—	40.8
Sheldon Point city, Wade Hampton Census Area	28	—	—	7.1	46.4	46.4	82.1	17.9	—	32.1
Shishmaref city, Nome Census Area	118	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	25.4
Shungnak city, Northwest Arctic Borough	59	—	—	—	28.8	71.2	81.4	18.6	—	47.5
Sitka city, Sitka Borough	2 939	—	.5	25.5	60.4	13.7	14.2	39.0	46.9	7.5
Skagway city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	302	—	2.6	2.0	75.2	20.2	7.0	33.4	59.6	12.9
Skwentna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	32	—	—	—	25.0	75.0	100.0	—	—	75.0
Slana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	29	—	10.3	—	24.1	65.5	10.3	55.2	34.5	65.5
Sleetmute CDP, Bethel Census Area	41	—	—	—	26.8	73.2	100.0	—	—	58.5
Soldotna city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 275	90.7	.5	2.9	2.4	3.5	11.1	34.2	54.7	5.4
South Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	42	—	—	—	100.0	—	31.0	64.3	4.8	23.8
Stebbins city, Nome Census Area	90	—	—	6.7	43.3	50.0	100.0	—	—	75.6
Sterling CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 283	42.7	7.4	11.2	18.9	19.8	1.3	17.8	80.8	8.6
Stevens Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	37	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	—	67.6
Stony River CDP, Bethel Census Area	17	—	—	—	—	100.0	88.2	11.8	—	64.7
Sutton CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	109	—	—	8.3	27.5	64.2	8.3	35.8	56.0	26.6
Takotna CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	14	—	—	—	21.4	78.6	78.6	—	21.4	50.0
Talkeetna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	120	—	6.7	5.8	70.8	16.7	15.8	58.3	25.8	32.5
Tanacross CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	37	—	—	—	16.2	83.8	21.6	64.9	13.5	75.7
Tanana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	116	—	—	—	25.0	75.0	66.4	23.3	10.3	41.4
Tatitlek CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	31	—	—	—	58.1	41.9	100.0	—	—	29.0
Teller city, Nome Census Area	49	—	—	4.1	95.9	—	75.5	16.3	8.2	40.8
Tenakee Springs city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	53	—	—	—	67.9	32.1	92.5	—	7.5	56.6
Tetlin CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	30	—	—	—	—	100.0	56.7	36.7	6.7	83.3
Thorne Bay city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	197	—	13.7	1.5	36.5	48.2	18.8	42.6	38.6	29.9
Togiak city, Dillingham Census Area	154	—	—	5.2	94.8	—	64.9	31.2	3.9	28.6
Tok CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	367	—	3.8	—	56.9	39.2	4.1	31.9	64.0	23.2
Toksook Bay city, Bethel Census Area	89	—	—	—	100.0	—	92.1	7.9	—	40.4
Tonsina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	5	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	—
Trapper Creek CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	117	—	7.7	—	13.7	78.6	—	37.6	62.4	48.7
Tuluksak city, Bethel Census Area	79	—	—	—	45.6	54.4	83.5	12.7	3.8	63.3
Tuntutuliak CDP, Bethel Census Area	76	—	1.3	—	98.7	—	97.4	2.6	—	35.5
Tununak city, Bethel Census Area	73	—	—	—	100.0	—	83.6	16.4	—	41.1
Twin Hills CDP, Dillingham Census Area	20	—	—	—	100.0	—	80.0	20.0	—	75.0
Two Rivers CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	176	—	—	—	72.7	27.3	—	11.9	88.1	11.4
Tyonek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	55	—	—	34.5	5.5	60.0	61.8	34.5	3.6	58.2
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area	200	—	—	—	88.0	12.0	70.0	30.0	—	35.0
Unalaska city, Aleutians West Census Area	575	.3	1.2	8.5	87.7	2.3	28.5	44.9	26.6	21.4
Upper Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	51	—	—	5.9	39.2	54.9	88.2	9.8	2.0	43.1
Valdez city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	1 276	2.6	11.8	2.3	76.0	7.4	3.4	29.5	67.1	6.4
Venetie CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	51	—	5.9	7.8	7.8	78.4	94.1	5.9	—	66.7
Wainwright city, North Slope Borough	133	—	—	—	94.7	5.3	70.7	20.3	9.0	23.3
Wales city, Nome Census Area	51	—	—	—	94.1	5.9	92.2	3.9	3.9	45.1
Wasilla city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1 410	72.3	1.4	11.2	8.7	6.3	8.2	32.3	59.4	7.8
Whale Pass CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	31	—	—	—	35.5	64.5	—	54.8	45.2	87.1
White Mountain city, Nome Census Area	55	—	—	—	52.7	47.3	100.0	—	—	47.3
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	44	—	22.7	29.5	40.9	6.8	9.1	63.6	27.3	18.2
Whittier city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	106	—	—	—	100.0	—	16.0	66.0	17.9	38.7
Willow CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	103	—	26.2	3.9	35.9	34.0	—	11.7	88.3	7.8
Womens Bay CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	222	—	2.3	—	85.6	12.2	6.3	41.4	52.3	8.1
Wrangell city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	942	—	5.1	7.0	64.2	23.7	16.8	34.4	48.8	11.4
Yakutat city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	182	—	—	5.5	87.4	7.1	26.4	38.5	35.2	22.5

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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			Total	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
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	1 954	11.9	9.3	293	503	16.2	1 238	147	14.1	794	48.6	2.0	418	17.4
Koyukuk-Middle Yukon census subarea	1 332	12.4	6.7	259	523	15.8	725	148	13.0	476	48.1	2.7	447	16.1
Allakaket city	59	6.8	11.9	—	—	—	59	157	16.4	2	—	—	425	10.0
Anderson city	101	8.9	10.9	22	925	25.6	33	238	11.3	36	63.9	—	522	17.0
Bettles city	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	40.0	—	454	10.0
Cantwell CDP	39	—	7.7	10	283	14.3	18	170	10.6	25	44.0	8.0	363	11.9
Evansville CDP	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	175	12.0	3	—	—	475	10.0
Ferry CDP	22	27.3	—	3	850	10.0	3	100	10.0	2	100.0	—	—	—
Galena city	98	9.2	3.1	12	775	20.0	78	161	13.4	75	56.0	—	595	16.5
Healy CDP	118	10.2	2.5	43	1 047	14.8	19	208	10.0	38	63.2	—	656	22.5
Hughes city	13	—	38.5	—	—	—	13	100	10.0	10	30.0	—	425	10.0
Huslia city	56	10.7	3.6	—	—	—	52	217	20.0	7	42.9	—	375	10.0
Kaltag city	63	27.0	3.2	7	413	35.0+	56	221	19.3	10	50.0	—	475	26.7
Koyukuk city	33	12.1	—	—	—	—	33	122	15.0	5	60.0	—	258	16.7
Lake Minchumina CDP	12	—	41.7	—	—	—	7	100	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Lignite CDP	37	24.3	2.7	5	683	16.7	23	100	11.1	3	—	—	—	—
McKinley Park CDP	49	12.2	4.1	5	683	16.7	25	100	10.0	38	31.6	7.9	300	12.3
Manley Hot Springs CDP	40	12.5	—	10	463	12.5	16	110	10.0	14	78.6	—	—	—
Minto CDP	52	11.5	—	36	328	16.4	16	167	16.0	8	25.0	—	300	10.0
Nenana city	104	26.0	15.4	50	467	15.2	40	191	14.8	28	57.1	7.1	450	20.0
Nulato city	84	2.4	—	30	253	12.5	51	134	11.1	15	40.0	—	208	15.0
Rampart CDP	25	—	20.0	—	—	—	24	100	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Ruby city	42	4.8	11.9	2	200	22.5	32	250	12.8	19	52.6	—	283	14.3
Stevens Village CDP	29	—	24.1	—	—	—	29	142	18.1	8	25.0	—	242	20.8
Tanana city	61	13.1	3.3	17	200	11.3	34	100	10.7	55	36.4	10.9	181	22.5
McGrath-Holy Cross census subarea	266	9.0	15.4	30	371	18.8	203	141	13.9	188	38.8	—	413	20.1
Anvik city	28	7.1	17.9	—	—	—	26	123	15.3	6	33.3	—	375	35.0+
Grayling city	48	—	22.9	17	285	18.9	22	133	10.0	3	—	—	125	10.0
Holy Cross city	45	13.3	15.6	—	—	—	41	194	32.0	39	35.9	—	339	23.6
McGrath city	61	13.1	6.6	13	1 125	18.6	42	194	10.3	114	37.7	—	467	17.3
Nikolai city	33	21.2	6.1	—	—	—	30	113	16.1	11	45.5	—	225	25.0
Shageluk city	31	3.2	32.3	—	—	—	31	125	12.9	8	25.0	—	450	27.5
Takotna CDP	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	145	18.0	5	100.0	—	575	22.5
Yukon Flats census subarea	356	12.1	14.6	4	367	35.0+	310	150	17.6	130	64.6	2.3	313	18.2
Arctic Village CDP	27	7.4	14.8	—	—	—	27	231	23.9	7	57.1	—	400	30.0
Beaver CDP	25	8.0	20.0	—	—	—	25	100	13.2	18	72.2	—	184	13.8
Birch Creek CDP	16	50.0	18.8	—	—	—	16	125	35.0+	—	—	—	—	—
Central CDP	11	—	18.2	—	—	—	6	238	10.0	12	58.3	—	342	35.0+
Chalkyitsik CDP	29	20.7	20.7	—	—	—	29	100	11.6	2	100.0	—	425	27.5
Circle CDP	15	33.3	—	—	—	—	13	179	13.0	9	88.9	—	175	10.0
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	10	40.0	—	—	—	—	6	125	35.0	6	100.0	—	325	10.0
Fort Yukon city	162	6.8	15.4	4	367	35.0+	138	145	16.6	46	78.3	6.5	400	22.5
Venetie CDP	39	5.1	—	—	—	—	37	254	26.3	12	66.7	—	188	10.0

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 Borough and Census Area 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		Total	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
PLACE—Con.														
Clam Gulch CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	20	—	—	10	850	10.0	10	125	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Clarks Point city, Dillingham Census Area	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	186	14.3	14	57.1	—	525	10.0
Coffman Cove city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	33	21.2	—	—	—	—	10	150	10.0	37	45.9	—	283	11.2
Cohoe CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	149	20.1	10.1	60	486	17.6	20	164	13.3	30	20.0	—	500	30.0
Cold Bay city, Aleutians East Borough	5	—	—	2	1 125	10.0	3	225	10.0	53	39.6	—	391	10.2
College CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	2 031	13.5	6.4	1 282	1 152	22.8	245	296	10.7	1 733	61.1	.3	499	23.0
Cooper Landing CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	76	—	10.5	—	—	—	65	137	10.0	23	34.8	—	875	10.0
Copper Center CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	108	11.1	9.3	40	678	16.7	22	307	20.0	52	44.2	—	575	23.2
Copperville CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	45	8.9	—	25	1 014	13.9	11	208	18.3	8	75.0	—	625	22.5
Cordova city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	437	13.5	11.7	142	1 010	16.9	69	302	12.5	347	48.1	.9	550	17.7
Covenant Life CDP, Haines Borough	16	62.5	—	11	492	18.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craig city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	280	26.1	2.1	61	929	21.6	20	290	10.0	164	61.0	—	676	17.7
Crooked Creek CDP, Bethel Census Area	23	13.0	21.7	12	250	22.5	3	100—	27.5	12	33.3	—	175	10.0
Crown Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	22	—	—	—	—	—	12	225	10.0	6	100.0	—	325	10.0
Cube Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	27.8	—	231	10.6
Deadhorse CDP, North Slope Borough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deering city, Northwest Arctic Borough	33	9.1	—	10	550	20.8	22	260	25.0	9	44.4	—	275	13.3
Delta Junction city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	146	11.0	6.8	53	859	22.3	26	290	12.4	99	57.6	—	456	22.6
Dillingham city, Dillingham Census Area	357	6.7	13.4	169	882	15.8	95	224	12.6	334	62.9	.9	575	20.8
Diomedede city, Nome Census Area	7	—	—	1	450	22.5	6	167	20.0	38	7.9	13.2	413	10.0
Dora Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	10	30.0	—	4	350	10.0	3	100—	10.0	3	—	—	275	10.0
Dot Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	15	—	—	2	550	10.0	11	188	12.2	6	50.0	—	—	—
Dry Creek CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Eagle city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	54	14.8	—	6	225	35.0+	39	105	12.8	11	45.5	—	225	15.0
Eagle Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	18	11.1	—	—	—	—	16	100—	15.6	—	—	—	—	—
Edna Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	22	22.7	—	5	200—	29.2	12	100—	10.0	2	100.0	—	525	22.5
Eek city, Bethel Census Area	37	—	18.9	—	—	—	37	138	10.6	35	20.0	5.7	197	11.0
Egegik CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	38	5.3	28.9	4	300	27.5	26	280	16.0	11	27.3	27.3	—	—
Eielson AFB CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 275	50.8	—	833	28.4
Ekwok city, Dillingham Census Area	34	17.6	20.6	—	—	—	32	100—	11.5	1	100.0	—	725	27.5
Elfin Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	20	25.0	—	8	467	16.0	5	100—	10.0	3	—	—	675	32.5
Elmo city, Nome Census Area	57	10.5	3.5	35	389	18.4	22	144	21.3	17	47.1	—	385	15.7
Emmonak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	104	4.8	20.2	12	267	10.9	86	190	11.2	62	37.1	4.8	538	11.7
English Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	37	—	—	20	200—	11.1	13	100—	10.0	13	100.0	—	190	10.0
Ester CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	54	—	—	34	700	16.2	14	275	10.0	32	21.9	—	275	27.5
Evansville CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	175	12.0	3	—	—	475	10.0
Eyeak CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	37	24.3	—	10	1 125	12.5	—	—	—	7	100.0	—	275	10.0
Fairbanks city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	3 384	7.3	16.1	1 915	1 024	21.6	587	299	10.9	7 501	58.2	.5	523	26.0
False Pass CDP, Aleutians East Borough	22	13.6	13.6	9	325	27.5	11	108	10.0	3	100.0	—	—	—
Ferry CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	22	27.3	—	3	850	10.0	3	100—	10.0	2	100.0	—	—	—
Fort Greely CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	337	63.2	—	442	15.5
Fort Yukon city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	162	6.8	15.4	4	367	35.0+	138	145	16.6	46	78.3	6.5	400	22.5
Fox CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	57	—	—	—	—	—	9	275	10.0	44	22.7	—	522	29.1
Fox River CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	68	13.2	—	5	750	35.0+	49	180	10.0	7	100.0	—	—	—
Freshwater Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	100.0	—	415	10.0
Fritz Creek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	374	20.3	2.1	127	646	19.2	128	225	11.0	113	54.0	—	375	11.7
Gakona CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	5	—	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galena city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	98	9.2	3.1	12	775	20.0	78	161	13.4	75	56.0	—	595	16.5
Gambell city, Nome Census Area	101	2.0	8.9	32	323	27.5	68	213	18.9	20	80.0	—	382	27.5
Game Creek CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Glennallen CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	57	1.8	10.5	16	1 139	23.8	19	175	14.6	111	43.2	4.5	477	23.9
Golovin city, Nome Census Area	35	8.6	5.7	19	325	23.2	14	125	15.6	7	57.1	—	513	33.8
Goodnews Bay city, Bethel Census Area	50	8.0	—	—	—	—	45	232	21.6	15	73.3	—	375	23.8
Graying city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	48	—	22.9	17	285	18.9	22	133	10.0	3	—	—	125	10.0
Gulkana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	31	16.1	29.0	2	350	27.5	17	196	17.0	11	54.5	—	325	23.8
Gustavus CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	69	7.2	4.3	6	650	22.5	28	150	10.8	30	56.7	—	450	13.0
Haines city, Haines Borough	302	13.9	10.3	121	763	17.5	43	241	13.4	157	60.5	—	496	19.3
Halibut Cove CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Happy Valley CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	90	21.1	26.7	27	1 063	30.4	35	100—	13.0	19	68.4	—	142	16.7
Harding Lake CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	13	—	30.8	5	750	10.0	4	225	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Healy CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	118	10.2	2.5	43	1 047	14.8	19	208	10.0	38	63.2	—	656	22.5
Healy Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	13	—	7.7	—	—	—	5	125	16.7	1	—	—	—	—
Hobart Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	19	31.6	—	—	—	—	2	100—	—	39	48.7	—	331	11.4
Hollis CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	39	10.3	—	4	450	10.0	29	100—	10.8	10	60.0	—	325	35.0+

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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 Borough and Census Area 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	
PLACE—Con.														
Holy Cross city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	45	13.3	15.6	—	—	—	41	194	32.0	39	35.9	—	339	23.6
Homer city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	763	13.5	5.8	394	898	19.1	123	216	11.3	648	66.7	.8	529	25.0
Hoonah city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	165	14.5	21.2	60	382	11.1	62	250	14.8	60	40.0	8.3	365	19.6
Hooper Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	141	2.1	10.6	43	265	21.3	97	189	14.1	55	34.5	—	663	19.0
Hope CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	67	26.9	—	11	621	15.7	32	100	10.0	21	61.9	—	325	30.4
Houston city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	183	7.7	1.1	89	607	19.8	32	222	11.9	68	58.8	—	467	16.8
Hughes city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	13	—	38.5	—	—	—	13	100	10.0	10	30.0	—	425	10.0
Huslia city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	56	10.7	3.6	—	—	—	52	217	20.0	7	42.9	—	375	10.0
Hydaburg city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	75	2.7	16.0	33	263	17.4	33	202	35.0+	46	23.9	—	340	15.8
Hyder CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	34	17.6	2.9	1	950	10.0	20	100	10.0	17	35.3	—	325	18.6
Igiugig CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	5	—	—	3	350	10.0	2	325	10.0	4	—	—	425	10.0
Iliamna CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	10	—	—	3	950	10.0	4	233	25.0	8	37.5	—	625	27.5
Ivanof Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	100.0	—	608	25.8
Jakolof Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Juneau city, Juneau Borough	5 764	13.9	8.2	3 331	1 099	20.3	606	286	11.6	4 138	58.6	1.4	653	23.9
Kachemak city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	129	15.5	6.2	56	1 038	17.5	27	125	10.5	21	52.4	—	608	21.3
Kake city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	167	6.6	12.6	64	432	13.1	57	233	13.6	51	78.4	—	532	14.8
Kaktovik city, North Slope Borough	37	—	—	32	600	18.8	2	400+	10.0	42	59.5	2.4	700	17.9
Kalifornsky CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	68	11.8	16.2	36	692	15.7	17	235	10.0	32	65.6	—	473	35.0+
Kaltag city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	63	27.0	3.2	7	413	35.0+	56	221	19.3	10	50.0	—	475	26.7
Karluk CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	24	16.7	—	24	367	12.0	—	—	—	1	100.0	—	175	32.5
Kasaan city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	11	54.5	—	—	—	—	11	208	10.0	9	77.8	—	338	12.9
Kasigluk city, Bethel Census Area	48	16.7	—	9	264	10.0	39	202	15.0	40	22.5	—	320	15.2
Kasilof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	104	28.8	11.5	42	840	11.4	13	304	10.0	14	—	—	506	35.0+
Kenai city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 270	14.1	8.7	898	821	18.9	123	222	12.3	1 059	68.3	—	463	18.9
Kenny Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	114	12.3	21.1	10	371	10.0	32	288	12.3	20	75.0	—	771	35.0+
Ketchikan city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	1 477	7.6	20.0	567	1 015	20.7	294	288	11.8	1 694	52.7	1.7	607	22.0
Kiana city, Northwest Arctic Borough	70	12.9	5.7	29	408	17.1	33	253	13.8	21	66.7	—	725	21.5
King Cove city, Aleutians East Borough	45	2.2	20.0	4	650	10.0	32	231	10.0	45	48.9	—	670	35.0+
King Salmon CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	53	3.8	5.7	17	1 542	14.2	23	205	11.2	108	54.6	—	520	12.5
Kipnuk CDP, Bethel Census Area	98	2.0	2.0	19	350	35.0+	79	317	35.0+	5	—	—	525	10.0
Kivalina city, Northwest Arctic Borough	40	5.0	—	—	—	—	38	269	14.6	22	31.8	—	608	29.2
Klawock city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	129	23.3	8.5	30	356	12.5	17	238	12.1	104	42.3	—	577	20.4
Klukwan CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	26	30.8	7.7	8	367	16.0	14	288	10.0	7	71.4	—	475	12.5
Knik CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	78	11.5	1.3	33	425	23.8	18	250	11.3	26	42.3	—	468	19.1
Kobuk city, Northwest Arctic Borough	12	33.3	41.7	5	375	31.3	7	100	10.0	8	75.0	—	525	10.0
Kodiak city, Kodiak Island Borough	870	12.1	10.8	519	1 148	21.4	153	334	13.7	1 181	62.4	.3	718	26.2
Kodiak Station CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	46.8	—	429	17.7
Kokhanok CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	30	—	6.7	9	236	35.0+	21	156	10.0	4	25.0	—	713	10.0
Koliganek CDP, Dillingham Census Area	40	7.5	10.0	—	—	—	40	179	12.9	9	77.8	—	275	22.5
Kongiganak CDP, Bethel Census Area	61	3.3	8.2	2	250	10.0	49	257	13.6	3	33.3	—	438	15.0
Kotlik city, Wade Hampton Census Area	79	7.6	—	28	267	20.0	51	196	12.7	22	13.6	—	725	17.5
Kotzebue city, Northwest Arctic Borough	321	7.2	18.4	81	1 025	17.2	178	274	14.2	443	58.9	2.5	837	25.4
Koyuk city, Nome Census Area	48	4.2	—	19	417	27.5	26	167	12.6	12	16.7	16.7	363	10.0
Koyukuk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33	12.1	—	—	—	—	33	122	15.0	5	60.0	—	258	16.7
Kupreanof city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	14	—	—	9	750	10.0	5	275	32.5	—	—	—	—	—
Kwethluk city, Bethel Census Area	100	5.0	33.0	10	283	20.0	88	167	15.4	27	7.4	14.8	742	18.8
Kwigillingok CDP, Bethel Census Area	54	3.7	7.4	5	583	35.0+	46	258	17.7	8	50.0	—	792	21.9
Labouchere Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	9	44.4	—	—	—	—	2	100	10.0	31	41.9	—	275	10.4
Lake Mimchumina CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12	—	41.7	—	—	—	7	100	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Larsen Bay city, Kodiak Island Borough	39	10.3	12.8	22	325	14.7	13	325	10.0	8	50.0	—	242	10.0
Lazy Mountain CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	200	2.5	13.5	83	685	19.3	39	235	11.5	83	73.5	—	392	31.4
Levelock CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	19	10.5	15.8	7	370	17.5	8	138	10.0	17	58.8	—	325	28.8
Lignite CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	37	24.3	2.7	5	683	16.7	23	100	11.1	3	—	—	—	—
Lime Village CDP, Bethel Census Area	12	16.7	—	—	—	—	12	175	27.5	4	—	—	525	10.0
Long Island CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	38.6	—	305	10.0
Lower Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	43	4.7	25.6	8	300	35.0	33	247	31.3	23	21.7	21.7	213	35.0+
Lutak CDP, Haines Borough	16	12.5	—	8	1 400	20.0	8	125	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
McCarthy CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	5	—	—	5	250	10.0	—	—	—	8	100.0	—	—	—
McGrath city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	61	13.1	6.6	13	1 125	18.6	42	194	10.3	114	37.7	—	467	17.3
McKinley Park CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	49	12.2	4.1	5	683	16.7	25	100	10.0	38	31.6	7.9	300	12.3
Manley Hot Springs CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	40	12.5	—	10	463	12.5	16	110	10.0	14	78.6	—	—	—
Manokotak city, Dillingham Census Area	70	11.4	4.3	21	350	15.0	47	225	12.7	20	25.0	10.0	738	27.5
Marshall city, Wade Hampton Census Area	51	3.9	11.8	18	346	15.0	31	185	13.5	22	40.9	—	492	10.8
Meadow Lakes CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	666	17.1	4.4	354	769	20.7	119	191	12.4	165	60.6	—	506	28.4
Mekoryuk city, Bethel Census Area	53	11.3	13.2	5	417	16.7	42	238	20.0	8	37.5	—	225	33.8
Mendeltna CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	11	—	45.5	—	—	—	3	100	10.0	2	—	—	525	27.5
Mentasta Lake CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	22	31.8	31.8	—	—	—	19	100	20.0	9	—	—	188	12.9

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 Borough and Census Area 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
PLACE—Con.														
Metlakatla CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	307	9.4	23.5	110	421	13.6	123	218	11.7	122	63.9	—	404	17.5
Meyers Chuck CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	9	—	33.3	—	—	—	9	138	15.0	3	100.0	—	—	—
Minto CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	52	11.5	—	36	328	16.4	16	167	16.0	8	25.0	—	300	10.0
Moose Creek CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	81	35.8	—	38	860	25.7	22	375	14.7	153	71.9	—	450	29.0
Moose Pass CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	100.0	—	425	10.0
Mosquito Lake CDP, Haines Borough	19	—	—	5	938	16.7	10	221	16.7	2	100.0	—	—	—
Mountain Village city, Wade Hampton Census Area	81	11.1	—	42	356	14.5	32	250	13.9	62	41.9	—	376	15.0
Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	105	15.2	21.0	18	867	22.0	65	235	10.5	97	45.4	3.1	608	18.9
Napakaiak city, Bethel Census Area	39	28.2	10.3	—	—	—	33	175	14.3	41	87.8	—	264	17.6
Napaskiak city, Bethel Census Area	57	45.6	21.1	10	263	16.7	45	247	19.6	14	50.0	—	675	18.3
Naukatli Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	18	55.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	68.8	—	175	10.0
Nelson Lagoon CDP, Aleutians East Borough	25	16.0	32.0	9	390	18.0	16	400+	12.3	—	—	—	—	—
Nenana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	104	26.0	15.4	50	467	15.2	40	191	14.8	28	57.1	7.1	450	20.0
Newhalen city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	30	6.7	—	9	275	18.0	16	194	21.7	10	40.0	—	388	14.0
New Stuyahok city, Dillingham Census Area	61	11.5	8.2	24	362	22.5	34	161	13.3	24	66.7	—	369	35.0+
Newtok city	20	—	5.0	—	—	—	20	350	33.3	19	21.1	—	331	15.0
Bethel Census Area	20	—	5.0	—	—	—	20	350	33.3	19	21.1	—	331	15.0
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute city, Bethel Census Area	30	3.3	6.7	7	413	35.0+	17	241	20.9	3	33.3	—	538	10.0
Nikiski CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	677	16.5	7.8	334	904	18.5	109	194	10.0	200	75.0	—	505	18.6
Nikolaevsk CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	61	19.7	13.1	25	558	26.4	15	142	16.7	23	34.8	—	341	16.3
Nikolai city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33	21.2	6.1	—	—	—	30	113	16.1	11	45.5	—	225	25.0
Nikolski CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	19	26.3	—	16	357	33.3	3	100	10.0	2	—	—	675	10.0
Ninilchik CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	145	15.2	9.7	37	590	19.5	53	132	12.9	51	72.5	—	367	20.8
Noatak CDP, Northwest Arctic Borough	53	1.9	5.7	9	356	12.9	41	100	11.1	21	38.1	—	608	10.0
Nome city, Nome Census Area	487	8.6	13.8	198	1 057	24.4	171	305	15.8	632	46.4	1.3	754	23.1
Nondalton city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	35	8.6	31.4	—	—	—	30	200	14.3	18	55.6	—	375	10.0
Noorvik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	87	2.3	6.9	27	407	14.2	50	292	14.7	22	40.9	—	667	26.0
North Pole city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	247	13.0	7.3	169	954	20.1	22	343	11.6	317	65.0	—	546	29.7
Northway CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	20	—	10.0	—	—	—	15	129	10.0	13	38.5	—	425	16.7
Northway Junction CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	18	11.1	—	3	350	10.0	2	125	10.0	9	100.0	—	513	10.0
Northway Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	22	—	13.6	—	—	—	22	175	14.0	4	—	—	—	—
Nuiqsut city, North Slope Borough	57	—	—	13	438	35.0+	38	383	16.5	33	39.4	—	563	15.9
Nullato city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	84	2.4	—	30	253	12.5	51	134	11.1	15	40.0	—	208	15.0
Nunapitchuk city, Bethel Census Area	56	21.4	7.1	5	738	21.9	51	173	20.2	29	—	—	313	16.4
Old Harbor city, Kodiak Island Borough	74	17.6	9.5	25	296	22.2	46	207	16.4	13	46.2	—	481	15.7
Oscarville CDP, Bethel Census Area	8	25.0	75.0	2	250	27.5	6	263	15.0	2	100.0	—	225	10.0
Ouzinkie city, Kodiak Island Borough	53	13.2	20.8	40	342	13.8	13	156	10.8	10	90.0	—	406	11.3
Palmer city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	580	18.3	16.7	419	706	22.1	101	199	13.5	418	62.4	3.6	424	20.0
Paxson CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	4	50.0	—	2	450	10.0	2	125	10.0	11	54.5	—	225	10.0
Pedro Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	19	—	—	—	—	—	6	175	27.5	—	—	—	—	—
Pelican city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	43	30.2	18.6	15	563	23.8	16	228	11.4	42	45.2	—	347	16.5
Perryville CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	27	—	51.9	—	—	—	27	363	15.0	4	100.0	—	575	27.5
Petersburg city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	752	10.0	14.9	270	950	14.2	227	265	10.4	383	60.3	—	577	18.7
Pilot Point CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	14	50.0	7.1	7	417	17.5	6	250	10.0	4	50.0	50.0	—	—
Pilot Station city, Wade Hampton Census Area	64	12.5	3.1	38	360	15.8	26	146	11.8	37	18.9	5.4	804	21.5
Pitkas Point CDP, Wade Hampton Census Area	18	77.8	11.1	11	339	24.2	7	125	21.3	15	86.7	—	375	25.0
Platinum city, Bethel Census Area	23	8.7	26.1	—	—	—	23	263	25.5	2	100.0	—	—	—
Pleasant Valley CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	111	9.9	—	57	784	12.7	31	182	10.0	15	100.0	—	—	—
Point Baker CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	24	25.0	8.3	2	550	10.0	16	150	11.4	—	—	—	—	—
Point Hope city, North Slope Borough	57	7.0	—	30	479	14.3	27	325	11.3	86	25.6	2.3	527	13.2
Point Lay CDP, North Slope Borough	20	15.0	—	2	200	10.0	18	236	12.3	23	39.1	—	800	21.7
Polk Inlet CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	5	—	40.0	—	—	—	2	400+	10.0	21	66.7	—	270	10.0
Port Alexander city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	33	—	—	10	367	22.5	23	100	10.0	10	40.0	—	358	10.0
Port Alice CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	4	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	100.0	—	525	27.5
Port Alsworth CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	11	18.2	—	1	550	10.0	8	120	10.0	8	50.0	—	875	10.0
Port Clarence CDP, Nome Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Graham CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	44	4.5	—	20	200	10.0	20	188	11.1	16	25.0	—	229	10.0
Port Heiden city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	38	50.0	—	25	330	20.4	10	217	14.3	10	70.0	—	575	10.0
Port Lions city, Kodiak Island Borough	59	18.6	27.1	32	378	11.4	26	200	17.3	11	90.9	—	325	18.0
Port Protection CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	23	—	21.7	—	—	—	23	100	12.4	7	42.9	—	125	35.0+
Primrose CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	29	—	65.5	10	1 125	27.5	19	202	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Prudhoe Bay CDP, North Slope Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinhagak city, Bethel Census Area	86	4.7	1.2	33	315	13.2	44	146	13.3	37	45.9	—	513	26.9
Rampart CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	25	—	20.0	—	—	—	24	100	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Red Devil CDP, Bethel Census Area	11	—	18.2	—	—	—	1	125	10.0	4	—	—	425	32.5
Ridgeway CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	515	12.0	4.1	276	925	17.1	59	213	10.9	180	64.4	—	505	16.1

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 Borough and Census Area 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	Total	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
PLACE—Con.														
Rowan Bay CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	40.0	—	222	10.0	
Ruby city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	42	4.8	11.9	2	200—	22.5	32	250	12.8	19	52.6	—	283	14.3
Russian Mission city, Wade Hampton Census Area	45	33.3	—	—	—	—	43	148	11.6	12	50.0	—	844	23.8
St. George city, Aleutians West Census Area	32	18.8	28.1	—	—	—	26	325	15.3	14	21.4	—	475	15.6
St. John Harbor CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	100.0	—	434	10.0
St. Mary's city, Wade Hampton Census Area	74	12.2	9.5	18	500	18.0	48	217	12.3	44	68.2	—	550	15.4
St. Michael city, Nome Census Area	49	4.1	8.2	9	290	18.0	40	240	15.4	23	13.0	—	361	12.5
St. Paul city, Aleutians West Census Area	105	—	44.8	32	414	17.8	64	394	11.6	48	39.6	—	688	19.4
Salamatof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	145	21.4	9.7	58	888	13.2	21	207	12.4	121	50.4	2.5	347	21.8
Salcha CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	90	11.1	6.7	21	719	10.0	—	—	—	28	82.1	—	668	13.1
Sand Point city, Aleutians East Borough	143	7.7	16.8	37	284	11.2	63	258	12.7	100	65.0	—	632	17.3
Savoonga city, Nome Census Area	83	2.4	12.0	26	300	35.0+	50	275	33.1	33	21.2	21.2	375	12.2
Saxman city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	61	6.6	13.1	52	500	16.8	6	250	15.0	31	32.3	3.2	342	24.6
Scammon Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	72	6.9	8.3	38	317	30.7	30	169	15.9	15	40.0	—	350	20.0
Selawik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	94	7.4	10.6	52	432	22.2	40	250	13.3	33	33.3	—	339	35.0+
Seldovia city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	71	9.9	5.6	16	720	10.0	27	203	18.0	55	52.7	—	425	26.6
Seward city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	420	16.0	23.8	251	949	20.4	123	244	12.6	466	61.4	—	522	23.2
Shageluk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	31	3.2	32.3	—	—	—	31	125	12.9	8	25.0	—	450	27.5
Shaktolik city, Nome Census Area	36	—	—	5	483	30.8	27	206	10.4	13	30.8	—	183	10.0
Sheldon Point city, Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	10.7	—	475	18.0
Shishmaref city, Nome Census Area	83	6.0	8.4	46	356	25.0	23	256	15.3	35	20.0	—	408	18.8
Shungnak city, Northwest Arctic Borough	45	20.0	—	18	271	12.0	24	150	10.9	14	42.9	—	425	10.0
Sitka city, Sitka Borough	1 644	16.2	11.6	728	1 026	18.7	216	226	10.2	1 295	54.6	1.9	610	23.5
Skagway city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	183	21.3	8.7	74	681	15.4	49	190	11.5	119	70.6	—	492	17.1
Skwentna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	16	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	50.0	—	—	—
Slana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	17	23.5	17.6	4	250	10.0	3	275	35.0+	12	25.0	—	192	35.0+
Sleetmute CDP, Bethel Census Area	33	6.1	27.3	—	—	—	21	104	23.3	8	—	—	525	10.0
Soldotna city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	752	18.6	9	584	853	23.8	41	255	12.1	523	71.7	—	466	22.4
South Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	39	—	15.4	19	494	15.8	16	233	14.0	3	100.0	—	—	—
Stebbins city, Nome Census Area	66	4.5	16.7	2	450	10.0	64	138	12.3	24	58.3	—	358	15.8
Sterling CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 108	7.5	3.9	503	928	17.5	193	175	10.9	175	54.9	—	423	24.8
Stevens Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	29	—	24.1	—	—	—	29	142	18.1	8	25.0	—	242	20.8
Stony River CDP, Bethel Census Area	13	—	—	—	—	—	11	100—	18.3	4	100.0	—	425	35.0+
Sutton CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	73	—	11.0	14	1 563	24.4	49	204	12.9	36	75.0	—	561	35.0+
Takotna CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	145	18.0	5	100.0	—	575	22.5
Talkeetna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	72	19.4	11.1	10	483	16.7	24	173	10.0	48	16.7	—	396	35.0+
Tanacross CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	37	8.1	—	—	—	—	37	134	13.7	—	—	—	—	—
Tanana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	61	13.1	3.3	17	200—	11.3	34	100—	10.7	55	36.4	10.9	181	22.5
Tatitlek CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	23	13.0	8.7	17	294	11.3	6	170	22.5	8	100.0	—	475	10.0
Teller city, Nome Census Area	18	11.1	22.2	—	—	—	12	325	12.0	31	25.8	—	300	22.5
Tenakee Springs city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	22	—	18.2	2	1 125	32.5	20	113	10.0	31	22.6	16.1	197	14.8
Tetlin CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	22	—	—	—	—	—	21	142	15.0	8	87.5	—	188	10.0
Thorne Bay city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	101	31.7	—	17	625	17.0	29	179	13.2	96	46.9	—	595	16.1
Togiak city, Dillingham Census Area	128	12.5	10.2	9	200—	15.0	116	216	18.1	26	65.4	7.7	688	14.5
Tok CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	271	11.4	7.0	55	646	21.3	111	185	12.2	96	62.5	—	542	19.3
Toksook Bay city, Bethel Census Area	71	12.7	—	28	309	22.5	39	257	12.6	18	83.3	—	1 000+	16.7
Tonsina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	400+	32.5	—	—	—	—	—
Trapper Creek CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	101	6.9	11.9	7	250	10.0	44	169	11.3	16	100.0	—	—	—
Tuluksak city, Bethel Census Area	62	8.1	14.5	26	240	16.3	32	100—	14.5	17	58.8	—	525	21.4
Tuntutuliak CDP, Bethel Census Area	64	—	—	21	266	35.0+	41	186	16.4	12	75.0	—	600	14.3
Tununak city, Bethel Census Area	54	3.7	13.0	22	283	16.9	28	131	12.2	19	47.4	—	738	23.8
Twin Hills CDP, Dillingham Census Area	15	—	26.7	—	—	—	15	175	26.3	5	100.0	—	675	10.0
Two Rivers CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	162	6.8	3.1	65	1 015	16.3	44	198	10.0	14	50.0	—	—	—
Tyonek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	34	17.6	67.6	3	200—	10.0	31	175	32.5	21	—	—	292	24.2
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area	125	7.2	20.0	41	446	13.7	79	240	12.3	75	42.7	—	444	20.7
Unalaska city, Aleutians West Census Area	148	26.4	4.1	56	1 025	20.0	54	200	15.6	427	71.9	5	862	19.4
Upper Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	33	6.1	15.2	4	300	35.0	18	150	12.9	18	55.6	—	400	16.4
Valdez city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	845	19.5	4.0	335	1 172	13.3	82	269	10.0	431	73.8	—	707	20.7
Venetie CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	39	5.1	—	—	—	—	37	254	26.3	12	66.7	—	188	10.0
Wainwright city, North Slope Borough	95	9.5	7.4	54	478	19.3	41	317	13.7	38	34.2	—	613	13.0
Wales city, Nome Census Area	27	—	29.6	5	517	30.8	22	217	15.7	24	33.3	16.7	375	21.7
Wasilla city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	732	10.9	4.4	476	975	22.9	128	210	11.0	678	69.3	—	463	26.3
Whale Pass CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	26	26.9	—	3	550	10.0	—	—	—	5	100.0	—	—	—
White Mountain city, Nome Census Area	38	10.5	—	9	210	35.0+	27	118	13.5	17	5.9	—	355	25.5
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	11	54.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	48.5	—	292	10.7
Whittier city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	34	11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	69.4	—	379	16.0
Willow CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	87	—	—	32	638	35.0+	39	297	10.0	16	100.0	—	804	10.0
Womens Bay CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	168	10.1	—	65	1 125	25.6	—	—	—	54	64.8	—	906	35.0+
Wrangell city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	626	19.2	18.1	173	817	16.8	212	210	10.9	316	54.7	1.3	502	23.8
Yakutat city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	105	14.3	7.6	53	623	17.1	30	238	11.1	77	55.8	—	550	21.3

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/Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut											Persons for whom poverty status is determined					
		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			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years			
			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	Civilian labor force					Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unemployed							
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																		
Annette Islands Reserve, AK	1 464	357	68	4	4	600	73.5	3.5	747	438	25.1	10 903	1 200	10.3	356	15.2		
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	1 464	357	68	4	4	600	73.5	3.5	747	438	25.1	10 903	1 200	10.3	356	15.2		
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA																		
Akhiok, AK	81	17	5	—	—	39	48.7	—	53	32	18.8	14 793	81	2.5	20	—		
Kodiak Island Borough	81	17	5	—	—	39	48.7	—	53	32	18.8	14 793	81	2.5	20	—		
Akiachak, AK	462	71	36	—	—	215	44.2	—	289	129	14.7	6 201	410	14.1	78	10.3		
Bethel Census Area	462	71	36	—	—	215	44.2	—	289	129	14.7	6 201	410	14.1	78	10.3		
Akiak, AK	285	76	15	—	—	116	52.6	1.7	150	64	18.8	4 012	267	35.6	82	28.0		
Bethel Census Area	285	76	15	—	—	116	52.6	1.7	150	64	18.8	4 012	267	35.6	82	28.0		
Akutan, AK	605	22	—	—	—	44	43.2	—	46	36	—	7 820	76	10.5	19	—		
Aleutians East Borough	605	22	—	—	—	44	43.2	—	46	36	—	7 820	76	10.5	19	—		
Alakanuk, AK	540	162	43	4	2	214	44.4	3.3	297	140	29.3	4 728	518	30.7	173	27.7		
Wade Hampton Census Area	540	162	43	4	2	214	44.4	3.3	297	140	29.3	4 728	518	30.7	173	27.7		
Alatna, AK	23	10	3	—	—	11	81.8	—	14	12	100.0	3 639	23	73.9	10	100.0		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	23	10	3	—	—	11	81.8	—	14	12	100.0	3 639	23	73.9	10	100.0		
Aleknagik, AK	194	48	10	—	—	93	55.9	3.2	108	39	20.5	8 010	175	29.7	52	26.9		
Dillingham Census Area	194	48	10	—	—	93	55.9	3.2	108	39	20.5	8 010	175	29.7	52	26.9		
Alexander, AK	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Allakaket, AK	143	28	4	—	—	72	30.6	—	81	55	69.1	4 645	131	45.0	28	60.7		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	143	28	4	—	—	72	30.6	—	81	55	69.1	4 645	131	45.0	28	60.7		
Ambler, AK	317	96	24	2	2	94	41.5	2.1	141	70	50.0	4 905	288	31.6	104	39.4		
Northwest Arctic Borough	317	96	24	2	2	94	41.5	2.1	141	70	50.0	4 905	288	31.6	104	39.4		
Anaktuvuk Pass, AK	272	72	18	3	—	103	58.3	—	129	88	29.5	8 969	238	18.5	83	21.7		
North Slope Borough	272	72	18	3	—	103	58.3	—	129	88	29.5	8 969	238	18.5	83	21.7		
Andreafsky, AK	406	78	26	4	—	157	63.1	3.8	211	130	24.6	6 769	343	19.8	90	17.8		
Wade Hampton Census Area	406	78	26	4	—	157	63.1	3.8	211	130	24.6	6 769	343	19.8	90	17.8		
Angoon, AK	643	136	34	2	2	232	63.4	1.3	294	200	42.0	6 895	507	25.4	157	25.5		
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	643	136	34	2	2	232	63.4	1.3	294	200	42.0	6 895	507	25.4	157	25.5		
Aniak, AK	529	102	12	—	—	150	64.7	3.3	190	132	10.6	7 093	339	23.6	101	16.8		
Bethel Census Area	529	102	12	—	—	150	64.7	3.3	190	132	10.6	7 093	339	23.6	101	16.8		
Anvik, AK	78	19	—	—	—	41	70.7	—	41	19	15.8	5 015	64	42.2	19	52.6		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	78	19	—	—	—	41	70.7	—	41	19	15.8	5 015	64	42.2	19	52.6		
Arctic Village, AK	92	14	4	3	3	38	50.0	5.3	53	26	7.7	4 536	86	31.4	15	33.3		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	92	14	4	3	3	38	50.0	5.3	53	26	7.7	4 536	86	31.4	15	33.3		
Atka, AK	101	36	16	—	—	47	76.6	—	64	36	25.0	6 007	91	13.2	34	29.4		
Aleutians West Census Area	101	36	16	—	—	47	76.6	—	64	36	25.0	6 007	91	13.2	34	29.4		
Atkasook, AK	213	58	19	9	—	90	46.7	—	132	101	32.7	12 084	192	16.1	45	15.6		
North Slope Borough	213	58	19	9	—	90	46.7	—	132	101	32.7	12 084	192	16.1	45	15.6		
Atmautluak, AK	262	86	19	—	—	111	33.3	—	143	84	27.4	3 436	251	49.4	95	50.5		
Bethel Census Area	262	86	19	—	—	111	33.3	—	143	84	27.4	3 436	251	49.4	95	50.5		
Barrow, AK	2 750	397	93	17	6	796	59.9	5.5	999	691	18.5	13 944	1 710	9.5	457	7.2		
North Slope Borough	2 750	397	93	17	6	796	59.9	5.5	999	691	18.5	13 944	1 710	9.5	457	7.2		
Beaver, AK	96	15	10	—	—	48	54.2	—	63	28	14.3	8 328	93	33.3	22	45.5		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	96	15	10	—	—	48	54.2	—	63	28	14.3	8 328	93	33.3	22	45.5		
Belkofski, AK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Aleutians East Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bethel, AK	4 687	656	202	46	31	1 416	68.2	5.9	1 898	1 098	14.3	9 144	2 807	16.0	727	13.3		
Bethel Census Area	4 687	656	202	46	31	1 416	68.2	5.9	1 898	1 098	14.3	9 144	2 807	16.0	727	13.3		
Bill Moore's, AK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Birch Creek, AK	41	8	—	—	—	20	15.0	—	22	13	—	2 247	36	91.7	11	100.0		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	41	8	—	—	—	20	15.0	—	22	13	—	2 247	36	91.7	11	100.0		
Brevig Mission, AK	188	59	4	1	—	80	50.0	—	90	63	38.1	4 574	166	27.7	57	19.3		
Nome Census Area	188	59	4	1	—	80	50.0	—	90	63	38.1	4 574	166	27.7	57	19.3		
Buckland, AK	317	110	24	—	—	107	56.1	1.9	158	72	12.5	4 461	315	33.0	117	34.2		
Northwest Arctic Borough	317	110	24	—	—	107	56.1	1.9	158	72	12.5	4 461	315	33.0	117	34.2		
Cantwell, AK	145	—	—	—	—	27	51.9	7.4	27	15	20.0	10 944	39	17.9	5	—		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	145	—	—	—	—	27	51.9	7.4	27	15	20.0	10 944	39	17.9	5	—		
Canyon Village, AK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chalkyitsik, AK	95	29	3	—	—	49	46.9	—	54	14	35.7	3 957	91	68.1	36	88.9		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	95	29	3	—	—	49	46.9	—	54	14	35.7	3 957	91	68.1	36	88.9		
Chefornak, AK	310	87	29	5	5	128	41.4	2.3	176	57	7.0	4 168	302	36.4	79	43.0		
Bethel Census Area	310	87	29	5	5	128	41.4	2.3	176	57	7.0	4 168	302	36.4	79	43.0		

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/Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut											Persons for whom poverty status is determined			
		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			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Total	Persons 5 to 17 years		
			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	Total	Civilian labor force				Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
										Total	Percent unemployed					
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.																
Tok, AK	935	22	6	—	—	38	55.3	5.3	52	30	50.0	10 678	87	20.7	26	34.6
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	935	22	6	—	—	38	55.3	5.3	52	30	50.0	10 678	87	20.7	26	34.6
Toksook Bay, AK	405	124	52	—	—	157	47.1	1.9	248	129	27.1	4 586	389	40.1	106	37.7
Bethel Census Area	405	124	52	—	—	157	47.1	1.9	248	129	27.1	4 586	389	40.1	106	37.7
Tuluksak, AK	353	74	17	—	—	141	44.0	—	194	64	3.1	3 391	329	55.0	101	61.4
Bethel Census Area	353	74	17	—	—	141	44.0	—	194	64	3.1	3 391	329	55.0	101	61.4
Tuntutuliak, AK	300	78	14	4	2	127	44.9	1.6	174	67	7.5	4 720	283	48.8	82	48.8
Bethel Census Area	300	78	14	4	2	127	44.9	1.6	174	67	7.5	4 720	283	48.8	82	48.8
Tununak, AK	300	57	29	5	2	118	54.2	1.7	178	93	12.9	5 189	286	27.6	67	29.9
Bethel Census Area	300	57	29	5	2	118	54.2	1.7	178	93	12.9	5 189	286	27.6	67	29.9
Twin Hills, AK	44	2	—	—	—	26	26.9	—	26	7	—	3 990	37	59.5	2	100.0
Dillingham Census Area	44	2	—	—	—	26	26.9	—	26	7	—	3 990	37	59.5	2	100.0
Tyonek, AK	121	40	14	3	3	55	36.4	5.5	81	41	43.9	5 497	109	41.3	34	50.0
Kenai Peninsula Borough	121	40	14	3	3	55	36.4	5.5	81	41	43.9	5 497	109	41.3	34	50.0
Ugashik, AK	6	—	1	—	—	2	50.0	—	4	3	66.7	12 208	4	—	—	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	6	—	1	—	—	2	50.0	—	4	3	66.7	12 208	4	—	—	—
Ukivok, AK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unalakleet, AK	646	143	27	—	—	246	67.1	6.5	292	184	24.5	9 419	510	14.7	166	8.4
Nome Census Area	646	143	27	—	—	246	67.1	6.5	292	184	24.5	9 419	510	14.7	166	8.4
Unalaska, AK	3 089	61	21	—	—	162	57.4	13.0	198	134	9.7	13 457	273	15.0	59	23.7
Aleutians West Census Area	3 089	61	21	—	—	162	57.4	13.0	198	134	9.7	13 457	273	15.0	59	23.7
Venetie, AK	182	50	20	8	3	76	31.6	—	105	45	46.7	3 178	171	50.3	54	59.3
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	182	50	20	8	3	76	31.6	—	105	45	46.7	3 178	171	50.3	54	59.3
Wainwright, AK	502	131	20	—	—	221	47.1	—	267	169	11.8	9 095	471	4.5	152	3.3
North Slope Borough	502	131	20	—	—	221	47.1	—	267	169	11.8	9 095	471	4.5	152	3.3
Wales, AK	159	36	10	—	—	65	55.4	4.6	82	43	25.6	4 174	140	38.6	33	33.3
Nome Census Area	159	36	10	—	—	65	55.4	4.6	82	43	25.6	4 174	140	38.6	33	33.3
White Mountain, AK	174	38	6	—	—	79	67.1	1.3	92	42	42.9	5 324	143	41.3	36	27.8
Nome Census Area	174	38	6	—	—	79	67.1	1.3	92	42	42.9	5 324	143	41.3	36	27.8
Wiseman, AK	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yakutat, AK	544	57	15	4	2	150	59.3	6.0	193	134	20.9	11 956	285	14.4	71	9.9
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	544	57	15	4	2	150	59.3	6.0	193	134	20.9	11 956	285	14.4	71	9.9
ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATION																
Ahtna	3 047	99	30	7	2	322	53.4	2.5	374	182	54.4	9 388	564	29.1	124	28.2
Aleut	11 942	476	120	6	5	1 169	54.5	2.7	1 439	731	10.7	14 179	2 142	12.1	535	13.8
Arctic Slope	5 979	1 032	215	45	16	2 024	54.6	2.7	2 557	1 745	23.2	12 120	4 279	10.9	1 165	8.7
Bering Straits	8 288	1 566	437	65	34	2 957	52.7	2.2	3 843	1 948	24.6	6 373	5 998	28.9	1 633	29.6
Bristol Bay	7 028	1 066	260	29	24	2 307	57.7	3.8	2 900	1 206	18.3	9 273	4 629	27.5	1 154	27.7
Calista	19 447	4 174	1 172	132	101	7 449	52.2	2.7	10 082	4 811	22.4	5 589	16 457	34.2	4 506	34.8
Chugach	11 446	310	76	6	2	884	65.6	1.9	1 084	575	16.2	15 637	1 323	9.5	332	8.4
Cook Inlet	302 517	4 248	1 345	197	80	9 799	74.6	6.5	12 807	7 577	20.5	10 682	17 975	20.4	4 436	20.4
Doyon	91 938	2 696	750	104	63	5 225	63.9	4.2	6 841	3 678	30.0	7 605	10 274	29.6	2 936	29.6
Koniag	13 309	472	169	19	12	1 086	63.1	4.6	1 432	828	14.6	12 237	2 091	10.8	515	9.3
NANA	6 113	1 415	340	50	32	2 240	55.4	2.2	2 987	1 525	27.5	7 236	5 173	20.8	1 536	21.5
Sealaska	67 525	2 641	730	163	73	5 887	70.7	4.7	7 521	4 918	18.3	11 723	11 316	12.9	2 934	12.2

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/Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	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											
Annette Islands Reserve, AK	527	448	349	275	74	—	82	267	421	216	279
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	527	448	349	275	74	—	82	267	421	216	279
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA											
Akhiok, AK	37	18	18	11	7	6	16	2	300—	150	350
Kodiak Island Borough	37	18	18	11	7	6	16	2	300—	150	350
Akiachak, AK	128	111	100	74	26	100	66	34	—	150	200—
Bethel Census Area	128	111	100	74	26	100	66	34	—	150	200—
Akiak, AK	80	67	61	50	11	27	47	14	300—	175	400
Bethel Census Area	80	67	61	50	11	27	47	14	300—	175	400
Akutan, AK	27	27	19	17	2	—	19	—	300—	183	200—
Aleutians East Borough	27	27	19	17	2	—	19	—	300—	183	200—
Alakanuk, AK	139	120	114	104	10	111	98	16	300—	121	875
Wade Hampton Census Area	139	120	114	104	10	111	98	16	300—	121	875
Alatna, AK	14	12	12	12	—	12	12	—	—	150	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	14	12	12	12	—	12	12	—	—	150	—
Aleknagik, AK	82	54	44	41	3	21	21	23	300	121	275
Dillingham Census Area	82	54	44	41	3	21	21	23	300	121	275
Alexander, AK	24	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	24	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allakaket, AK	64	49	47	47	—	47	44	3	—	160	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	64	49	47	47	—	47	44	3	—	160	—
Ambler, AK	82	74	56	48	8	18	49	7	300—	253	250
Northwest Arctic Borough	82	74	56	48	8	18	49	7	300—	253	250
Anaktuvuk Pass, AK	82	77	54	38	16	54	16	38	567	400+	792
North Slope Borough	82	77	54	38	16	54	16	38	567	400+	792
Andreafsky, AK	138	110	82	59	23	46	54	28	429	209	521
Wade Hampton Census Area	138	110	82	59	23	46	54	28	429	209	521
Angoon, AK	161	151	109	45	64	6	46	63	850	191	438
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	161	151	109	45	64	6	46	63	850	191	438
Aniak, AK	175	154	85	35	50	24	51	34	1 125	129	382
Bethel Census Area	175	154	85	35	50	24	51	34	1 125	129	382
Anvik, AK	48	34	28	24	4	23	21	7	—	136	400
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	48	34	28	24	4	23	21	7	—	136	400
Arctic Village, AK	49	34	30	25	5	30	28	2	—	250	400
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	49	34	30	25	5	30	28	2	—	250	400
Atka, AK	44	33	29	26	3	—	24	5	417	350	—
Aleutians West Census Area	44	33	29	26	3	—	24	5	417	350	—
Atkasook, AK	66	52	45	29	16	45	43	2	407	—	478
North Slope Borough	66	52	45	29	16	45	43	2	407	—	478
Atmautluak, AK	69	54	49	24	25	49	25	24	400	164	270
Bethel Census Area	69	54	49	24	25	49	25	24	400	164	270
Barrow, AK	922	821	407	186	221	221	219	188	770	272	640
North Slope Borough	922	821	407	186	221	221	219	188	770	272	640
Beaver, AK	53	43	40	22	18	40	34	6	—	100	200—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	53	43	40	22	18	40	34	6	—	100	200—
Belkofski, AK	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleutians East Borough	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel, AK	1 630	1 437	703	314	389	238	359	344	930	223	548
Bethel Census Area	1 630	1 437	703	314	389	238	359	344	930	223	548
Bill Moore's, AK	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wade Hampton Census Area	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birch Creek, AK	21	16	16	16	—	16	16	—	—	100	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	21	16	16	16	—	16	16	—	—	100	—
Brevig Mission, AK	59	48	46	35	11	46	46	—	408	241	—
Nome Census Area	59	48	46	35	11	46	46	—	408	241	—
Buckland, AK	69	69	66	48	18	66	66	—	414	263	400
Northwest Arctic Borough	69	69	66	48	18	66	66	—	414	263	400
Cantwell, AK	88	64	16	6	10	5	4	12	—	150	300
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	88	64	16	6	10	5	4	12	—	150	300
Canyon Village, AK	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalkyitsik, AK	49	31	29	29	—	29	27	2	—	100—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	49	31	29	29	—	29	27	2	—	100—	—
Cheformak, AK	80	64	60	50	10	60	60	—	300—	280	—
Bethel Census Area	80	64	60	50	10	60	60	—	300—	280	—
Chenega, AK	42	38	23	23	—	—	23	—	300—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	42	38	23	23	—	—	23	—	300—	—	—
Chevak, AK	158	141	124	87	37	124	124	—	369	197	242
Wade Hampton Census Area	158	141	124	87	37	124	124	—	369	197	242
Chignik, AK	109	46	29	27	2	—	15	14	300—	186	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	109	46	29	27	2	—	15	14	300—	186	—
Chignik Lagoon, AK	84	24	12	12	—	2	4	8	—	300	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	84	24	12	12	—	2	4	8	—	300	—

Table 18. Selected Housing 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/Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	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	
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.											
Chignik Lake, AK	59	36	27	20	7	7	27	—	300—	161	475
Lake and Peninsula Borough	59	36	27	20	7	7	27	—	300—	161	475
Chilkat, AK	63	33	29	24	5	12	2	27	400	283	450
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	63	33	29	24	5	12	2	27	400	283	450
Chilkoot, AK	108	88	9	7	2	—	—	9	1 250	150	875
Haines Borough	108	88	9	7	2	—	—	9	1 250	150	875
Chistochina, AK	35	21	11	11	—	11	—	11	—	167	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	35	21	11	11	—	11	—	11	—	167	—
Chitina, AK	38	23	9	6	3	5	7	2	—	150	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	38	23	9	6	3	5	7	2	—	150	—
Chuathbaluk, AK	30	25	21	17	4	21	18	3	300—	125	—
Bethel Census Area	30	25	21	17	4	21	18	3	300—	125	—
Chulloonawick, AK	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wade Hampton Census Area	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circle, AK	32	24	17	8	9	16	13	4	—	200	200
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	32	24	17	8	9	16	13	4	—	200	200
Clark's Point, AK	60	24	19	10	9	7	14	5	—	171	—
Dillingham Census Area	60	24	19	10	9	7	14	5	—	171	—
Copper Center, AK	237	160	41	30	11	8	14	27	533	250	225
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	237	160	41	30	11	8	14	27	533	250	225
Council, AK	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome Census Area	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craig, AK	504	444	83	59	24	—	21	62	750	336	300
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	504	444	83	59	24	—	21	62	750	336	300
Crooked Creek, AK	51	35	32	20	12	25	29	3	300—	100—	200—
Bethel Census Area	51	35	32	20	12	25	29	3	300—	100—	200—
Deering, AK	51	42	39	32	7	39	33	6	520	264	200—
Northwest Arctic Borough	51	42	39	32	7	39	33	6	520	264	200—
Dillingham, AK	851	691	333	194	139	42	79	254	614	256	504
Dillingham Census Area	851	691	333	194	139	42	79	254	614	256	504
Dot Lake, AK	24	19	8	8	—	—	4	4	—	150	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	24	19	8	8	—	—	4	4	—	150	—
Eagle, AK	34	18	16	16	—	16	9	7	—	100—	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	34	18	16	16	—	16	9	7	—	100—	—
Eek, AK	79	72	66	37	29	66	62	4	—	147	200—
Bethel Census Area	79	72	66	37	29	66	62	4	—	147	200—
Egegik, AK	67	49	31	28	3	12	21	10	300	275	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	67	49	31	28	3	12	21	10	300	275	—
Eklutna, AK	145	125	11	5	6	4	2	9	300—	—	625
Anchorage Borough	145	125	11	5	6	4	2	9	300—	—	625
Ekuk, AK	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dillingham Census Area	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ekwook, AK	44	35	30	29	1	25	27	3	—	100—	625
Dillingham Census Area	44	35	30	29	1	25	27	3	—	100—	625
Elim, AK	122	74	67	55	12	21	57	10	409	175	350
Nome Census Area	122	74	67	55	12	21	57	10	409	175	350
Emmonak, AK	177	166	134	96	38	63	100	34	300—	184	300
Wade Hampton Census Area	177	166	134	96	38	63	100	34	300—	184	300
English Bay, AK	55	50	47	37	10	9	40	7	300—	100—	200—
Kenai Peninsula Borough	55	50	47	37	10	9	40	7	300—	100—	200—
Evansville, AK	45	33	12	12	—	5	8	4	—	186	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	45	33	12	12	—	5	8	4	—	186	—
Eyak, AK	50	44	2	2	—	—	—	2	1 250	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	50	44	2	2	—	—	—	2	1 250	—	—
False Pass, AK	37	25	19	19	—	5	13	6	350	100—	—
Aleutians East Borough	37	25	19	19	—	5	13	6	350	100—	—
Fort Yukon, AK	275	208	165	145	20	86	119	46	—	176	333
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	275	208	165	145	20	86	119	46	—	176	333
Gakona, AK	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galena, AK	269	173	98	65	33	54	34	64	850	133	388
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	269	173	98	65	33	54	34	64	850	133	388
Gambell, AK	133	121	115	101	14	112	115	—	332	217	531
Nome Census Area	133	121	115	101	14	112	115	—	332	217	531
Georgetown, AK	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel Census Area	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golovin, AK	49	42	38	35	3	23	36	2	350	150	250
Nome Census Area	49	42	38	35	3	23	36	2	350	150	250
Goodnews Bay, AK	72	65	60	49	11	60	51	9	—	238	350
Bethel Census Area	72	65	60	49	11	60	51	9	—	238	350
Grayling, AK	62	51	45	42	3	3	27	18	300—	122	200—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	62	51	45	42	3	3	27	18	300—	122	200—
Grouse Creek Group, AK	242	207	30	27	3	8	2	28	300—	175	200—
Kenai Peninsula Borough	242	207	30	27	3	8	2	28	300—	175	200—

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 18. Selected Housing 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/Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	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	
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.											
Gulkana, AK	60	42	27	20	7	5	6	21	400	300	333
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	60	42	27	20	7	5	6	21	400	300	333
Hamilton, AK	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wade Hampton Census Area	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Healy Lake, AK	49	14	13	13	—	13	4	9	—	150	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	49	14	13	13	—	13	4	9	—	150	—
Holy Cross, AK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoonah, AK	251	225	167	123	44	4	60	107	400	234	361
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	251	225	167	123	44	4	60	107	400	234	361
Hooper Bay, AK	209	196	182	141	41	180	176	6	300—	181	267
Wade Hampton Census Area	209	196	182	141	41	180	176	6	300—	181	267
Hughes, AK	30	23	20	13	7	20	20	—	—	100—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	30	23	20	13	7	20	20	—	—	100—	—
Huslia, AK	86	63	58	54	4	27	49	9	—	212	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	86	63	58	54	4	27	49	9	—	212	—
Hydaburg, AK	138	121	99	66	33	2	49	50	300—	204	333
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	138	121	99	66	33	2	49	50	300—	204	333
Igiugig, AK	12	9	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	350	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	12	9	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	350	—
Iliamna, AK	27	18	13	7	6	2	2	11	850	267	667
Lake and Peninsula Borough	27	18	13	7	6	2	2	11	850	267	667
Inalik, AK	45	45	42	7	35	41	42	—	400	160	—
Nome Census Area	45	45	42	7	35	41	42	—	400	160	—
Ivanof Bay, AK	12	8	5	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	400
Lake and Peninsula Borough	12	8	5	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	400
Kake, AK	264	218	161	137	24	2	49	112	431	217	400
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	264	218	161	137	24	2	49	112	431	217	400
Kaktovik, AK	93	79	54	32	22	49	46	8	577	—	625
North Slope Borough	93	79	54	32	22	49	46	8	577	—	625
Kalskag, AK	54	51	32	22	10	24	31	1	300	156	380
Bethel Census Area	54	51	32	22	10	24	31	1	300	156	380
Kaltag, AK	84	73	66	63	3	30	56	10	383	220	200—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	84	73	66	63	3	30	56	10	383	220	200—
Karluk, AK	33	25	19	19	—	—	14	5	400	—	—
Kodiak Island Borough	33	25	19	19	—	—	14	5	400	—	—
Kasaan, AK	30	20	17	8	9	—	5	12	—	180	450
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	30	20	17	8	9	—	5	12	—	180	450
Kasigluk, AK	102	88	77	47	30	77	59	18	300—	203	277
Bethel Census Area	102	88	77	47	30	77	59	18	300—	203	277
Kiana, AK	125	91	76	67	9	37	50	26	431	242	563
Northwest Arctic Borough	125	91	76	67	9	37	50	26	431	242	563
King Cove, AK	129	90	50	40	10	—	11	39	650	246	708
Aleutians East Borough	129	90	50	40	10	—	11	39	650	246	708
King Salmon, AK	233	161	23	18	5	—	—	23	1 250	243	875
Bristol Bay Borough	233	161	23	18	5	—	—	23	1 250	243	875
Kipnuk, AK	132	103	97	94	3	97	97	—	373	317	—
Bethel Census Area	132	103	97	94	3	97	97	—	373	317	—
Kivalina, AK	66	62	57	38	19	57	57	—	—	265	460
Northwest Arctic Borough	66	62	57	38	19	57	57	—	—	265	460
Klawock, AK	275	233	108	68	40	7	10	98	387	221	563
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	275	233	108	68	40	7	10	98	387	221	563
Knik, AK	175	104	7	7	—	2	—	7	300—	150	—
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	175	104	7	7	—	2	—	7	300—	150	—
Kobuk, AK	26	20	15	12	3	15	12	3	375	100—	—
Northwest Arctic Borough	26	20	15	12	3	15	12	3	375	100—	—
Kokhanok, AK	37	34	30	28	2	30	24	6	300—	100—	400
Lake and Peninsula Borough	37	34	30	28	2	30	24	6	300—	100—	400
Koliganek, AK	55	49	41	34	7	23	41	—	—	175	200
Dillingham Census Area	55	49	41	34	7	23	41	—	—	175	200
Kongiganak, AK	72	64	61	61	—	61	55	6	300—	250	—
Bethel Census Area	72	64	61	61	—	61	55	6	300—	250	—
Kotlik, AK	110	101	97	79	18	95	97	—	300—	197	813
Wade Hampton Census Area	110	101	97	79	18	95	97	—	300—	197	813
Kotzebue, AK	911	764	479	230	249	109	316	163	746	272	779
Northwest Arctic Borough	911	764	479	230	249	109	316	163	746	272	779
Koyuk, AK	69	60	53	44	9	53	49	4	429	163	—
Nome Census Area	69	60	53	44	9	53	49	4	429	163	—
Koyukuk, AK	48	38	36	33	3	34	32	4	—	129	200—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	48	38	36	33	3	34	32	4	—	129	200—
Kwethluk, AK	138	127	112	96	16	112	106	6	300	163	833
Bethel Census Area	138	127	112	96	16	112	106	6	300	163	833

Table 18. Selected Housing 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/Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	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		
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.												
Kwigillingok, AK	79	62	59	54	5	59	57	2	600	235	875	875
Bethel Census Area	79	62	59	54	5	59	57	2	600	235	875	875
Lake Minchumina, AK	33	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larsen Bay, AK	77	47	39	35	4	6	10	29	300—	340	250	250
Kodiak Island Borough	77	47	39	35	4	6	10	29	300—	340	250	250
Levelock, AK	42	36	32	17	15	9	21	11	400	143	325	325
Lake and Peninsula Borough	42	36	32	17	15	9	21	11	400	143	325	325
Lime Village, AK	19	16	14	10	4	12	14	—	—	250	625	625
Bethel Census Area	19	16	14	10	4	12	14	—	—	250	625	625
Lower Kalskag, AK	72	66	64	41	23	34	46	18	300	238	225	225
Bethel Census Area	72	66	64	41	23	34	46	18	300	238	225	225
McGrath, AK	210	175	69	19	50	7	28	41	850	171	388	388
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	210	175	69	19	50	7	28	41	850	171	388	388
Manley Hot Springs, AK	119	54	12	12	—	4	6	6	400	150	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	119	54	12	12	—	4	6	6	400	150	—	—
Manokotak, AK	107	90	86	70	16	19	54	32	382	222	450	450
Dillingham Census Area	107	90	86	70	16	19	54	32	382	222	450	450
Marshall, AK	86	73	59	51	8	35	55	4	380	183	250	250
Wade Hampton Census Area	86	73	59	51	8	35	55	4	380	183	250	250
Mary's Igloo, AK	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome Census Area	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medfra, AK	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mekoryuk, AK	65	61	61	53	8	61	56	5	400	246	250	250
Bethel Census Area	65	61	61	53	8	61	56	5	400	246	250	250
Mentasta Lake, AK	50	31	20	11	9	9	5	15	—	125	200—	200—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	50	31	20	11	9	9	5	15	—	125	200—	200—
Minto, AK	90	60	58	52	6	20	42	16	343	160	200—	200—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	90	60	58	52	6	20	42	16	343	160	200—	200—
Mountain Village, AK	186	143	112	76	36	29	59	53	383	211	336	336
Wade Hampton Census Area	186	143	112	76	36	29	59	53	383	211	336	336
Naknek, AK	268	202	80	54	26	—	15	65	440	217	425	425
Bristol Bay Borough	268	202	80	54	26	—	15	65	440	217	425	425
Napaimute, AK	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel Census Area	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Napakiak, AK	104	80	75	39	36	43	43	32	—	174	250	250
Bethel Census Area	104	80	75	39	36	43	43	32	—	174	250	250
Napaskiak, AK	96	71	64	56	8	64	50	14	300—	264	875	875
Bethel Census Area	96	71	64	56	8	64	50	14	300—	264	875	875
Nelson Lagoon, AK	29	25	25	25	—	—	8	17	400	400+	—	—
Aleutians East Borough	29	25	25	25	—	—	8	17	400	400+	—	—
Nenana, AK	184	132	55	47	8	7	18	37	300—	171	400	400
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	184	132	55	47	8	7	18	37	300—	171	400	400
Newhalen, AK	42	40	36	27	9	4	15	21	300—	189	475	475
Lake and Peninsula Borough	42	40	36	27	9	4	15	21	300—	189	475	475
New Stuyahok, AK	92	85	80	61	19	21	73	7	389	136	250	250
Dillingham Census Area	92	85	80	61	19	21	73	7	389	136	250	250
Newtok, AK	39	39	32	20	12	32	32	—	—	375	300	300
Bethel Census Area	39	39	32	20	12	32	32	—	—	375	300	300
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute, AK	35	33	28	28	—	28	22	6	300—	281	—	—
Bethel Census Area	35	33	28	28	—	28	22	6	300—	281	—	—
Nikolai, AK	46	44	41	31	10	38	38	3	—	114	225	225
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	46	44	41	31	10	38	38	3	—	114	225	225
Nikolski, AK	27	21	17	17	—	—	17	—	360	100—	—	—
Aleutians West Census Area	27	21	17	17	—	—	17	—	360	100—	—	—
Ninilchik, AK	5 199	3 753	147	114	33	11	27	120	480	187	408	408
Kenai Peninsula Borough	5 199	3 753	147	114	33	11	27	120	480	187	408	408
Noatak, AK	85	74	66	50	16	66	66	—	400	100—	—	—
Northwest Arctic Borough	85	74	66	50	16	66	66	—	400	100—	—	—
Nondalton, AK	64	53	44	32	12	27	32	12	—	192	400	400
Lake and Peninsula Borough	64	53	44	32	12	27	32	12	—	192	400	400
Noorvik, AK	127	109	95	79	16	43	92	3	392	300	607	607
Northwest Arctic Borough	127	109	95	79	16	43	92	3	392	300	607	607
Northway, AK	33	26	20	18	2	20	3	17	—	173	—	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	33	26	20	18	2	20	3	17	—	173	—	—
Nuiqsut, AK	100	90	79	55	24	22	54	25	417	363	456	456
North Slope Borough	100	90	79	55	24	22	54	25	417	363	456	456
Nulato, AK	126	99	94	84	10	94	55	39	300—	141	200—	200—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	126	99	94	84	10	94	55	39	300—	141	200—	200—
Nunapitchuk, AK	95	85	83	56	27	82	63	20	813	173	288	288
Bethel Census Area	95	85	83	56	27	82	63	20	813	173	288	288
Ohogamiut, AK	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wade Hampton Census Area	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 18. Selected Housing 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/Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	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		
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.												
Old Harbor, AK	112	87	71	66	5	4	48	23	300—	195	267	
Kodiak Island Borough	112	87	71	66	5	4	48	23	300—	195	267	
Oscarville, AK	15	10	10	8	2	10	7	3	300—	225	250	
Bethel Census Area	15	10	10	8	2	10	7	3	300—	225	250	
Ouzinkie, AK	75	63	56	52	4	1	45	11	356	160	400	
Kodiak Island Borough	75	63	56	52	4	1	45	11	356	160	400	
Paimiut, AK	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wade Hampton Census Area	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pedro Bay, AK	38	19	19	19	—	8	19	—	—	200	—	
Lake and Peninsula Borough	38	19	19	19	—	8	19	—	—	200	—	
Pelican, AK	100	85	23	9	14	—	21	2	600	270	367	
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	100	85	23	9	14	—	21	2	600	270	367	
Perryville, AK	46	31	29	27	2	21	21	8	—	350	625	
Lake and Peninsula Borough	46	31	29	27	2	21	21	8	—	350	625	
Pilot Point, AK	57	18	15	13	2	10	9	6	417	275	—	
Lake and Peninsula Borough	57	18	15	13	2	10	9	6	417	275	—	
Pilot Station, AK	124	101	94	64	30	47	84	10	367	169	250	
Wade Hampton Census Area	124	101	94	64	30	47	84	10	367	169	250	
Pitkas Point, AK	43	33	29	18	11	29	25	4	378	150	200	
Wade Hampton Census Area	43	33	29	18	11	29	25	4	378	150	200	
Platinum, AK	52	25	23	21	2	21	17	6	—	294	—	
Bethel Census Area	52	25	23	21	2	21	17	6	—	294	—	
Point Hope, AK	174	143	126	54	72	126	116	10	456	327	539	
North Slope Borough	174	143	126	54	72	126	116	10	456	327	539	
Point Lay, AK	47	43	38	20	18	38	25	13	300—	238	813	
North Slope Borough	47	43	38	20	18	38	25	13	300—	238	813	
Portage Creek, AK	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dillingham Census Area	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Port Graham, AK	72	60	56	42	14	3	41	15	300—	167	243	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	72	60	56	42	14	3	41	15	300—	167	243	
Port Heiden, AK	68	48	35	28	7	3	11	24	342	300	—	
Lake and Peninsula Borough	68	48	35	28	7	3	11	24	342	300	—	
Port Lions, AK	101	70	41	40	1	3	13	28	338	186	400	
Kodiak Island Borough	101	70	41	40	1	3	13	28	338	186	400	
Quinhagak, AK	132	123	112	82	30	112	105	7	318	167	267	
Bethel Census Area	132	123	112	82	30	112	105	7	318	167	267	
Rampart, AK	43	25	25	25	—	25	19	6	—	100—	—	
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	43	25	25	25	—	25	19	6	—	100—	—	
Red Devil, AK	21	15	8	8	—	5	5	3	—	150	—	
Bethel Census Area	21	15	8	8	—	5	5	3	—	150	—	
Ruby, AK	92	61	33	20	13	30	18	15	—	183	200	
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	92	61	33	20	13	30	18	15	—	183	200	
Russian Mission, AK	59	57	51	42	9	44	51	—	—	153	875	
Wade Hampton Census Area	59	57	51	42	9	44	51	—	—	153	875	
St. George, AK	69	46	37	28	9	—	17	20	—	300	429	
Aleutians West Census Area	69	46	37	28	9	—	17	20	—	300	429	
St. Mary's, AK	15	8	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	150	—	
Wade Hampton Census Area	15	8	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	150	—	
St. Michael, AK	80	72	58	47	11	58	51	7	300—	257	300	
Nome Census Area	80	72	58	47	11	58	51	7	300—	257	300	
St. Paul, AK	175	153	126	104	22	—	56	70	415	390	563	
Aleutians West Census Area	175	153	126	104	22	—	56	70	415	390	563	
Salamatof, AK	424	266	24	6	18	—	9	15	850	150	375	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	424	266	24	6	18	—	9	15	850	150	375	
Sand Point, AK	274	243	141	109	32	2	37	104	300—	208	483	
Aleutians East Borough	274	243	141	109	32	2	37	104	300—	208	483	
Savoonga, AK	129	116	107	83	24	107	103	4	300	278	400	
Nome Census Area	129	116	107	83	24	107	103	4	300	278	400	
Saxman, AK	100	92	66	52	14	—	8	58	469	300	425	
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	100	92	66	52	14	—	8	58	469	300	425	
Scammon Bay, AK	101	87	83	72	11	34	83	—	329	147	400	
Wade Hampton Census Area	101	87	83	72	11	34	83	—	329	147	400	
Selawik, AK	152	127	113	83	30	113	113	—	406	241	400	
Northwest Arctic Borough	152	127	113	83	30	113	113	—	406	241	400	
Seldovia, AK	221	126	15	14	1	—	1	14	730	250	200—	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	221	126	15	14	1	—	1	14	730	250	200—	
Shageluk, AK	46	39	37	31	6	37	25	12	—	143	400	
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	46	39	37	31	6	37	25	12	—	143	400	
Shaktolik, AK	61	49	45	34	11	15	38	7	400	208	200—	
Nome Census Area	61	49	45	34	11	15	38	7	400	208	200—	
Sheldon Point, AK	34	28	20	—	20	20	17	3	—	—	350	
Wade Hampton Census Area	34	28	20	—	20	20	17	3	—	—	350	
Shishmaref, AK	135	118	108	83	25	108	108	—	403	271	440	
Nome Census Area	135	118	108	83	25	108	108	—	403	271	440	

Table 18. Selected Housing 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/Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	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	
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.											
Shungnak, AK	73	59	51	41	10	22	41	10	300—	160	—
Northwest Arctic Borough	73	59	51	41	10	22	41	10	300—	160	—
Slana, AK	37	29	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	37	29	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sleetmute, AK	46	41	30	26	4	27	30	—	—	100—	—
Bethel Census Area	46	41	30	26	4	27	30	—	—	100—	—
Solomon, AK	4	4	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	100—	—
Nome Census Area	4	4	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	100—	—
South Naknek, AK	93	42	24	24	—	8	5	19	433	275	—
Bristol Bay Borough	93	42	24	24	—	8	5	19	433	275	—
Stebbins, AK	91	90	81	66	15	81	81	—	400	160	333
Nome Census Area	91	90	81	66	15	81	81	—	400	160	333
Stevens Village, AK	54	37	37	29	8	37	37	—	—	134	283
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	54	37	37	29	8	37	37	—	—	134	283
Stony River, AK	25	17	17	13	4	17	15	2	—	100—	400
Bethel Census Area	25	17	17	13	4	17	15	2	—	100—	400
Takotna, AK	38	14	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	150	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	38	14	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	150	—
Tanacross, AK	56	37	37	37	—	14	8	29	—	143	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	56	37	37	37	—	14	8	29	—	143	—
Tanana, AK	163	116	81	41	40	74	66	15	300—	117	200—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	163	116	81	41	40	74	66	15	300—	117	200—
Tatitlek, AK	52	31	26	23	3	1	26	—	300—	150	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	52	31	26	23	3	1	26	—	300—	150	—
Tazlina, AK	101	82	20	19	1	7	3	17	750	150	625
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	101	82	20	19	1	7	3	17	750	150	625
Telida, AK	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teller, AK	69	49	40	13	27	40	30	10	—	300	267
Nome Census Area	69	49	40	13	27	40	30	10	—	300	267
Tenakee Springs, AK	143	53	10	—	10	10	10	—	—	—	217
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	143	53	10	—	10	10	10	—	—	—	217
Tetlin, AK	50	30	25	22	3	25	15	10	—	119	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	50	30	25	22	3	25	15	10	—	119	—
Togiak, AK	203	154	127	121	6	62	78	49	300—	216	250
Dillingham Census Area	203	154	127	121	6	62	78	49	300—	216	250
Tok, AK	561	367	26	20	6	16	8	18	600	183	625
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	561	367	26	20	6	16	8	18	600	183	625
Toksook Bay, AK	106	89	82	69	13	11	77	5	313	253	—
Bethel Census Area	106	89	82	69	13	11	77	5	313	253	—
Tuluksak, AK	95	79	69	62	7	69	56	13	300—	100—	—
Bethel Census Area	95	79	69	62	7	69	56	13	300—	100—	—
Tuntutuliak, AK	82	76	70	64	6	70	68	2	300—	182	200—
Bethel Census Area	82	76	70	64	6	70	68	2	300—	182	200—
Tununak, AK	87	73	66	54	12	66	54	12	300—	128	—
Bethel Census Area	87	73	66	54	12	66	54	12	300—	128	—
Twin Hills, AK	32	20	17	15	2	4	13	4	—	150	—
Dillingham Census Area	32	20	17	15	2	4	13	4	—	150	—
Tyonek, AK	94	55	52	34	18	—	33	19	300—	188	282
Kenai Peninsula Borough	94	55	52	34	18	—	33	19	300—	188	282
Ugashik, AK	21	5	3	3	—	3	1	2	—	400+	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	21	5	3	3	—	3	1	2	—	400+	—
Ukivok, AK	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome Census Area	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unalakleet, AK	234	200	153	120	33	26	116	37	406	253	489
Nome Census Area	234	200	153	120	33	26	116	37	406	253	489
Unalaska, AK	673	575	69	53	16	11	28	41	433	200	400
Aleutians West Census Area	673	575	69	53	16	11	28	41	433	200	400
Venetie, AK	65	51	45	39	6	45	42	3	—	250	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	65	51	45	39	6	45	42	3	—	250	—
Wainwright, AK	160	133	114	91	23	93	75	39	462	317	625
North Slope Borough	160	133	114	91	23	93	75	39	462	317	625
Wales, AK	68	51	41	27	14	41	37	4	533	218	400
Nome Census Area	68	51	41	27	14	41	37	4	533	218	400
White Mountain, AK	66	55	46	33	13	44	46	—	300—	136	320
Nome Census Area	66	55	46	33	13	44	46	—	300—	136	320
Wiseman, AK	35	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	35	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yakutat, AK	194	182	87	53	34	9	27	60	500	225	521
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	194	182	87	53	34	9	27	60	500	225	521

Table 18. Selected Housing 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/Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	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	
ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATION											
Ahtna	2 753	1 170	180	133	47	70	39	141	500	188	269
Aleut	2 742	2 378	605	491	114	18	232	373	378	295	477
Arctic Slope	2 153	1 673	1 027	581	446	748	656	371	527	262	594
Bering Straits	3 684	2 371	1 497	991	506	922	1 182	315	399	241	584
Bristol Bay	3 201	2 105	1 268	962	306	379	650	618	392	204	450
Calista	6 228	4 973	3 785	2 664	1 121	2 742	2 975	810	340	187	382
Chugach	4 840	3 854	405	264	141	28	181	224	300-	193	372
Cook Inlet	132 254	108 851	5 272	2 172	3 100	112	1 274	3 998	945	205	445
Doyon	39 781	31 272	3 037	1 715	1 322	1 116	1 604	1 433	671	157	439
Koniag	4 889	4 083	637	426	211	36	222	415	496	237	519
NANA	1 998	1 526	1 131	743	388	603	911	220	419	245	702
Sealaska	27 558	24 211	3 180	1 621	1 559	143	1 061	2 119	650	229	495

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]

Table with columns: State Borough and Census Area Census Subarea Place; Persons (100-percent count, Percent in sample); Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) - Standard error; Median income in 1989 (dollars) (Household, Family, Nonfamily household) with 90-percent confidence bounds (Lower, Upper).

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 Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area—Con.									
McGrath-Holy Cross census subarea—Con.									
Takotna CDP	38	52.6	1 442	7 577	21 720	16 497	49 505	3 199	21 351
Yukon Flats census subarea	1 338	47.7	421	12 287	15 720	13 730	17 274	6 890	10 774
Arctic Village CDP	96	46.9	589	7 036	11 696	5 735	20 676	5 308	8 441
Beaver CDP	103	42.7	1 300	11 008	26 119	8 527	21 150	2 535	35 916
Birch Creek CDP	42	40.5	297	2 795	7 516	2 388	8 409	1 144	8 476
Central CDP	52	36.5	3 027	8 895	40 519	16 619	53 539	2 814	28 874
Chalkyitsik CDP	90	55.6	441	11 231	14 777	11 681	16 638	7 987	12 401
Circle CDP	73	46.6	1 062	12 844	20 604	13 325	20 849	5 312	22 202
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	29	34.5	7 301	2 694	83 838	—	10 000	2 579	92 266
Fort Yukon city	580	50.5	727	14 354	23 390	15 270	30 147	10 203	18 986
Venetie CDP	182	48.4	685	11 215	18 285	8 477	16 938	5 212	46 745

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 Borough and Census Area 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
PLACE—Con.									
Clam Gulch CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	79	3.8	10 633	—	75 000	—	17 500	—	75 000
Clarks Point city, Dillingham Census Area	60	40.0	2 246	6 395	26 860	16 027	35 639	1 163	9 419
Coffman Cove city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	186	46.8	1 217	39 461	47 171	35 044	46 483	41 034	55 115
Cohoe CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	508	12.0	3 290	21 181	43 526	17 430	42 580	10 715	64 102
Cold Bay city, Aleutians East Borough	148	38.5	2 087	41 204	50 220	45 787	57 594	25 292	39 805
College CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	11 249	13.6	535	40 479	46 667	46 546	52 399	25 859	31 681
Cooper Landing CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	243	9.5	9 013	25 233	102 781	40 856	165 759	5 417	32 120
Copper Center CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	449	43.0	916	28 713	39 733	37 447	50 865	10 118	19 763
Copperville CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	163	50.3	1 982	38 321	58 295	45 171	76 122	2 660	32 340
Cordova city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2 110	45.9	782	42 980	49 677	47 099	55 789	31 183	37 578
Covenant Life CDP, Haines Borough	47	12.8	4 738	5 625	49 419	—	25 000	—	50 000
Craig city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	1 260	46.4	631	41 432	50 016	48 306	51 847	22 342	34 741
Crooked Creek CDP, Bethel Census Area	106	41.5	3 849	13 125	25 208	7 624	26 217	—	15 000
Crown Point CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	62	9.7	4 455	23 192	71 310	42 509	74 935	—	25 000
Cube Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	156	42.3	875	45 960	57 009	45 960	57 009	—	—
Deadhorse CDP, North Slope Borough	26	19.2	24 347	—	125 000	—	—	—	125 000
Deering city, Northwest Arctic Borough	157	45.2	901	13 674	21 046	14 093	21 925	6 522	14 275
Delta Junction city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	652	44.5	776	26 868	36 092	33 860	48 912	10 905	24 441
Dillingham city, Dillingham Census Area	2 017	36.8	644	40 381	47 565	42 393	51 330	22 448	34 446
Diomedea city, Nome Census Area	178	50.0	914	6 616	22 391	8 399	21 580	1 377	4 874
Dora Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	57	26.3	4 065	32 846	147 696	32 846	147 696	—	—
Dot Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	70	47.1	1 287	18 606	44 735	18 606	44 735	—	—
Dry Creek CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	106	39.6	1 640	21 431	48 805	20 760	48 479	42 563	74 623
Eagle city, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	168	39.9	1 514	10 572	14 252	11 495	17 840	2 122	12 172
Eagle Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	35	57.1	854	7 611	16 728	10 666	16 445	3 939	20 531
Edna Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	86	37.2	3 136	8 206	20 379	4 940	14 542	—	22 500
Eek city, Bethel Census Area	254	53.9	541	16 529	24 360	12 278	28 388	14 323	23 785
Egegik CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	122	45.1	3 087	5 094	32 405	13 787	62 657	3 015	26 949
Eielson AFB CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	5 251	15.0	268	24 264	27 449	23 556	26 768	—	10 000
Ekwok city, Dillingham Census Area	77	58.4	970	7 618	14 291	7 758	17 254	3 608	14 794
Elfin Cove CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	57	56.1	3 432	18 041	49 729	26 073	43 927	5 642	48 688
Elim city, Nome Census Area	264	46.2	797	14 044	26 239	13 801	26 798	6 381	14 773
Emmonak city, Wade Hampton Census Area	642	46.7	579	21 490	31 851	21 677	32 342	11 219	35 366
English Bay CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	158	53.2	1 139	36 670	51 540	31 534	55 353	7 229	16 534
Ester CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	147	14.3	4 701	11 152	62 788	4 255	68 666	6 648	46 668
Evansville CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33	45.5	1 904	15 923	38 244	15 227	38 106	5 256	34 595
Eyak CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	172	43.6	4 022	73 571	197 091	95 164	216 538	19 856	158 638
Fairbanks city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	30 843	13.7	269	31 102	33 150	32 370	36 022	22 965	27 609
False Pass CDP, Aleutians East Borough	68	36.8	1 470	8 559	33 334	12 884	34 744	5 968	50 928
Ferry CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	56	46.4	2 481	8 722	42 345	26 982	65 060	2 938	20 297
Fort Greely CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1 147	44.4	223	24 689	26 882	24 193	26 454	26 631	33 527
Fort Yukon city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	580	50.5	727	14 354	23 390	15 270	30 147	10 203	18 986
Fox CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	275	9.1	2 735	25 418	39 506	18 843	81 189	—	40 000
Fox River CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	382	19.4	3 411	75 681	122 915	75 681	122 915	—	—
Freshwater Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	68	39.7	1 077	30 051	34 898	30 051	34 898	—	—
Fritz Creek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	1 426	23.7	1 303	41 490	47 477	45 089	56 978	28 050	40 437
Gakona CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25	20.0	7 354	—	75 000	—	75 000	—	—
Galena city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	833	32.4	959	25 347	37 529	27 461	43 482	15 187	28 668
Gambell city, Nome Census Area	525	44.2	334	11 379	17 931	15 198	22 564	3 850	15 187
Game Creek CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	61	47.5	1 416	3 098	28 569	3 337	28 886	—	5 000
Glennallen CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	451	49.4	926	26 608	34 488	34 374	46 320	13 420	19 347
Golovin city, Nome Census Area	127	36.2	802	12 417	17 958	16 327	19 846	5 756	11 336
Goodnews Bay city, Bethel Census Area	241	48.1	466	9 510	17 518	9 054	19 609	3 151	7 776
Grayling city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	208	38.5	637	20 416	24 447	20 578	24 417	5 275	16 685
Gulkana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	103	48.5	3 297	24 883	41 819	16 133	52 279	7 030	41 564
Gustavus CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	258	50.8	1 402	40 099	43 536	41 428	51 717	18 405	39 095
Haines city, Haines Borough	1 238	42.2	618	35 583	42 083	42 794	50 677	22 964	26 368
Halibut Cove CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	78	9.0	14 909	—	100 000	—	100 000	—	75 000
Happy Valley CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	309	25.2	2 248	9 684	24 237	15 360	32 375	4 877	12 160
Harding Lake CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	27	18.5	4 814	23 092	58 817	—	60 000	—	25 000
Healy CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	487	47.2	747	52 135	59 661	55 693	62 172	23 047	44 453
Healy Lake CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	47	55.3	1 747	3 264	19 288	2 695	45 285	—	5 000
Hobart Bay CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	187	39.0	1 365	47 021	66 541	47 244	71 789	4 233	78 836
Hollis CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	111	53.2	1 173	19 715	37 047	19 592	38 877	6 341	34 812
Holy Cross city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	277	50.2	566	8 557	16 887	6 515	14 782	5 408	15 242
Homer city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	3 660	15.3	1 059	32 505	40 137	37 326	49 445	22 767	31 265
Hoonah city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	795	19.2	1 334	30 158	44 406	30 630	47 104	14 183	32 464
Hooper Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	845	49.7	304	15 525	20 978	16 133	21 657	10 789	16 553
Hope CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	161	12.4	5 507	12 201	33 227	10 880	138 692	11 198	32 269
Houston city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	697	41.3	785	29 893	36 495	32 998	42 951	10 889	18 519

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 Borough and Census Area 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
PLACE—Con.									
Napakiaik city, Bethel Census Area	318	47.8	624	15 696	19 802	15 931	22 689	2 154	35 705
Napakiaik city, Bethel Census Area	328	50.9	647	14 207	29 880	15 300	30 760	1 442	78 375
Naukati Bay CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	93	37.6	1 728	38 808	54 410	43 019	60 943	17 341	50 134
Nelson Lagoon CDP, Aleutians East Borough	83	15.7	5 627	12 266	102 345	11 582	109 177	—	15 000
Nenana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	393	42.5	1 011	22 377	35 648	26 270	39 126	5 410	22 772
Newhalen city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	160	54.4	1 003	20 180	37 320	19 702	40 893	—	10 000
New Stuyahok city, Dillingham Census Area	391	50.1	549	8 515	19 893	10 072	24 784	1 426	15 012
Newtok city	207	58.9	523	13 356	23 630	12 355	23 616	3 871	47 097
Bethel Census Area	207	58.9	523	13 356	23 630	12 355	23 616	3 871	47 097
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute city, Bethel Census Area	153	56.9	547	14 234	30 510	14 894	30 071	1 643	60 221
Nikiski CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 743	10.9	1 359	40 597	52 488	40 267	54 392	21 821	54 653
Nikolaevsk CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	371	17.3	1 338	15 308	41 023	16 906	40 907	269	17 410
Nikolai city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	109	49.5	618	7 802	14 648	8 611	28 124	4 686	12 150
Nikolski CDP, Aleutians West Census Area	35	45.7	2 566	7 632	16 460	15 803	62 951	5 665	12 784
Nirilchik CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	456	42.3	1 003	29 099	34 411	29 604	38 451	13 584	38 305
Noatak CDP, Northwest Arctic Borough	333	52.3	552	28 580	41 470	33 331	43 960	4 225	24 825
Nome city, Nome Census Area	3 500	14.5	752	41 276	50 410	43 249	52 435	30 419	43 169
Nondalton city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	178	41.0	2 198	15 336	36 082	19 928	36 911	2 845	51 937
Noorvik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	531	44.4	473	30 890	38 983	27 732	39 259	15 905	40 230
North Pole city, Fairbanks North Star Borough	1 456	47.6	524	29 820	36 232	33 091	43 028	21 337	25 325
Northway CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	123	53.7	1 359	33 380	61 174	19 907	61 975	—	37 500
Northway Junction CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	88	39.8	1 599	32 728	67 213	32 728	62 678	—	—
Northway Village CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	113	41.6	1 039	9 541	18 870	6 748	24 717	1 484	18 702
Nuiqsut city, North Slope Borough	354	43.5	985	25 950	37 025	27 483	39 383	20 341	30 228
Nulato city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	359	46.8	652	13 984	23 855	12 723	22 602	4 017	35 492
Nunapituk city, Bethel Census Area	378	47.9	664	12 270	21 037	13 847	26 441	2 954	6 927
Old Harbor city, Kodiak Island Borough	284	45.1	796	14 796	20 545	14 248	28 009	5 268	25 416
Oscarville CDP, Bethel Census Area	57	35.1	1 123	11 438	45 708	11 438	45 708	—	—
Ouzinkie city, Kodiak Island Borough	209	48.8	1 377	40 807	53 727	39 275	55 528	11 896	36 812
Palmer city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2 866	14.3	884	30 647	40 963	34 032	50 116	18 932	27 378
Paxson CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	30	56.7	1 598	22 037	55 278	30 420	55 821	15 379	70 454
Pedro Bay CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	42	42.9	3 064	8 575	84 898	8 575	84 898	—	—
Pelican city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	222	45.0	1 318	21 691	38 236	25 283	47 312	9 009	22 052
Perryville CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	108	49.1	3 577	15 542	49 187	16 518	60 438	—	12 500
Petersburg city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	3 207	17.0	1 053	44 047	53 849	51 091	59 880	26 347	34 930
Pilot Point CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	53	67.9	1 045	37 551	39 949	38 124	55 933	30 222	32 278
Pilot Station city, Wade Hampton Census Area	463	47.9	414	12 567	21 059	12 949	21 186	4 231	45 808
Pitkas Point CDP, Wade Hampton Census Area	135	44.4	1 130	12 821	21 858	13 900	23 300	1 837	81 633
Platinum city, Bethel Census Area	64	40.6	1 770	15 917	24 518	5 487	38 652	22 528	24 615
Pleasant Valley CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	401	11.5	1 833	24 992	67 777	42 707	80 421	20 689	68 453
Point Baker CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	39	38.5	4 682	7 918	42 004	6 268	65 109	7 322	42 478
Point Hope city, North Slope Borough	639	51.5	502	40 692	49 595	38 023	47 897	8 364	48 654
Point Lay CDP, North Slope Borough	139	40.3	1 263	47 533	55 595	48 635	59 907	10 290	51 087
Polk Inlet CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	135	37.0	969	40 134	53 985	41 989	57 341	18 349	53 301
Port Alexander city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	119	45.4	975	11 941	25 932	15 028	26 630	—	10 000
Port Alice CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	30	66.7	618	22 020	32 980	21 030	26 470	30 034	32 466
Port Alsworth CDP, Lake and Peninsula Borough	55	56.4	3 306	28 440	88 293	29 898	125 609	17 773	19 727
Port Clarence CDP, Nome Census Area	26	15.4	1 975	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Graham CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	166	38.6	2 205	27 197	39 659	35 957	50 601	17 630	27 963
Port Heiden city, Lake and Peninsula Borough	119	45.4	3 696	17 775	57 753	12 591	84 588	18 263	39 491
Port Lions city, Kodiak Island Borough	222	43.7	1 685	35 227	47 898	43 769	49 577	5 928	14 083
Port Protection CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	62	51.6	1 559	5 763	18 559	8 307	33 400	3 057	9 197
Primrose CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	63	15.9	4 319	40 242	97 981	40 242	97 981	—	—
Prudhoe Bay CDP, North Slope Borough	47	6.4	13 511	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinhagak city, Bethel Census Area	501	46.1	509	14 507	19 856	14 611	21 323	2 988	18 051
Rampart CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	68	35.3	1 348	7 235	25 464	6 162	28 345	4 184	24 783
Red Devil CDP, Bethel Census Area	53	39.6	2 057	16 428	63 217	2 429	65 894	—	17 500
Ridgeway CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 018	14.7	935	43 248	54 198	45 529	58 108	26 470	47 868
Rowan Bay CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	133	34.6	854	51 127	64 998	51 127	64 998	—	—
Ruby city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	170	47.6	1 001	11 867	21 523	13 888	27 408	5 452	11 737
Russian Mission city, Wade Hampton Census Area	246	47.2	572	16 648	25 852	16 943	25 557	1 994	80 066
St. George city, Aleutians West Census Area	138	52.9	1 188	17 682	36 954	21 459	39 581	3 423	18 859
St. John Harbor CDP, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	69	20.3	2 951	36 747	78 164	46 189	88 115	—	37 500
St. Mary's city, Wade Hampton Census Area	441	49.9	703	23 996	33 760	25 803	35 358	5 559	13 856
St. Michael city, Nome Census Area	295	49.5	638	16 123	26 196	17 108	35 588	2 753	11 996
St. Paul city, Aleutians West Census Area	763	37.1	808	37 823	49 667	38 209	52 151	19 249	40 168
Salamatof CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	999	37.1	770	33 646	41 652	38 949	50 693	11 111	19 769
Salcha CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	354	12.7	2 024	20 486	45 428	33 088	39 989	12 822	47 273
Sand Point city, Aleutians East Borough	878	35.9	1 256	40 069	48 721	39 255	52 095	29 583	44 723
Savoonga city, Nome Census Area	519	46.8	476	8 367	15 505	10 821	18 001	2 185	4 959

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 Borough and Census Area 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
PLACE—Con.									
Saxman city, Ketchikan Gateway Borough	369	49.6	949	26 198	32 063	30 531	35 517	12 295	16 176
Scammon Bay city, Wade Hampton Census Area	343	47.2	440	12 691	17 934	11 454	19 591	7 179	16 150
Selawik city, Northwest Arctic Borough	596	46.3	454	20 221	25 918	20 313	26 114	1 888	12 781
Seldovia city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	316	42.1	1 462	20 757	36 288	32 187	55 090	11 191	17 341
Seward city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	2 699	39.6	552	34 953	40 718	43 251	50 362	20 715	27 855
Shageluk city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	139	44.6	2 344	12 934	20 490	11 122	14 752	7 171	30 897
Shaktolik city, Nome Census Area	178	55.1	855	16 475	33 202	17 366	37 968	3 928	16 072
Sheldon Point city, Wade Hampton Census Area	109	59.6	1 288	13 041	21 418	13 841	26 068	1 504	15 997
Shishmaref city, Nome Census Area	456	47.6	462	13 376	19 227	12 961	19 471	6 102	14 183
Shungnak city, Northwest Arctic Borough	223	40.8	1 111	20 874	35 301	17 072	36 119	6 395	37 263
Sitka city, Sitka Borough	8 588	16.3	454	41 341	45 359	45 135	52 012	26 700	34 958
Skagway city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	692	41.2	854	34 588	40 143	42 466	49 300	26 308	32 288
Skwentna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	85	9.4	1 833	5 637	23 964	—	25 000	—	20 000
Slana CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	63	46.0	1 193	7 576	29 714	23 890	31 110	2 286	40 215
Sleetmute CDP, Bethel Census Area	106	43.4	2 429	3 786	16 821	4 121	49 109	836	11 457
Soldotna city, Kenai Peninsula Borough	3 482	13.7	744	33 865	41 751	39 825	51 455	12 849	27 124
South Naknek CDP, Bristol Bay Borough	136	41.2	1 475	13 527	42 432	14 422	50 970	11 004	66 967
Stebbins city, Nome Census Area	400	46.8	617	16 450	24 920	15 963	24 743	5 544	39 307
Sterling CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	3 802	11.9	990	46 278	55 372	47 820	58 016	19 998	51 294
Stevens Village CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	102	48.0	729	5 036	12 059	7 021	12 118	2 253	5 977
Stony River CDP, Bethel Census Area	51	43.1	243	4 518	7 741	5 266	8 623	2 119	7 881
Sutton CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	308	14.3	4 137	9 617	41 168	7 821	41 964	—	35 000
Takotna CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	38	52.6	1 143	7 577	21 720	16 497	49 505	3 199	21 351
Talkeetna CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	250	14.4	2 246	9 409	26 837	9 275	59 791	6 285	25 387
Tanacross CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	106	39.6	1 574	11 144	24 428	10 887	31 169	5 979	30 110
Tanana city, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	345	46.4	657	14 511	21 548	20 336	27 580	3 985	9 632
Tatitlek CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	119	48.7	1 427	14 512	58 840	14 512	56 243	—	—
Teller city, Nome Census Area	151	47.7	880	17 459	26 352	13 072	31 928	12 626	24 916
Tenakee Springs city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	94	35.1	1 205	14 000	22 665	19 901	35 724	11 488	14 464
Tetlin CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	87	51.7	1 649	11 277	26 223	11 111	32 779	5 780	17 267
Thorne Bay city, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	569	48.2	639	36 824	42 264	40 039	46 453	22 119	25 185
Togiak city, Dillingham Census Area	613	43.7	553	12 953	20 281	13 352	20 944	7 101	30 187
Tok CDP, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	935	44.1	697	27 371	32 367	30 092	37 568	15 582	25 365
Toksook Bay city, Bethel Census Area	420	51.9	412	16 451	24 486	16 511	25 104	2 974	16 283
Tonsina CDP, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	38	7.9	—	—	17 500	—	17 500	—	—
Trapper Creek CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	296	16.6	2 469	19 129	40 850	24 386	61 921	5 773	19 823
Tuluksak city, Bethel Census Area	358	53.6	352	15 609	21 564	13 854	21 553	11 867	23 133
Tuntutuliak CDP, Bethel Census Area	300	51.3	795	12 531	22 223	12 676	24 383	4 337	42 831
Tununak city, Bethel Census Area	316	49.7	479	15 899	22 851	19 123	25 265	3 898	9 176
Twin Hills CDP, Dillingham Census Area	66	33.3	1 726	5 904	18 745	11 279	19 733	1 102	8 348
Two Rivers CDP, Fairbanks North Star Borough	453	18.3	1 430	44 497	61 934	50 710	64 297	15 963	46 812
Tyonek CDP, Kenai Peninsula Borough	154	39.6	2 004	10 254	13 088	10 380	17 772	5 140	13 707
Unalakleet city, Nome Census Area	714	20.3	1 142	24 538	41 244	31 599	45 878	4 788	32 994
Unalaska city, Aleutians West Census Area	3 089	23.8	695	50 349	59 700	56 808	68 134	31 711	51 707
Upper Kalskag city, Bethel Census Area	172	51.2	835	11 204	25 092	13 055	27 963	3 088	35 185
Valdez city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	4 068	16.4	979	63 692	74 423	62 376	76 851	51 599	67 294
Venetie CDP, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	182	48.4	685	11 215	18 285	8 477	16 938	5 212	46 745
Wainwright city, North Slope Borough	492	47.6	651	28 755	39 103	33 342	42 970	15 149	27 911
Wales city, Nome Census Area	161	41.0	1 084	11 373	22 882	11 272	23 719	3 770	30 615
Wasilla city, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	4 028	13.7	802	34 212	41 435	35 340	45 916	20 051	36 642
Whale Pass CDP, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	75	38.7	1 613	45 168	54 764	45 168	54 764	—	—
White Mountain city, Nome Census Area	180	53.9	874	8 920	17 917	9 544	19 073	3 885	15 423
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	164	48.2	1 098	40 966	52 072	42 822	53 327	15 429	26 856
Whittier city, Valdez-Cordova Census Area	243	46.5	1 296	30 381	40 085	29 794	52 479	19 166	34 834
Willow CDP, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	285	18.6	1 935	18 060	52 605	19 369	60 843	—	5 000
Womens Bay CDP, Kodiak Island Borough	620	13.9	3 406	35 189	57 487	34 981	60 054	25 189	70 465
Wrangell city, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	2 479	45.5	462	35 970	39 616	41 556	46 610	18 175	26 769
Yakutat city, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	534	46.1	689	34 126	42 045	35 104	46 666	22 893	33 343

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

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

State Borough and Census Area Census Subarea 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	
			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				
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area—Con.														
Koyukuk-Middle Yukon census subarea—Con.														
Kaltag city	74	50.0	316	467	182	263	27.2	78.5	15.1	26.2	140	800	12.0	31.0
Koyukuk city	50	46.0	—	—	88	158	—	—	10.3	19.7	163	292	3.4	83.5
Lake Minchumina CDP	34	41.2	—	—	14	87	—	—	2.6	17.4	—	—	—	—
Lignite CDP	44	47.7	619	771	50	166	3.8	81.3	6.9	15.2	—	—	—	—
McKinley Park CDP	145	48.3	620	770	46	93	4.0	80.6	6.6	13.4	215	330	8.6	16.0
Manley Hot Springs CDP	115	46.1	427	498	74	128	5.5	19.5	5.6	14.4	—	—	—	—
Minto CDP	95	49.5	300	355	94	261	11.8	20.8	9.4	22.2	158	442	1.7	18.3
Nenana city	190	46.8	369	647	166	216	11.4	18.9	10.7	18.9	401	524	12.2	32.3
Nulato city	117	46.2	224	282	118	150	8.4	16.6	8.3	13.8	151	674	8.1	20.9
Rampart CDP	42	50.0	—	—	39	77	—	—	6.6	13.4	—	—	—	—
Ruby city	92	43.5	—	200	184	307	—	25.0	8.6	17.0	134	525	5.8	31.6
Stevens Village CDP	53	47.2	—	—	116	162	—	—	12.3	24.0	209	436	5.5	24.1
Tanana city	169	47.3	83	202	57	107	6.6	16.1	7.4	14.0	151	248	14.8	28.9
McGrath-Holy Cross census subarea	838	48.0	304	790	131	152	12.9	26.2	12.2	15.6	371	463	17.5	22.5
Anvik city	47	46.8	—	—	102	143	—	—	10.0	21.2	353	397	39.0	96.0
Grayling city	62	43.5	246	334	94	190	10.3	29.2	6.0	14.0	—	150	—	20.0
Holy Cross city	93	47.3	—	—	139	228	—	—	16.1	44.5	303	395	20.8	38.2
McGrath city	207	46.9	817	1 388	163	239	9.5	26.1	7.4	13.2	394	513	14.3	20.4
Nikolai city	43	51.2	—	—	88	131	—	—	11.3	20.8	174	426	12.3	46.7
Shageluk city	49	49.0	—	—	107	143	—	—	9.0	16.8	141	509	8.1	73.6
Takotna CDP	40	50.0	—	—	120	224	—	—	8.1	56.0	433	617	13.2	31.7
Yukon Flats census subarea	995	47.8	309	672	139	170	5.6	93.9	15.9	19.4	281	350	14.6	21.7
Arctic Village CDP	50	46.0	—	—	205	264	—	—	20.6	30.7	305	495	20.5	92.9
Beaver CDP	52	44.2	—	—	57	119	—	—	8.3	18.0	165	359	6.1	20.9
Birch Creek CDP	21	47.6	—	—	57	179	—	—	18.2	67.1	—	—	—	—
Central CDP	78	41.0	—	—	207	285	—	—	1.9	18.1	305	393	2.9	93.6
Chalkyitsik CDP	52	48.1	—	—	62	122	—	—	7.9	15.3	—	450	—	30.0
Circle CDP	31	61.3	—	—	160	199	—	—	8.3	17.7	47	290	4.7	15.3
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	97	50.5	—	—	34	183	—	—	31.7	78.2	302	348	.6	19.4
Fort Yukon city	272	47.4	309	673	134	194	5.4	94.2	14.2	19.1	293	485	17.1	30.5
Venetie CDP	64	48.4	—	—	211	290	—	—	20.3	33.1	162	277	3.1	16.9

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/ Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons—Standard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Annette Islands Reserve, AK	1 469	46.6	529	48.8	443	385	458	195	236	190	355
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	1 469	46.6	529	48.8	443	385	458	195	236	190	355
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA											
Akiak, AK	77	40.3	35	45.7	2 084	82	294	—	200	81	460
Kodiak Island Borough	77	40.3	35	45.7	2 084	82	294	—	200	81	460
Akiachak, AK	483	20.5	130	24.6	501	—	—	122	178	64	278
Bethel Census Area	483	20.5	130	24.6	501	—	—	122	178	64	278
Akiak, AK	285	52.6	80	47.5	346	69	232	141	219	323	477
Bethel Census Area	285	52.6	80	47.5	346	69	232	141	219	323	477
Akutan, AK	589	21.1	34	47.1	708	52	249	137	244	—	200
Aleutians East Borough	589	21.1	34	47.1	708	52	249	137	244	—	200
Alakanuk, AK	544	43.2	140	49.3	334	126	250	96	147	755	995
Wade Hampton Census Area	544	43.2	140	49.3	334	126	250	96	147	755	995
Alatna, AK	31	32.3	14	42.9	457	—	—	123	177	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	31	32.3	14	42.9	457	—	—	123	177	—	—
Aleknagik, AK	185	48.1	84	50.0	1 359	126	416	84	158	204	981
Dillingham Census Area	185	48.1	84	50.0	1 359	126	416	84	158	204	981
Alexander, AK	40	15.0	28	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	40	15.0	28	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allakaket, AK	138	46.4	61	50.8	411	—	—	133	186	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	138	46.4	61	50.8	411	—	—	133	186	—	—
Ambler, AK	311	46.0	79	46.8	430	112	352	218	288	214	286
Northwest Arctic Borough	311	46.0	79	46.8	430	112	352	218	288	214	286
Anaktuvuk Pass, AK	259	51.7	81	45.7	601	473	651	455	679	349	959
North Slope Borough	259	51.7	81	45.7	601	473	651	455	679	349	959
Andreafsky, AK	410	48.8	138	49.3	517	343	525	173	257	277	672
Wade Hampton Census Area	410	48.8	138	49.3	517	343	525	173	257	277	672
Angoon, AK	638	50.0	166	48.8	473	394	1 266	158	229	395	481
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	638	50.0	166	48.8	473	394	1 266	158	229	395	481
Aniak, AK	540	46.9	175	48.0	674	329	1 463	101	156	320	444
Bethel Census Area	540	46.9	175	48.0	674	329	1 463	101	156	320	444
Anvik, AK	82	37.8	47	46.8	790	—	—	96	175	—	500
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	82	37.8	47	46.8	790	—	—	96	175	—	500
Arctic Village, AK	96	46.9	50	46.0	510	—	—	216	284	—	500
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	96	46.9	50	46.0	510	—	—	216	284	—	500
Atka, AK	98	54.1	41	48.8	1 105	364	469	326	374	—	—
Aleutians West Census Area	98	54.1	41	48.8	1 105	364	469	326	374	—	—
Atkasook, AK	216	53.2	64	50.0	1 076	375	440	—	—	405	691
North Slope Borough	216	53.2	64	50.0	1 076	375	440	—	—	405	691
Atmautluak, AK	258	42.2	67	46.3	370	333	467	133	194	230	328
Bethel Census Area	258	42.2	67	46.3	370	333	467	133	194	230	328
Barrow, AK	2 763	46.4	933	46.5	458	662	927	239	306	567	712
North Slope Borough	2 763	46.4	933	46.5	458	662	927	239	306	567	712
Beaver, AK	103	42.7	52	44.2	1 235	—	—	61	139	62	338
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	103	42.7	52	44.2	1 235	—	—	61	139	62	338
Belkofski, AK	—	—	4	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleutians East Borough	—	—	4	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel, AK	4 674	48.1	1 624	49.0	233	871	990	207	239	506	589
Bethel Census Area	4 674	48.1	1 624	49.0	233	871	990	207	239	506	589
Bill Moore's, AK	—	—	3	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	3	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birch Creek, AK	42	40.5	21	47.6	271	—	—	57	158	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	42	40.5	21	47.6	271	—	—	57	158	—	—
Brevig Mission, AK	198	47.5	64	50.0	406	357	458	208	274	—	—
Nome Census Area	198	47.5	64	50.0	406	357	458	208	274	—	—
Buckland, AK	318	49.7	70	48.6	344	380	447	235	290	302	498
Northwest Arctic Borough	318	49.7	70	48.6	344	380	447	235	290	302	498
Cantwell, AK	147	42.2	85	48.2	1 622	—	—	91	309	230	439
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	147	42.2	85	48.2	1 622	—	—	91	309	230	439
Canyon Village, AK	—	—	5	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	—	5	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalkyitsik, AK	90	55.6	52	48.1	415	—	—	62	134	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	90	55.6	52	48.1	415	—	—	62	134	—	—
Cheformak, AK	320	46.9	79	50.6	317	151	300	240	325	—	—
Bethel Census Area	320	46.9	79	50.6	317	151	300	240	325	—	—
Chenega, AK	94	55.3	34	44.1	1 490	163	384	—	—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	94	55.3	34	44.1	1 490	163	384	—	—	—	—
Chevak, AK	598	51.0	164	48.2	207	336	402	160	238	171	293
Wade Hampton Census Area	598	51.0	164	48.2	207	336	402	160	238	171	293

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

American Indian/ Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons—Standard 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	
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.											
Chignik, AK	188	35.6	104	50.0	1 058	136	485	145	292	—	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	188	35.6	104	50.0	1 058	136	485	145	292	—	—
Chignik Lagoon, AK	53	69.8	83	50.6	3 067	—	—	180	347	—	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	53	69.8	83	50.6	3 067	—	—	180	347	—	—
Chignik Lake, AK	133	20.3	57	24.6	810	7	294	108	364	—	750
Lake and Peninsula Borough	133	20.3	57	24.6	810	7	294	108	364	—	750
Chilkat, AK	129	58.9	66	48.5	1 773	336	464	230	354	303	742
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area ..	129	58.9	66	48.5	1 773	336	464	230	354	303	742
Chilkoot, AK	221	49.8	110	50.0	2 676	—	1 500	109	191	—	1 000
Haines Borough	221	49.8	110	50.0	2 676	—	1 500	109	191	—	1 000
Chistochina, AK	60	60.0	34	50.0	2 073	—	—	128	216	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	60	60.0	34	50.0	2 073	—	—	128	216	—	—
Chitina, AK	49	63.3	37	45.9	2 456	—	—	105	195	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	49	63.3	37	45.9	2 456	—	—	105	195	—	—
Chuathbaluk, AK	97	49.5	33	42.4	319	50	1 337	33	252	—	—
Bethel Census Area	97	49.5	33	42.4	319	50	1 337	33	252	—	—
Chulloonawick, AK	—	—	10	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	10	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circle, AK	73	46.6	31	61.3	652	—	—	154	328	94	280
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	73	46.6	31	61.3	652	—	—	154	328	94	280
Clark's Point, AK	60	40.0	55	49.1	1 286	—	—	134	222	—	—
Dillingham Census Area	60	40.0	55	49.1	1 286	—	—	134	222	—	—
Copper Center, AK	449	43.0	244	49.6	770	430	637	176	336	138	271
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	449	43.0	244	49.6	770	430	637	176	336	138	271
Council, AK	8	37.5	32	40.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome Census Area	8	37.5	32	40.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craig, AK	1 260	46.4	504	45.8	1 301	469	1 078	191	374	191	549
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ..	1 260	46.4	504	45.8	1 301	469	1 078	191	374	191	549
Crooked Creek, AK	106	41.5	49	46.9	572	90	271	—	100	39	162
Bethel Census Area	106	41.5	49	46.9	572	90	271	—	100	39	162
Deering, AK	157	45.2	54	51.9	762	375	615	230	297	—	200
Northwest Arctic Borough	157	45.2	54	51.9	762	375	615	230	297	—	200
Dillingham, AK	2 017	36.8	851	40.3	684	494	798	205	314	400	593
Dillingham Census Area	2 017	36.8	851	40.3	684	494	798	205	314	400	593
Dot Lake, AK	53	50.9	23	52.2	3 077	—	—	54	246	—	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	53	50.9	23	52.2	3 077	—	—	54	246	—	—
Eagle, AK	35	57.1	36	47.2	961	—	—	29	72	—	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	35	57.1	36	47.2	961	—	—	29	72	—	—
Eek, AK	254	53.9	80	50.0	390	—	—	131	163	86	198
Bethel Census Area	254	53.9	80	50.0	390	—	—	131	163	86	198
Egegik, AK	122	45.1	66	50.0	2 906	54	464	227	393	—	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	122	45.1	66	50.0	2 906	54	464	227	393	—	—
Eklutna, AK	381	33.9	139	33.8	493	—	300	—	—	—	750
Anchorage Borough	381	33.9	139	33.8	493	—	300	—	—	—	750
Ekuk, AK	3	—	65	49.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dillingham Census Area	3	—	65	49.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ekwok, AK	77	58.4	39	51.3	1 399	—	—	63	130	—	750
Dillingham Census Area	77	58.4	39	51.3	1 399	—	—	63	130	—	750
Elim, AK	264	46.2	121	49.6	462	366	451	129	228	248	452
Nome Census Area	264	46.2	121	49.6	462	366	451	129	228	248	452
Emmonak, AK	642	46.7	172	47.1	449	128	401	164	204	52	1 744
Wade Hampton Census Area	642	46.7	172	47.1	449	128	401	164	204	52	1 744
English Bay, AK	158	53.2	51	47.1	1 574	92	209	43	133	23	178
Kenai Peninsula Borough	158	53.2	51	47.1	1 574	92	209	43	133	23	178
Evansville, AK	69	36.2	44	43.2	2 180	—	—	139	376	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	69	36.2	44	43.2	2 180	—	—	139	376	—	—
Eyak, AK	172	43.6	62	45.2	—	—	1 500	—	—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	172	43.6	62	45.2	—	—	1 500	—	—	—	—
False Pass, AK	68	36.8	36	50.0	841	204	432	34	144	—	—
Aleutians East Borough	68	36.8	36	50.0	841	204	432	34	144	—	—
Fort Yukon, AK	580	50.5	272	47.4	450	—	—	156	196	239	545
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	580	50.5	272	47.4	450	—	—	156	196	239	545
Gakona, AK	25	20.0	12	41.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25	20.0	12	41.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galena, AK	833	32.4	286	49.3	525	725	975	98	169	294	488
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	833	32.4	286	49.3	525	725	975	98	169	294	488
Gambell, AK	525	44.2	132	48.5	271	259	382	188	246	384	671
Nome Census Area	525	44.2	132	48.5	271	259	382	188	246	384	671
Georgetown, AK	—	—	4	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel Census Area	—	—	4	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

American Indian/ Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons—Standard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder						
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)		
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds				
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.												
Golovin, AK	127	36.2	49	46.9	550	244	426	75	225	—	300	
Nome Census Area	127	36.2	49	46.9	550	244	426	75	225	—	300	
Goodnews Bay, AK	241	48.1	72	48.6	402	—	—	205	272	93	454	
Bethel Census Area	241	48.1	72	48.6	402	—	—	205	272	93	454	
Graying, AK	208	38.5	62	43.5	530	117	345	72	166	—	200	
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	208	38.5	62	43.5	530	117	345	72	166	—	200	
Grouse Creek Group, AK	580	44.0	232	47.0	1 662	147	317	—	400	—	200	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	580	44.0	232	47.0	1 662	147	317	—	400	—	200	
Gulkana, AK	103	48.5	60	46.7	2 610	—	500	174	376	227	464	
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	103	48.5	60	46.7	2 610	—	500	174	376	227	464	
Hamilton, AK	—	—	6	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	6	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Healy Lake, AK	47	55.3	47	48.9	1 859	—	—	112	188	—	—	
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	47	55.3	47	48.9	1 859	—	—	112	188	—	—	
Holy Cross, AK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hoonah, AK	795	19.2	268	24.3	684	333	467	180	292	292	426	
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	795	19.2	268	24.3	684	333	467	180	292	292	426	
Hooper Bay, AK	845	49.7	203	50.2	258	152	252	167	194	161	459	
Wade Hampton Census Area	845	49.7	203	50.2	258	152	252	167	194	161	459	
Hughes, AK	54	50.0	29	51.7	790	—	—	52	147	—	—	
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	54	50.0	29	51.7	790	—	—	52	147	—	—	
Huslia, AK	207	43.0	85	48.2	661	—	—	180	236	—	—	
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	207	43.0	85	48.2	661	—	—	180	236	—	—	
Hydaburg, AK	384	43.5	135	46.7	549	148	295	158	240	198	394	
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	384	43.5	135	46.7	549	148	295	158	240	198	394	
Igiugig, AK	33	42.4	16	25.0	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	
Lake and Peninsula Borough	33	42.4	16	25.0	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	
Iliamna, AK	94	34.0	36	38.9	3 353	—	1 000	—	801	—	2 001	
Lake and Peninsula Borough	94	34.0	36	38.9	3 353	—	1 000	—	801	—	2 001	
Inalik, AK	178	50.0	41	51.2	385	—	500	121	199	—	—	
Nome Census Area	178	50.0	41	51.2	385	—	500	121	199	—	—	
Ivanof Bay, AK	35	25.7	14	50.0	541	—	—	—	—	—	500	
Lake and Peninsula Borough	35	25.7	14	50.0	541	—	—	—	—	—	500	
Take, AK	700	45.9	265	48.7	579	396	465	194	238	176	624	
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	700	45.9	265	48.7	579	396	465	194	238	176	624	
Kaktovik, AK	224	52.7	82	48.8	830	504	650	—	—	463	769	
North Slope Borough	224	52.7	82	48.8	830	504	650	—	—	463	769	
Kalskag, AK	172	51.2	51	49.0	792	49	468	126	185	157	486	
Bethel Census Area	172	51.2	51	49.0	792	49	468	126	185	157	486	
Kaltag, AK	240	45.0	74	50.0	924	311	456	181	261	6	195	
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	240	45.0	74	50.0	924	311	456	181	261	6	195	
Karluk, AK	71	59.2	27	48.1	378	350	450	—	—	—	—	
Kodiak Island Borough	71	59.2	27	48.1	378	350	450	—	—	—	—	
Kasaan, AK	54	38.9	30	46.7	3 748	—	—	130	350	262	634	
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	54	38.9	30	46.7	3 748	—	—	130	350	262	634	
Kasigluk, AK	425	47.5	105	50.5	348	73	270	173	229	244	324	
Bethel Census Area	425	47.5	105	50.5	348	73	270	173	229	244	324	
Kiana, AK	385	44.9	124	46.8	510	372	490	204	281	293	1 378	
Northwest Arctic Borough	385	44.9	124	46.8	510	372	490	204	281	293	1 378	
King Cove, AK	451	37.3	127	49.6	1 925	52	1 415	210	282	554	919	
Aleutians East Borough	451	37.3	127	49.6	1 925	52	1 415	210	282	554	919	
King Salmon, AK	696	32.0	228	44.3	2 301	—	1 500	201	285	772	978	
Bristol Bay Borough	696	32.0	228	44.3	2 301	—	1 500	201	285	772	978	
Kipnuk, AK	470	50.2	128	50.0	285	326	421	301	332	—	—	
Bethel Census Area	470	50.2	128	50.0	285	326	421	301	332	—	—	
Kivalina, AK	317	44.2	71	45.1	344	—	—	241	290	357	881	
Northwest Arctic Borough	317	44.2	71	45.1	344	—	—	241	290	357	881	
Klawock, AK	722	39.6	281	41.3	1 080	319	455	164	279	446	682	
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	722	39.6	281	41.3	1 080	319	455	164	279	446	682	
Knik, AK	272	48.5	178	47.2	2 477	—	300	—	200	—	—	
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	272	48.5	178	47.2	2 477	—	300	—	200	—	—	
Kobuk, AK	69	52.2	24	50.0	911	199	467	20	81	—	—	
Northwest Arctic Borough	69	52.2	24	50.0	911	199	467	20	81	—	—	
Kokhanok, AK	152	43.4	41	48.8	381	66	235	59	179	—	500	
Lake and Peninsula Borough	152	43.4	41	48.8	381	66	235	59	179	—	500	
Koliganek, AK	181	47.5	53	50.9	299	—	—	136	212	39	281	
Dillingham Census Area	181	47.5	53	50.9	299	—	—	136	212	39	281	

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

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

American Indian/ Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons—Standard 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		
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper			
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.												
Kongiganak, AK	294	45.2	67	46.3	441	—	300	217	283	—	—	—
Bethel Census Area	294	45.2	67	46.3	441	—	300	217	283	—	—	—
Kotlik, AK	461	45.8	109	48.6	350	151	292	159	269	204	996	996
Wade Hampton Census Area	461	45.8	109	48.6	350	151	292	159	269	204	996	996
Kotzebue, AK	2 751	46.6	911	47.3	330	497	891	250	294	717	827	827
Northwest Arctic Borough	2 751	46.6	911	47.3	330	497	891	250	294	717	827	827
Koyuk, AK	231	51.1	70	47.1	503	320	537	82	232	—	—	—
Nome Census Area	231	51.1	70	47.1	503	320	537	82	232	—	—	—
Koyukuk, AK	126	47.6	50	46.0	753	—	—	88	172	—	—	300
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	126	47.6	50	46.0	753	—	—	88	172	—	—	300
Kwethluk, AK	558	48.9	138	50.0	338	126	1 082	146	180	589	970	970
Bethel Census Area	558	48.9	138	50.0	338	126	1 082	146	180	589	970	970
Kwigillingok, AK	278	40.6	78	50.0	477	526	674	202	268	—	—	1 000
Bethel Census Area	278	40.6	78	50.0	477	526	674	202	268	—	—	1 000
Lake Minchumina, AK	32	12.5	34	41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	32	12.5	34	41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larsen Bay, AK	147	62.6	74	47.3	1 724	172	511	310	370	—	—	300
Kodiak Island Borough	147	62.6	74	47.3	1 724	172	511	310	370	—	—	300
Levelock, AK	105	54.3	46	52.2	925	330	470	111	175	238	443	443
Lake and Peninsula Borough	105	54.3	46	52.2	925	330	470	111	175	238	443	443
Lime Village, AK	42	64.3	17	52.9	1 170	—	—	64	373	—	—	750
Bethel Census Area	42	64.3	17	52.9	1 170	—	—	64	373	—	—	750
Lower Kalskag, AK	291	51.5	73	49.3	373	124	457	214	261	64	373	373
Bethel Census Area	291	51.5	73	49.3	373	124	457	214	261	64	373	373
McGrath, AK	528	43.9	207	46.9	629	—	1 000	121	238	338	438	438
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	528	43.9	207	46.9	629	—	1 000	121	238	338	438	438
Manley Hot Springs, AK	96	45.8	115	46.1	1 400	—	500	106	194	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	96	45.8	115	46.1	1 400	—	500	106	194	—	—	—
Manokotak, AK	385	45.7	107	44.9	409	306	458	191	254	254	909	909
Dillingham Census Area	385	45.7	107	44.9	409	306	458	191	254	254	909	909
Marshall, AK	273	48.0	83	49.4	551	333	427	132	235	34	466	466
Wade Hampton Census Area	273	48.0	83	49.4	551	333	427	132	235	34	466	466
Mary's Igloo, AK	—	—	8	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome Census Area	—	—	8	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medfra, AK	—	—	8	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	—	—	8	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mekoryuk, AK	177	51.4	67	49.3	586	325	475	205	288	202	298	298
Bethel Census Area	177	51.4	67	49.3	586	325	475	205	288	202	298	298
Mentasta Lake, AK	96	58.3	51	49.0	927	—	—	55	264	80	302	302
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	96	58.3	51	49.0	927	—	—	55	264	80	302	302
Minto, AK	218	51.8	95	49.5	474	300	387	94	222	—	—	200
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	218	51.8	95	49.5	474	300	387	94	222	—	—	200
Mountain Village, AK	674	43.5	191	46.1	351	346	420	168	265	269	406	406
Wade Hampton Census Area	674	43.5	191	46.1	351	346	420	168	265	269	406	406
Naknek, AK	575	42.6	276	45.3	1 403	344	1 223	179	263	335	531	531
Bristol Bay Borough	575	42.6	276	45.3	1 403	344	1 223	179	263	335	531	531
Napaimute, AK	3	—	9	44.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel Census Area	3	—	9	44.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Napakiaik, AK	318	47.8	105	48.6	285	—	—	151	197	220	280	280
Bethel Census Area	318	47.8	105	48.6	285	—	—	151	197	220	280	280
Napaskiak, AK	328	50.9	99	50.5	379	92	284	215	311	784	966	966
Bethel Census Area	328	50.9	99	50.5	379	92	284	215	311	784	966	966
Nelson Lagoon, AK	83	15.7	35	22.9	3 664	—	500	339	730	—	—	—
Aleutians East Borough	83	15.7	35	22.9	3 664	—	500	339	730	—	—	—
Nenana, AK	393	42.5	190	46.8	1 309	192	637	143	199	312	488	488
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	393	42.5	190	46.8	1 309	192	637	143	199	312	488	488
Newhalen, AK	160	54.4	40	50.0	816	84	333	152	423	366	640	640
Lake and Peninsula Borough	160	54.4	40	50.0	816	84	333	152	423	366	640	640
New Stuyahok, AK	391	50.1	95	49.5	587	344	434	94	180	119	381	381
Dillingham Census Area	391	50.1	95	49.5	587	344	434	94	180	119	381	381
Newtok, AK	207	58.9	45	51.1	427	—	—	280	516	—	—	427
Bethel Census Area	207	58.9	45	51.1	427	—	—	280	516	—	—	427
Wade Hampton Census Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute, AK	153	56.9	36	47.2	461	56	444	236	342	—	—	—
Bethel Census Area	153	56.9	36	47.2	461	56	444	236	342	—	—	—
Nikolai, AK	109	49.5	43	51.2	621	—	—	81	145	105	361	361
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	109	49.5	43	51.2	621	—	—	81	145	105	361	361
Nikolski, AK	35	45.7	26	50.0	851	294	422	3	98	—	—	—
Aleutians West Census Area	35	45.7	26	50.0	851	294	422	3	98	—	—	—
Ninilchik, AK	10 523	19.3	5 203	21.2	934	345	1 273	140	253	252	587	587
Kenai Peninsula Borough	10 523	19.3	5 203	21.2	934	345	1 273	140	253	252	587	587

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

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

American Indian/ Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons—Standard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.											
Savoonga, AK	519	46.8	129	49.6	332	203	406	253	305	—	500
Nome Census Area	519	46.8	129	49.6	332	203	406	253	305	—	500
Saxman, AK	369	49.6	105	47.6	818	396	610	127	386	191	636
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	369	49.6	105	47.6	818	396	610	127	386	191	636
Scammon Bay, AK	343	47.2	99	47.5	316	241	405	122	172	—	500
Wade Hampton Census Area	343	47.2	99	47.5	316	241	405	122	172	—	500
Selawik, AK	596	46.3	154	50.0	367	373	438	218	263	342	458
Northwest Arctic Borough	596	46.3	154	50.0	367	373	438	218	263	342	458
Seldovia, AK	316	42.1	221	43.4	1 857	584	899	208	292	—	200
Kenai Peninsula Borough	316	42.1	221	43.4	1 857	584	899	208	292	—	200
Shageluk, AK	139	44.6	49	49.0	423	—	—	112	174	95	632
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	139	44.6	49	49.0	423	—	—	112	174	95	632
Shaktolik, AK	178	55.1	58	50.0	948	305	495	169	280	6	195
Nome Census Area	178	55.1	58	50.0	948	305	495	169	280	6	195
Sheldon Point, AK	109	59.6	33	54.5	548	—	—	—	—	268	480
Wade Hampton Census Area	109	59.6	33	54.5	548	—	—	—	—	268	480
Shishmaref, AK	456	47.6	136	50.0	295	371	435	238	309	353	585
Nome Census Area	456	47.6	136	50.0	295	371	435	238	309	353	585
Shungnak, AK	223	40.8	68	50.0	1 087	108	275	133	187	—	—
Northwest Arctic Borough	223	40.8	68	50.0	1 087	108	275	133	187	—	—
Slana, AK	63	46.0	33	45.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	63	46.0	33	45.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleetmute, AK	106	43.4	38	42.1	2 781	—	—	53	162	—	—
Bethel Census Area	106	43.4	38	42.1	2 781	—	—	53	162	—	—
Solomon, AK	6	66.7	4	50.0	1 291	—	—	—	100	—	—
Nome Census Area	6	66.7	4	50.0	1 291	—	—	—	100	—	—
South Naknek, AK	136	41.2	90	46.7	1 186	350	549	237	326	—	—
Bristol Bay Borough	136	41.2	90	46.7	1 186	350	549	237	326	—	—
Stebbins, AK	400	46.8	87	50.6	371	—	500	144	175	122	419
Nome Census Area	400	46.8	87	50.6	371	—	500	144	175	122	419
Stevens Village, AK	102	48.0	53	47.2	728	—	—	113	155	218	445
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	102	48.0	53	47.2	728	—	—	113	155	218	445
Stony River, AK	51	43.1	27	48.1	209	—	—	25	76	—	500
Bethel Census Area	51	43.1	27	48.1	209	—	—	25	76	—	500
Takotna, AK	38	52.6	40	50.0	1 845	—	—	109	191	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	38	52.6	40	50.0	1 845	—	—	109	191	—	—
Tanacross, AK	106	39.6	53	47.2	1 224	—	—	123	162	—	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	106	39.6	53	47.2	1 224	—	—	123	162	—	—
Tanana, AK	345	46.4	169	47.3	594	93	227	74	163	86	177
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	345	46.4	169	47.3	594	93	227	74	163	86	177
Tatitlek, AK	119	48.7	52	50.0	1 570	171	372	116	184	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	119	48.7	52	50.0	1 570	171	372	116	184	—	—
Tazlina, AK	247	48.2	99	48.5	858	330	1 424	105	195	—	750
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	247	48.2	99	48.5	858	330	1 424	105	195	—	750
Telida, AK	11	9.1	7	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	11	9.1	7	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teller, AK	151	47.7	64	51.6	464	—	—	231	476	207	339
Nome Census Area	151	47.7	64	51.6	464	—	—	231	476	207	339
Tenakee Springs, AK	94	35.1	139	46.0	793	—	—	—	—	110	264
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	94	35.1	139	46.0	793	—	—	—	—	110	264
Tetlin, AK	87	51.7	47	48.9	1 308	—	—	83	149	—	—
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	87	51.7	47	48.9	1 308	—	—	83	149	—	—
Togiak, AK	613	43.7	200	46.0	345	62	239	195	238	—	300
Dillingham Census Area	613	43.7	200	46.0	345	62	239	195	238	—	300
Tok, AK	935	44.1	561	49.0	1 911	—	700	139	283	—	750
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	935	44.1	561	49.0	1 911	—	700	139	283	—	750
Toksook Bay, AK	420	51.9	103	50.5	400	224	371	225	281	—	—
Bethel Census Area	420	51.9	103	50.5	400	224	371	225	281	—	—
Tuluksak, AK	358	53.6	90	48.9	376	138	273	57	111	—	—
Bethel Census Area	358	53.6	90	48.9	376	138	273	57	111	—	—
Tuntutuliak, AK	300	51.3	76	48.7	561	125	270	160	208	16	185
Bethel Census Area	300	51.3	76	48.7	561	125	270	160	208	16	185
Tununak, AK	316	49.7	92	50.0	469	165	353	104	152	—	—
Bethel Census Area	316	49.7	92	50.0	469	165	353	104	152	—	—
Twin Hills, AK	66	33.3	35	45.7	758	—	—	127	173	—	—
Dillingham Census Area	66	33.3	35	45.7	758	—	—	127	173	—	—
Tyonek, AK	154	39.6	92	48.9	599	5	296	148	245	249	378
Kenai Peninsula Borough	154	39.6	92	48.9	599	5	296	148	245	249	378
Ugashik, AK	7	71.4	20	50.0	5 031	—	—	—	801	—	—
Lake and Peninsula Borough	7	71.4	20	50.0	5 031	—	—	—	801	—	—
Ukivok, AK	—	—	18	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome Census Area	—	—	18	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

American Indian/ Alaska Native Area Borough and Census Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons—Standard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
	90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper							
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREA—Con.											
Unalakleet, AK.....	714	20.3	240	24.6	737	347	466	230	276	357	670
Nome Census Area	714	20.3	240	24.6	737	347	466	230	276	357	670
Unalaska, AK.....	3 089	23.8	675	44.4	1 109	378	488	159	351	258	1 420
Aleutians West Census Area.....	3 089	23.8	675	44.4	1 109	378	488	159	351	258	1 420
Venetie, AK.....	182	48.4	64	48.4	287	—	—	210	290	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	182	48.4	64	48.4	287	—	—	210	290	—	—
Wainwright, AK.....	492	47.6	160	48.1	482	402	527	259	374	561	689
North Slope Borough	492	47.6	160	48.1	482	402	527	259	374	561	689
Wales, AK.....	161	41.0	66	48.5	801	360	660	178	254	263	593
Nome Census Area	161	41.0	66	48.5	801	360	660	178	254	263	593
White Mountain, AK.....	180	53.9	69	50.7	978	65	236	85	191	104	417
Nome Census Area	180	53.9	69	50.7	978	65	236	85	191	104	417
Wiseman, AK.....	33	12.1	37	48.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33	12.1	37	48.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yakutat, AK.....	534	46.1	189	47.6	876	412	580	159	284	417	619
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area.....	534	46.1	189	47.6	876	412	580	159	284	417	619
ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATION											
Ahtna.....	3 089	39.4	2 714	39.4	664	409	652	161	233	222	347
Aleut.....	11 942	31.8	2 742	46.8	434	357	400	271	319	431	548
Arctic Slope.....	5 979	46.5	2 154	47.4	249	491	566	243	281	556	632
Bering Straits.....	8 288	30.9	3 684	33.1	152	374	424	229	253	543	625
Bristol Bay.....	7 028	41.0	3 204	45.0	266	363	421	194	216	400	500
Calista.....	19 447	47.5	6 228	48.3	75	322	358	182	191	356	407
Chugach.....	11 450	33.4	4 860	36.3	481	236	368	151	238	289	469
Cook Inlet.....	302 473	14.4	132 266	15.0	121	888	1 004	173	242	431	459
Doyon.....	91 936	20.4	39 783	22.6	112	579	769	146	168	417	462
Koniag.....	13 309	33.1	4 890	35.9	348	438	609	215	259	466	585
NANA.....	6 113	46.1	1 998	47.9	172	399	438	234	256	626	768
Sealaska.....	67 520	21.9	27 556	23.0	141	594	707	214	245	469	523

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 235 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

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

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

Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Means of Transportation to Work

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

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

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy

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

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

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

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

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

Travel Time to Work

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ability to Speak English

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

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

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

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

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

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

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Confidence Intervals

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

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

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179 \text{ to } 9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179 \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

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:

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

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

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

$$\$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) \text{ to } \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34)$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

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

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

$$9948 / 9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE_{\$1.07} = \$ \frac{9948}{9314} \left[\$ \frac{179^2}{9948^2} + \$ \frac{188^2}{9314^2} \right]$$

$$= .029$$

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

$$\$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) \text{ to } \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029)$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

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

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

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

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

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

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

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/ NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/ SEX/ RACE/ HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

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

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

Renter

All Other Housing Units
 11 1 person in housing unit
 12-16 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

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

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 Other¹
 Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
 11-20 Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
 Black Householder
 21-40 Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
 Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
 41-60 Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
 61-80 Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
 Householder of Other Race
 81-100 Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

121-140 Black Householder
 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
 Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
 141-160 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
 161-180 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
 Householder of Other Race
 181-200 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
 Vacant Housing Units
 1 Vacant for rent
 2 Vacant for sale
 3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

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

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

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

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

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540
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.

$$SE_{\hat{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}$$

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.

$$SE_{\hat{p}} = \frac{5}{B} \sqrt{\hat{p}}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Alaska

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2
Place of birth.....	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.0
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural).....	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.2
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.3	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	1.2	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/ rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

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

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

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

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

Enumeration of Housing Units

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Followup

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

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

Special Enumeration Procedures

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

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

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

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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="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1
<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 0
		<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 0
		<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

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

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

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

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Grandchild	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<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)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
<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"/> 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: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

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

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

No

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

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

No

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

A mobile home or trailer

A one-family house detached from any other house

A one-family house attached to one or more houses

A building with 2 apartments

A building with 3 or 4 apartments

A building with 5 to 9 apartments

A building with 10 to 19 apartments

A building with 20 to 49 apartments

A building with 50 or more apartments

Other

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

1 room

2 rooms

3 rooms

4 rooms

5 rooms

6 rooms

7 rooms

8 rooms

9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

Rented for cash rent?

Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

Less than \$10,000

\$10,000 to \$14,999

\$15,000 to \$19,999

\$20,000 to \$24,999

\$25,000 to \$29,999

\$30,000 to \$34,999

\$35,000 to \$39,999

\$40,000 to \$44,999

\$45,000 to \$49,999

\$50,000 to \$54,999

\$55,000 to \$59,999

\$60,000 to \$64,999

\$65,000 to \$69,999

\$70,000 to \$74,999

\$75,000 to \$79,999

\$80,000 to \$89,999

\$90,000 to \$99,999

\$100,000 to \$124,999

\$125,000 to \$149,999

\$150,000 to \$174,999

\$175,000 to \$199,999

\$200,000 to \$249,999

\$250,000 to \$299,999

\$300,000 to \$399,999

\$400,000 to \$499,999

\$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

Less than \$80

\$80 to \$99

\$100 to \$124

\$125 to \$149

\$150 to \$174

\$175 to \$199

\$200 to \$224

\$225 to \$249

\$250 to \$274

\$275 to \$299

\$300 to \$324

\$325 to \$349

\$350 to \$374

\$375 to \$399

\$400 to \$424

\$425 to \$449

\$450 to \$474

\$475 to \$499

\$500 to \$524

\$525 to \$549

\$550 to \$599

\$600 to \$649

\$650 to \$699

\$700 to \$749

\$750 to \$999

\$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

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

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

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		
<p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p> <p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></p> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p> <p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p> <p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>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.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college</p> <p>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.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No school completed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 11th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p> <p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></p> <p>(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.)</p>	<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></p> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S. <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></p> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></p> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits</p> <p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i></p> <p>b. What is this language? <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></p> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></p> Years	<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <p><i>If this person is a female —</i></p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i></p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></p> Hours <p>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.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></p> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></p> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits</p> <p>d. County <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></p> <p>e. State <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></p> <p>f. ZIP Code <i>7</i></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></p>

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

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

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- Drove alone
- 2 people
- 3 people
- 4 people
- 5 people
- 6 people
- 7 to 9 people
- 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- Yes
- No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- No, already has a job
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- 1990
- 1989
- 1988
- 1985 to 1987
- 1980 to 1984
- 1979 or earlier
- Never worked

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- State GOVERNMENT employee
- Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- Yes
- No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.
 Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes No
Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes No
Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes No
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
Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes No
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
Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes No
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
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
Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
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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 ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

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

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

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

Microfiche

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

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

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

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

Online Information Systems

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

Custom Data Products

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

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

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic Publications

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

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

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

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

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

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

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

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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

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

Regional Office Contacts—

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

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

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

Other Sources of Products and Services

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

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

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

Economic Censuses and Surveys

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

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

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

Agriculture Census and Surveys

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

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

Governments Census and Surveys

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

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

Foreign Trade Statistics

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

Other Statistical Activities

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

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

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

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

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

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

Economic characteristics:

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

Housing

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

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

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

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

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

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

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

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

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
	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
		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.

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.