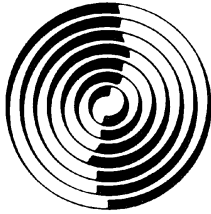


After 1990 CPH-5 reports were published, the Census Bureau discovered that data in this report series on weeks worked in 1989 and usual hours worked per week in 1989 (Tables 5 and 6) and on mobility and self-care limitations (Tables 7 and 8) were incorrect. Corrected versions of Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8,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

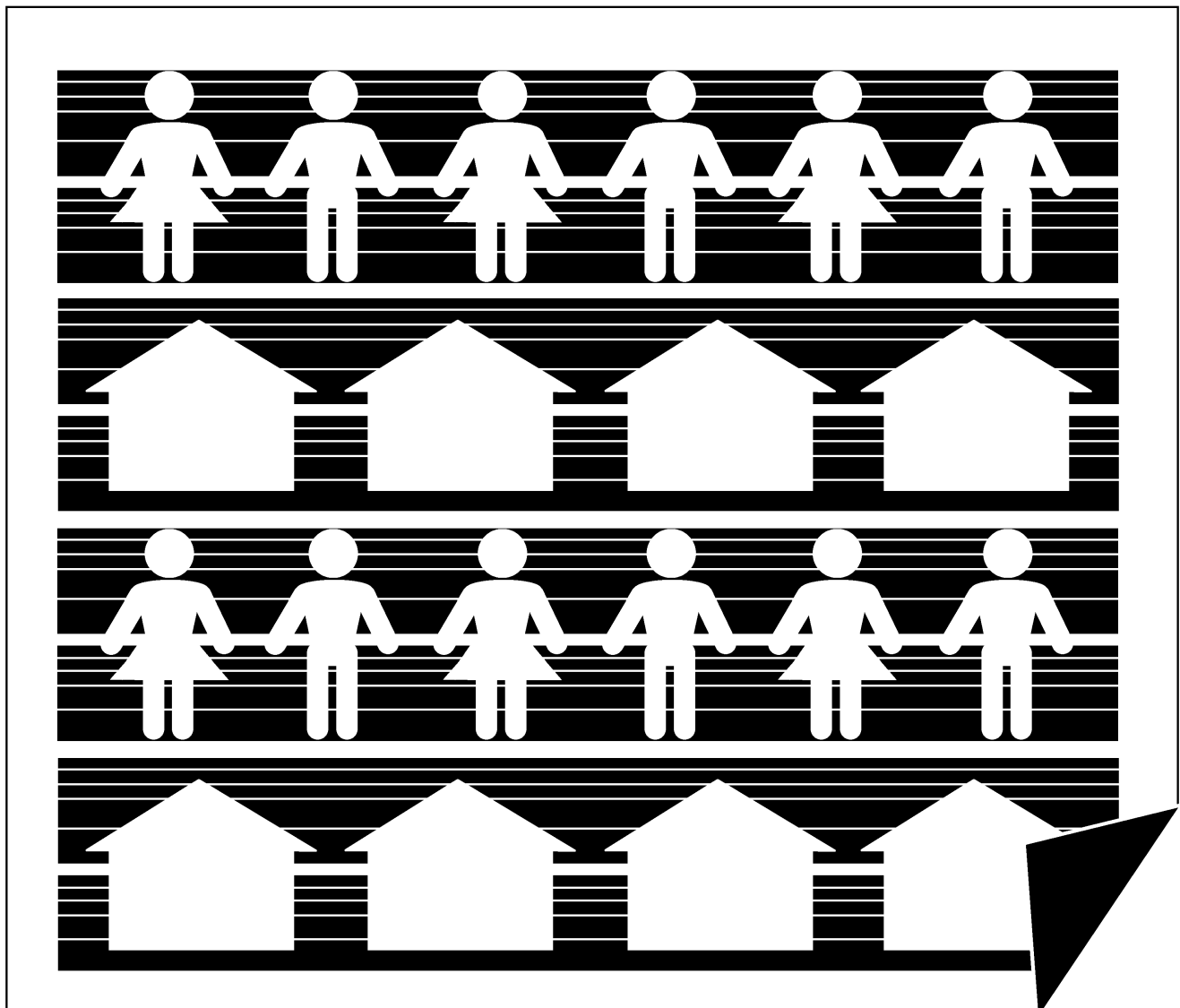
1990 CPH-5-46

CENSUS '90



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

Utah



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1990 CPH-5-46

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



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

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

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

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

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

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

... Not applicable.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

GRAPHICS

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

USER NOTES

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

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

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

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

... Not applicable for this report.

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

USER NOTES

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

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

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

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

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

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

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

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

User Note 2

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

User Note 3

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

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

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

User Note 4

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

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

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

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

User Note 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

User Note 6

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

User Note 7

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

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	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 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
Grand County—Con.																
Uintah and Ouray division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron County	20 789	.8	20 615	69.6	18 930	48.3	278	8.3	785	19.7	4 883	58.5	4 249	57.3	492	74.4
Beryl-Newcastle division	829	—	829	61.3	730	44.1	50	22.0	62	11.3	205	59.0	174	56.9	10	100.0
Cedar City division	17 300	.6	17 193	70.1	15 745	50.2	209	4.3	637	17.7	3 958	60.6	3 427	59.6	431	75.9
Cedar City city	13 443	.5	13 372	72.4	12 258	51.1	186	—	551	17.4	3 046	59.7	2 619	58.8	343	74.3
Enoch city	1 947	.9	1 930	67.9	1 728	45.8	10	60.0	44	4.5	422	80.8	369	79.1	48	91.7
Kanarraville town	212	2.4	207	71.5	199	42.2	—	—	10	50.0	69	24.6	59	28.8	7	—
Parowan division	2 660	2.5	2 593	68.7	2 455	37.4	19	15.8	86	40.7	720	46.8	648	45.4	51	56.9
Brian Head town	82	6.1	77	24.7	79	82.3	—	—	2	—	27	22.2	27	22.2	—	—
Paragonah town	320	.9	317	81.1	289	22.8	—	—	8	50.0	94	44.7	90	44.4	4	50.0
Parowan city	1 887	2.5	1 840	71.5	1 734	38.1	16	18.8	52	42.3	501	49.9	437	48.3	45	55.6
Juab County	5 817	.6	5 785	84.8	5 339	37.7	48	35.4	165	10.9	1 403	56.6	1 268	54.7	95	85.3
Eureka division	613	1.3	605	87.9	563	21.7	—	—	9	22.2	167	45.5	156	42.9	9	77.8
Eureka city	570	1.4	562	89.5	520	20.8	—	—	7	—	153	47.1	144	43.8	7	100.0
Nephi division	5 030	.4	5 009	85.5	4 602	38.5	48	35.4	82	19.5	1 201	59.5	1 077	57.8	86	86.0
Levan town	401	.5	399	80.2	377	27.6	—	—	9	22.2	111	46.8	101	47.5	8	50.0
Mona town	576	—	576	87.3	540	31.3	—	—	1	—	135	65.9	119	63.0	13	84.6
Nephi city	3 515	.4	3 500	86.5	3 183	43.5	40	42.5	68	20.6	841	59.1	747	57.0	63	90.5
West Juab division	174	1.7	171	52.0	174	66.1	—	—	74	—	35	11.4	35	11.4	—	—
Kane County	5 169	1.3	5 100	59.6	4 714	50.3	46	19.6	154	30.5	1 339	52.3	1 213	49.8	88	89.8
Kanab division	4 166	1.2	4 116	55.4	3 806	54.2	22	—	123	25.2	1 086	52.0	978	49.1	77	90.9
Big Water town	315	2.2	308	30.2	292	70.9	5	—	13	61.5	82	40.2	70	32.9	8	100.0
Kanab city	3 289	.3	3 278	63.1	2 995	49.7	—	—	76	26.3	869	53.6	791	51.5	59	91.5
Orderville division	1 003	1.9	984	77.3	908	33.9	24	37.5	31	51.6	253	53.4	235	52.8	11	81.8
Alton town	100	—	100	77.0	90	14.4	19	31.6	12	75.0	15	60.0	13	69.2	—	—
Glendale town	282	2.5	275	84.4	262	30.2	—	—	—	—	68	58.8	61	57.4	7	71.4
Orderville town	443	2.7	431	80.7	391	29.4	5	60.0	16	43.8	121	55.4	112	54.5	4	100.0
Millard County	11 333	2.3	11 078	81.3	10 134	43.0	152	18.4	339	44.8	2 736	62.2	2 498	61.3	143	73.4
Delta division	7 203	1.2	7 118	82.6	6 403	45.9	66	10.6	121	20.7	1 725	65.5	1 568	64.8	98	74.5
Delta city	2 998	1.2	2 962	82.2	2 676	54.4	13	—	23	21.7	715	67.1	651	65.6	51	78.4
Hinckley town	664	2.6	647	79.0	587	44.0	6	50.0	22	36.4	171	51.5	154	51.3	17	52.9
Leamington town	223	—	223	88.8	192	20.3	—	—	5	—	46	65.2	44	68.2	2	—
Lynndyl town	140	2.9	136	73.5	128	46.1	7	57.1	4	50.0	40	55.0	31	48.4	3	100.0
Oak City town	597	.3	595	86.2	519	43.2	1	—	13	23.1	139	65.5	131	64.9	4	100.0
Fillmore division	3 872	3.9	3 720	80.1	3 532	37.5	77	27.3	195	53.3	958	55.6	884	54.6	38	65.8
Fillmore city	1 952	5.2	1 851	78.2	1 808	44.2	31	41.9	86	80.2	480	59.6	443	58.7	16	81.3
Holden town	406	1.0	402	84.1	337	22.0	7	—	8	—	102	52.0	92	48.9	7	71.4
Kanosh town	402	—	402	72.6	380	26.8	21	—	26	—	100	45.0	92	43.5	3	100.0
Meadow town	244	2.0	239	78.7	222	21.2	4	—	27	—	69	46.4	65	49.2	4	—
Scipio town	281	—	281	90.7	264	16.3	—	—	5	100.0	74	44.6	72	43.1	2	100.0
Garrison-Sevier Lake division	258	7.0	240	61.7	199	50.8	9	—	23	100.0	53	73.6	46	69.6	7	100.0
Morgan County	5 528	.8	5 486	82.6	5 016	33.4	11	—	48	20.8	1 355	59.3	1 249	58.4	68	66.2
Morgan North division	4 360	.7	4 330	81.4	3 953	34.7	11	—	48	20.8	1 067	59.0	973	57.7	56	69.6
Morgan city	2 023	.5	2 013	84.5	1 833	34.2	5	—	19	31.6	500	60.0	450	58.9	32	78.1
Morgan South division	1 168	1.0	1 156	86.9	1 063	28.7	—	—	—	—	288	60.8	276	61.2	12	50.0
Piute County	1 277	.2	1 274	80.6	1 196	22.6	6	100.0	29	55.2	350	44.9	322	43.5	15	73.3
Circleville division	826	—	826	86.0	775	19.4	2	100.0	14	14.3	217	47.9	200	48.0	10	60.0
Circleville town	408	—	408	86.3	378	21.7	—	—	—	—	111	45.9	98	48.0	8	50.0
Junction town	122	—	122	78.7	122	14.8	—	—	2	—	39	33.3	37	29.7	2	100.0
Kingston town	171	—	171	88.3	156	15.4	—	—	6	33.3	34	70.6	32	68.8	—	—
Marysvalle division	451	.7	448	70.8	421	28.5	4	100.0	15	93.3	133	39.8	122	36.1	5	100.0
Marysvalle town	344	.9	341	66.9	317	34.4	4	100.0	13	92.3	106	36.8	97	33.0	5	100.0
Rich County	1 725	1.0	1 708	62.4	1 539	33.5	12	25.0	29	24.1	420	62.1	393	61.6	21	81.0
Garden City-Laketown division	610	.5	607	67.4	581	34.4	6	50.0	5	—	162	53.1	154	51.9	8	75.0
Garden City town	189	1.6	186	58.1	186	33.9	—	—	—	—	52	46.2	46	43.5	6	66.7
Laketown town	244	—	244	76.6	229	29.7	—	—	3	—	61	68.9	59	67.8	2	100.0
Randolph-Woodruff division	1 115	1.3	1 101	59.6	958	32.9	6	—	24	29.2	258	67.8	239	67.8	13	84.6
Randolph city	508	2.2	497	58.8	457	32.4	3	—	17	23.5	124	66.1	113	64.6	7	100.0
Woodruff town	109	—	109	70.6	99	27.3	—	—	—	—	29	65.5	28	67.9	—	—
Salt Lake County	725 956	4.5	692 942	70.0	656 130	48.0	11 609	32.7	46 627	36.0	176 094	59.0	145 972	58.1	23 292	67.2
Bingham division	8 028	2.0	7 871	76.3	6 941	46.5	25	—	241	28.6	1 766	75.7	1 543	75.9	190	72.6
Bluffdale city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	5 872	2.1	5 751	73.2	5 035	49.9	8	—	216	31.9	1 290	81.4	1 115	82.3	154	72.1

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home				Family households							
	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 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
Weber County—Con.																
Weber Northwest division	8 315	1.2	8 219	83.0	7 508	30.4	76	31.6	191	48.2	2 062	61.0	1 835	61.7	189	58.7
Farr West city (pt.)	2 178	1.8	2 139	78.3	1 929	35.0	32	53.1	50	32.0	558	57.7	483	59.2	62	50.0
Harrisville city (pt.)	244	—	244	90.6	208	28.8	—	—	—	—	43	65.1	43	65.1	—	—
Ogden city (pt.)	18	—	18	66.7	18	—	—	—	—	—	6	100.0	6	100.0	—	—
Plain City city	2 722	.6	2 707	85.0	2 500	27.7	3	66.7	50	22.0	684	61.3	605	64.3	71	42.3

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		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	Total
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																	
Taylorville-Bennion CDP, Salt Lake County ..	52 351	3.5	50 538	74.1	46 917	45.9	856	31.5	2 705	32.9	12 659	66.0	10 797	65.7	1 531	73.1	
Tooele city, Tooele County	13 887	1.7	13 648	67.9	12 731	46.1	171	47.4	789	27.6	3 755	56.1	3 106	52.3	505	72.7	
Toquerville town, Washington County	551	.7	547	59.2	514	52.1	—	—	20	10.0	134	50.0	129	48.1	5	100.0	
Torrey town, Wayne County	136	—	136	77.9	116	29.3	—	—	11	27.3	35	62.9	35	62.9	—	—	
Tremonton city, Box Elder County	4 208	2.1	4 120	76.3	3 749	37.8	85	67.1	211	34.1	1 086	61.7	931	61.8	118	54.2	
Trenton town, Cache County	464	.9	460	85.2	427	16.6	—	—	1	—	102	60.8	91	68.1	8	—	
Tropic town, Garfield County	376	—	376	91.5	352	37.2	—	—	10	—	101	42.6	87	41.4	14	50.0	
Uintah town, Weber County	794	1.9	779	82.9	724	31.5	—	—	17	23.5	197	63.5	178	61.2	10	80.0	
Union CDP, Salt Lake County	13 684	3.2	13 242	73.5	12 414	49.2	110	36.4	455	27.5	3 473	55.2	2 803	51.6	583	74.1	
Val Verda CDP, Davis County	3 712	1.1	3 673	73.1	3 326	39.8	20	35.0	126	28.6	938	52.8	801	49.6	118	75.4	
Vernal city, Uintah County	6 644	2.3	6 490	66.7	5 928	57.3	59	20.3	178	36.0	1 681	62.1	1 360	59.3	272	74.3	
Vernon town, Tooele County	174	2.3	170	75.9	164	27.4	8	—	19	10.5	47	48.9	43	48.8	—	—	
Vineyard town, Utah County	138	4.3	132	80.3	109	5.5	—	—	13	—	27	77.8	27	77.8	—	—	
Virgin town, Washington County	214	—	214	55.1	187	51.3	—	—	3	100.0	59	44.1	46	37.0	11	63.6	
Wales town, Sanpete County	170	—	170	69.4	153	39.2	—	—	4	—	46	37.0	38	31.6	6	50.0	
Wallsburg town, Wasatch County	273	.7	271	93.0	248	28.6	—	—	2	—	60	63.3	58	65.5	2	—	
Washington city, Washington County	4 198	2.2	4 104	66.1	3 809	43.2	42	—	77	—	1 065	54.7	910	51.1	117	78.6	
Washington Terrace city, Weber County	8 189	2.9	7 951	71.3	7 516	45.4	112	28.6	350	34.9	2 202	51.2	1 735	50.0	373	50.7	
Wellington city, Carbon County	1 625	.6	1 615	74.5	1 488	48.2	15	—	45	28.9	412	68.2	333	64.9	69	82.6	
Wellsville city, Cache County	2 203	1.9	2 162	81.8	1 982	27.5	22	45.5	16	—	522	63.8	503	62.6	19	94.7	
Wendover city, Tooele County	1 111	32.5	750	44.0	956	66.0	170	64.1	304	69.7	213	70.9	178	74.2	28	60.7	
West Bountiful city, Davis County	4 477	2.8	4 352	78.2	3 981	27.5	79	8.9	95	—	987	75.8	892	78.8	90	50.0	
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County	42 892	2.2	41 939	75.9	37 668	45.7	468	32.3	1 790	33.9	9 645	77.4	8 191	77.2	1 121	83.5	
West Point city, Davis County	4 135	1.3	4 081	77.0	3 728	47.0	53	43.4	162	32.7	985	73.0	847	71.4	118	84.7	
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County	86 976	4.3	83 264	73.1	77 634	47.7	1 713	30.8	4 805	38.5	21 228	66.4	17 156	65.0	3 141	74.7	
White City CDP, Salt Lake County	6 506	3.6	6 273	78.1	5 925	29.3	57	38.6	309	14.2	1 579	59.4	1 379	60.6	148	57.4	
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County	320	—	320	86.3	264	17.8	15	40.0	99	1.0	70	67.1	22	95.5	38	47.4	
Willard city, Box Elder County	1 298	2.5	1 266	80.3	1 191	27.0	5	40.0	22	40.9	323	56.7	303	58.1	10	30.0	
Woodland Hills town, Utah County	323	3.7	311	67.8	289	52.6	—	—	7	—	67	70.1	62	67.7	3	100.0	
Woodruff town, Rich County	109	—	109	70.6	99	27.3	—	—	—	—	29	65.5	28	67.9	—	—	
Woods Cross city, Davis County	5 384	2.9	5 228	77.5	4 709	36.5	69	—	201	32.8	1 320	70.3	1 118	69.7	175	81.7	

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force					
Washington County—Con.														
Hurricane division	142	2 619	2.6	286	659	38	21	3	14	4 733	76.9	13.0	923	372
Hildale town	30	544	10.8	62	155	14	6	—	8	290	68.6	7.9	31	2
Hurricane city (pt.)	71	1 099	—	111	260	11	7	—	4	2 116	75.0	12.4	414	174
La Verkin city	31	510	—	59	144	11	6	3	2	956	78.7	11.4	187	79
Leeds town	—	26	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	175	73.7	12.6	39	11
New Harmony town	—	19	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	74	75.7	5.4	15	4
Rockville town	2	43	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	146	81.5	13.0	30	13
Springdale town	—	36	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	180	81.7	25.0	30	16
Toquerville town	6	171	—	18	37	—	—	—	—	302	82.1	16.2	52	31
Virgin town	2	57	—	6	19	—	—	—	—	115	79.1	13.0	29	5
Washington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George division	870	8 777	.6	2 919	2 913	167	117	7	43	20 765	86.1	19.1	3 731	1 712
Hurricane city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivins town	42	477	1.3	61	115	15	7	2	6	819	80.6	11.8	164	66
St. George city	561	5 968	.8	2 539	2 297	137	99	5	33	15 700	86.3	19.9	2 770	1 370
Santa Clara city	114	769	.3	102	156	8	4	—	4	1 109	92.7	23.4	172	68
Washington city (pt.)	123	1 159	—	174	279	7	7	—	—	2 196	83.9	17.1	434	153
Wayne County	46	616	1.0	74	142	—	—	—	—	1 237	82.0	20.0	206	87
Hanksville division	6	103	—	16	23	—	—	—	—	155	80.6	21.3	23	3
Loa division	40	513	1.2	58	119	—	—	—	—	1 082	82.2	19.9	183	84
Bicknell town	5	40	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	212	79.7	15.6	32	14
Loa town	12	126	—	19	37	—	—	—	—	237	78.5	16.5	46	27
Lyman town	7	98	—	4	25	—	—	—	—	100	88.0	18.0	19	6
Torrey town	—	22	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	87	74.7	29.9	11	6
Weber County	3 642	35 569	2.2	11 356	10 379	1 122	506	188	428	88 805	82.5	18.0	17 074	4 455
Ogden division	3 273	32 032	2.3	10 743	9 650	1 099	500	186	413	82 395	82.2	18.2	15 954	4 199
Farr West city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisville city (pt.)	86	807	1.5	145	176	19	8	—	11	1 311	88.0	12.6	207	45
Hooper CDP	130	1 028	—	152	322	30	12	7	11	1 695	89.8	12.1	268	51
North Ogden city	307	3 447	1.2	718	891	—	—	—	—	5 886	93.7	31.2	1 000	228
Ogden city (pt.)	1 284	11 506	3.9	5 060	3 941	750	292	153	305	37 819	75.1	16.2	7 332	2 093
Pleasant View city	66	916	—	235	278	15	8	—	7	1 983	86.7	28.8	414	94
Riverdale city	170	1 339	—	528	451	35	35	—	—	3 518	88.7	14.6	762	206
Roy city	640	6 098	1.8	1 742	1 532	102	72	—	30	13 266	88.7	15.6	2 628	584
South Ogden city	223	2 351	2.8	1 017	726	44	23	14	7	7 306	87.2	25.2	1 474	467
Uintah town	23	246	1.6	32	79	—	—	—	—	414	82.1	13.8	87	20
Washington Terrace city	116	1 698	1.1	612	568	54	24	10	20	4 847	82.5	13.0	968	235
Ogden Valley division	85	1 194	2.0	247	222	—	—	—	—	2 179	90.0	21.4	397	81
Huntsville town	5	158	—	19	32	—	—	—	—	319	86.8	17.2	63	15
Ogden city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber Northwest division	284	2 343	1.7	366	507	23	6	2	15	4 231	84.2	12.8	723	175
Farr West city (pt.)	78	542	.7	96	89	8	4	2	2	1 154	82.0	10.1	225	61
Harrisville city (pt.)	13	80	—	13	4	—	—	—	—	99	72.7	14.1	10	6
Ogden city (pt.)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	53.8	—	—	—
Plain City city	84	876	1.3	120	192	2	2	—	—	1 342	87.5	11.7	234	58

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bach- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in pri- vate school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Tooele city, Tooele County -----	337	3 299	1.2	424	883	107	31	21	55	8 027	77.3	11.2	1 940	451
Toquerville town, Washington County -----	6	171	—	18	37	—	—	—	—	302	82.1	16.2	52	31
Torrey town, Wayne County -----	—	22	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	87	74.7	29.9	11	6
Tremonton city, Box Elder County -----	142	1 069	—	178	202	19	10	5	4	2 200	84.1	15.0	322	94
Trenton town, Cache County -----	10	164	—	12	30	—	—	—	—	223	83.4	14.8	45	12
Tropic town, Garfield County -----	2	117	—	4	32	—	—	—	—	219	73.5	10.5	36	16
Uintah town, Weber County -----	23	246	1.6	32	79	—	—	—	—	414	82.1	13.8	87	20
Union CDP, Salt Lake County -----	355	2 673	.3	919	764	62	41	11	10	8 001	88.0	23.9	1 198	291
Val Verda CDP, Davis County -----	99	848	1.3	352	234	10	5	—	5	2 014	85.9	21.6	365	99
Vernal city, Uintah County -----	136	1 706	2.9	179	365	47	7	17	23	3 529	76.3	12.9	588	170
Vernon town, Tooele County -----	2	60	—	7	24	—	—	—	—	96	89.6	8.3	23	3
Vineyard town, Utah County -----	—	40	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	69	94.2	27.5	13	—
Virgin town, Washington County -----	2	57	—	6	19	—	—	—	—	115	79.1	13.0	29	5
Wales town, Sanpete County -----	2	37	—	—	18	3	—	—	3	96	84.4	5.2	18	11
Wallsburg town, Wasatch County -----	4	86	4.7	4	25	5	—	—	5	120	75.0	20.0	16	6
Washington city, Washington County -----	123	1 159	—	174	279	7	7	—	—	2 196	83.9	17.1	434	153
Washington Terrace city, Weber County -----	116	1 698	1.1	612	568	54	24	10	20	4 847	82.5	13.0	968	235
Wellington city, Carbon County -----	29	518	4.6	71	109	11	5	—	6	822	69.7	8.8	130	33
Wellsville city, Cache County -----	72	660	—	108	170	15	6	8	1	1 067	85.2	13.2	164	54
Wendover city, Tooele County -----	10	271	—	21	50	25	14	4	7	507	53.1	8.3	69	9
West Bountiful city, Davis County -----	134	1 502	2.5	208	312	17	17	—	—	2 051	92.5	20.5	249	38
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County -----	1 439	13 446	2.8	2 069	2 811	318	197	45	76	19 291	86.3	15.9	2 605	294
West Point city, Davis County -----	92	1 316	.9	215	338	23	11	5	7	1 860	88.0	20.0	350	43
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County -----	2 042	22 894	1.8	4 076	6 042	952	514	215	223	43 042	79.7	11.6	7 020	900
White City CDP, Salt Lake County -----	130	1 867	2.4	234	518	67	30	18	19	3 306	82.7	11.8	601	81
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County -----	12	93	—	7	34	9	—	4	5	120	36.7	1.7	11	—
Willard city, Box Elder County -----	23	354	—	60	87	12	7	1	4	714	86.1	17.1	114	25
Woodland Hills town, Utah County -----	2	133	—	23	21	—	—	—	—	126	98.4	42.1	25	6
Woodruff town, Rich County -----	—	33	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	61	85.2	14.8	17	4
Woods Cross city, Davis County -----	156	1 357	1.1	334	370	43	11	15	17	2 579	88.1	13.8	326	44

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	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	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					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						
Piute County	902	450	51.3	39.6	463	8.4	417	83.0	6.5	—	549	349	230	61	39.3	50
Circleville division	563	266	58.6	47.7	330	7.0	302	81.5	6.6	—	370	257	169	36	55.6	41
Circleville town	281	140	52.7	40.0	148	5.4	137	81.0	2.9	—	171	116	86	23	47.8	21
Junction town	101	47	61.4	57.4	62	3.2	58	82.8	3.4	—	68	55	38	—	—	—
Kingston town	94	36	71.3	61.1	67	16.4	56	94.6	21.4	—	67	41	21	9	77.8	16
Marysville division	339	184	39.2	27.7	133	12.0	115	87.0	6.1	—	179	92	61	25	16.0	9
Marysville town	269	145	40.1	27.6	108	14.8	90	85.6	7.8	—	137	75	50	22	18.2	9
Rich County	1 049	520	63.3	46.9	664	2.7	637	78.8	16.0	1.1	802	519	384	143	50.3	110
Garden City-Laketown division	391	205	61.6	50.7	241	2.1	235	77.0	15.3	1.7	299	160	118	29	58.6	24
Garden City town	133	64	57.9	57.8	77	1.3	76	86.8	21.1	—	97	51	34	4	—	—
Laketown town	149	87	64.4	46.0	96	2.1	93	82.8	12.9	2.2	123	58	41	16	68.8	16
Randolph-Woodruff division	658	315	64.3	44.4	423	3.1	402	79.9	16.4	.7	503	359	266	114	48.2	86
Randolph city	340	159	59.1	44.7	201	5.0	187	85.0	19.3	—	259	174	116	49	57.1	34
Woodruff town	65	30	73.8	50.0	48	2.1	47	95.7	27.7	—	49	41	34	7	42.9	5
Salt Lake County	496 050	253 727	70.8	61.9	349 950	4.8	329 238	89.5	13.6	3.4	378 046	285 597	205 177	55 432	59.1	45 927
Bingham division	4 653	2 414	68.3	55.6	3 164	2.6	3 042	94.0	10.7	.7	3 429	2 466	1 900	803	59.4	723
Bluffdale city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	3 268	1 695	73.4	61.7	2 398	1.9	2 307	95.3	11.0	.3	2 559	1 878	1 485	625	61.4	603
Cottonwood division	3 076	1 486	77.8	66.5	2 385	2.1	2 326	76.8	7.9	1.2	2 482	1 828	1 193	211	55.5	154
Alta town	390	127	94.6	90.6	369	—	358	5.6	5.0	5.0	378	264	98	12	66.7	7
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	1 704	847	76.2	66.4	1 291	2.8	1 256	93.2	9.5	.8	1 362	1 049	739	109	56.9	95
Granite CDP (pt.)	722	377	72.6	57.6	524	2.5	511	85.1	5.9	—	530	358	263	68	36.8	31
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	116	57	84.5	78.9	98	—	98	90.8	6.1	—	98	60	39	12	100.0	10
Sandy city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emigration division	6 451	3 183	64.9	55.6	4 179	2.5	4 022	92.7	6.8	.5	4 722	3 591	2 489	438	47.7	280
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	96	56	64.6	62.5	62	25.8	46	100.0	13.0	—	62	32	26	11	45.5	4
Mount Olympus CDP	5 831	2 923	64.2	55.2	3 739	2.2	3 606	93.0	5.9	.5	4 231	3 208	2 204	386	51.3	252
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magna division	10 536	5 401	71.2	61.9	7 482	5.9	6 860	93.0	19.9	3.2	7 944	6 058	4 608	1 461	58.1	1 381
Magna CDP	10 536	5 401	71.2	61.9	7 482	5.9	6 860	93.0	19.9	3.2	7 944	6 058	4 608	1 461	58.1	1 381
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City division	471 334	241 243	70.8	62.1	332 740	4.8	312 988	89.4	13.6	3.5	359 469	271 654	194 987	52 519	59.2	43 389
Bluffdale city (pt.)	1 304	652	86.8	52.3	868	4.5	821	91.0	17.8	1.2	946	678	495	171	41.5	90
Canyon Rim CDP	7 688	4 059	85.6	56.0	5 038	3.8	4 763	88.3	14.8	3.5	5 590	4 268	2 961	739	59.4	565
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	17 969	9 116	77.6	69.5	13 869	3.9	13 316	92.7	11.1	2.3	14 738	11 269	8 020	1 900	64.9	1 591
Cottonwood West CDP	13 700	7 395	67.0	59.7	9 176	4.3	8 690	91.3	11.0	2.8	9 841	7 337	5 410	859	61.6	824
Draper city (pt.)	5 545	1 767	62.1	50.2	2 189	3.3	2 083	89.9	14.5	.4	3 759	2 271	1 478	368	58.4	220
East Millcreek CDP	15 739	8 139	62.1	52.9	9 763	3.3	9 385	90.4	8.9	2.7	10 846	8 182	5 705	1 303	52.3	873
Granite CDP (pt.)	1 345	652	69.8	55.1	939	2.8	900	90.2	11.3	2.4	1 007	826	552	134	34.3	68
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	10 017	5 244	65.8	52.9	6 577	3.0	6 328	91.8	10.7	2.2	7 294	5 577	3 598	819	54.9	619
Kearns CDP	16 625	8 559	62.6	62.6	11 935	6.2	11 067	92.2	17.5	3.1	12 651	9 511	7 200	2 700	58.3	2 276
Little Cottonwood Creek Valley CDP	3 500	1 794	69.1	58.3	2 418	3.6	2 300	93.5	11.9	1.5	2 627	1 876	1 300	294	41.5	148
Midvale city	8 795	4 522	68.9	60.9	6 026	7.2	5 547	89.2	18.5	3.6	6 282	4 566	3 071	941	60.5	829
Millcreek CDP	24 781	13 365	61.2	61.2	17 031	4.8	16 032	87.7	12.2	5.0	18 403	13 783	9 883	2 451	56.6	1 863
Murray city	22 545	11 726	71.2	63.6	15 992	3.3	15 204	91.2	13.0	2.5	17 232	13 561	9 969	2 143	62.6	1 890
Oquirrh CDP	3 842	1 976	84.4	75.0	3 243	4.4	3 046	94.9	16.7	1.3	3 471	2 824	2 066	1 120	67.9	1 152
Riverton city	6 341	3 184	75.0	62.5	4 752	3.5	4 536	92.1	15.2	1.7	5 136	3 894	2 799	1 020	58.2	849
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	123 331	63 284	65.3	57.1	80 189	5.6	74 588	83.0	13.4	5.7	87 771	65 085	44 533	10 162	57.5	8 273
Sandy city (pt.)	44 980	22 854	75.5	64.0	33 823	3.6	32 317	92.0	12.7	2.2	36 414	28 188	20 656	6 605	55.3	4 828
South Jordan city (pt.)	7 029	3 512	73.2	62.9	5 135	3.2	4 944	92.4	13.1	1.2	5 520	4 144	2 871	998	49.8	644
South Salt Lake city	7 722	3 945	69.6	59.6	5 371	7.9	4 873	88.0	12.9	5.0	5 666	4 181	2 977	657	55.7	631
Taylorville-Bennion CDP	33 649	17 072	77.7	68.7	26 035	4.2	24 702	91.8	13.2	2.4	27 538	21 392	16 235	4 293	63.0	3 865
Union CDP	9 906	5 193	75.3	66.9	7 445	5.1	7 006	92.8	11.4	3.2	7 896	6 059	4 577	1 020	63.4	889
West Jordan city (pt.)	21 322	10 902	78.6	69.3	16 684	3.9	15 866	92.1	14.3	2.3	17 916	13 751	10 081	3 628	62.9	3 186
West Valley City city (pt.)	55 878	28 433	76.1	67.3	42 456	6.3	39 239	92.4	16.7	3.1	44 757	33 819	25 156	7 385	63.0	6 337
White City CDP	4 263	2 124	75.5	64.5	3 205	5.3	2 986	90.6	12.8	2.8	3 360	2 559	1 924	488	57.2	345
San Juan County	7 881	4 030	57.3	50.9	4 503	18.5	3 619	78.8	16.1	.6	4 605	2 767	1 650	969	53.0	750
Blanding division	2 750	1 431	66.3	56.7	1 814	8.1	1 656	76.1	20.6	.9	1 924	1 236	826	413	51.3	288
Blanding city	1 859	967	63.3	51.9	1 168	7.7	1 071	78.6	17.5	.7	1 232	781	515	308	49.7	200
Monticello division	1 651	818	64.1	54.6	1 059	6.8	980	79.7	12.7	—	1 185	815	563	176	53.4	161
Monticello city	1 142	586	65.6	57.3	749	7.7	684	78.8	10.2	—	835	578	394	126	52.4	121
Oljato division	1 368	676	33.0	36.7	445	13.7	368	79.1	1.9	—	571	275	204	91	28.6	79
Mexican Hat CDP	126	84	57.1	57.1	72	—	72	83.3	—	—	84	54	18	18	66.7	18

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over														Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Labor force								Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers			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							
San Juan County—Con.																	
Red Mesa division	2 112	1 105	56.1	49.2	1 185	46.8	615	84.7	18.0	.8	925	441	57	289	63.0	222	
Montezuma Creek CDP	76	49	61.8	40.8	47	—	47	44.7	—	—	47	27	—	25	20.0	13	
Sanpete County	10 730	5 555	55.4	44.0	5 936	8.7	5 346	81.7	16.9	2.0	7 179	4 301	2 766	1 111	51.0	779	
Ephraim-Manti division	4 528	2 420	51.6	42.4	2 330	9.4	2 094	77.4	15.5	.1	3 146	1 653	1 044	393	57.3	330	
Ephraim city	2 481	1 355	48.2	39.6	1 192	14.3	1 020	68.9	16.0	—	1 823	806	457	184	57.1	161	
Manti city	1 475	746	51.9	42.2	765	5.4	715	83.6	13.4	.4	916	594	404	144	59.0	127	
Mayfield town	286	174	57.3	49.4	164	3.0	155	88.4	18.7	—	178	119	77	21	61.9	19	
Sterling town	114	64	57.9	45.3	66	—	63	82.5	15.9	—	77	44	33	22	54.5	13	
Gunnison division	1 639	823	65.9	54.9	1 080	6.1	990	86.1	11.7	1.4	1 154	802	544	207	59.9	160	
Centerfield town	470	228	66.2	57.5	311	10.6	262	92.0	13.0	.8	337	228	152	72	56.9	47	
Fayette town	112	59	64.3	57.6	72	6.9	67	73.1	6.0	4.5	79	54	33	21	66.7	19	
Gunnison city	808	420	64.0	52.9	517	4.1	490	89.6	14.5	.8	555	381	249	88	60.2	77	
Mount Pleasant-Moroni division	4 563	2 312	55.4	41.8	2 526	9.3	2 262	83.8	20.4	3.9	2 879	1 846	1 178	511	42.7	289	
Fairview city	601	316	53.2	37.0	320	3.4	306	80.4	25.5	12.1	371	251	174	75	28.0	33	
Fountain Green city	374	188	61.5	47.9	228	7.9	210	80.0	14.8	4.8	254	161	99	56	42.9	27	
Moroni city	721	368	55.8	40.5	402	15.2	341	93.8	22.6	.9	459	289	169	62	43.5	36	
Mount Pleasant city	1 380	711	56.2	43.9	776	12.4	663	73.9	16.4	2.9	844	544	317	142	56.3	104	
Spring City city	474	233	53.8	45.1	253	7.9	230	90.0	25.7	3.5	295	177	123	50	30.0	22	
Wales town	120	56	44.2	33.9	53	—	50	100.0	10.0	—	78	51	44	12	—	2	
Sevier County	10 036	5 151	59.8	47.7	5 999	6.3	5 563	87.6	11.3	1.4	6 652	4 640	3 009	1 156	54.0	847	
Monroe division	2 189	1 120	56.0	46.5	1 226	7.1	1 111	89.2	12.2	.2	1 352	866	591	231	55.8	203	
Elsinore town	393	211	60.1	50.2	236	10.2	206	92.7	25.2	1.0	251	167	116	37	54.1	30	
Joseph town	141	62	47.5	33.9	67	—	59	89.8	16.9	—	86	47	26	8	37.5	8	
Monroe city	952	490	57.0	49.8	543	6.1	498	88.2	7.4	—	581	387	274	106	70.8	120	
Richfield division	5 511	2 863	60.8	49.0	3 346	7.1	3 089	86.4	10.1	1.2	3 719	2 675	1 687	637	57.6	467	
Annabella town	242	133	66.5	57.1	161	8.1	148	95.9	12.2	1.4	177	118	95	29	41.4	19	
Glenwood town	267	131	53.6	43.5	143	10.5	128	92.2	27.3	—	156	116	73	30	70.0	30	
Koosharem town	198	89	39.4	37.1	78	5.1	74	83.8	13.5	2.7	113	65	39	11	100.0	11	
Richfield city	3 756	1 984	60.2	47.3	2 260	6.5	2 100	85.7	8.3	1.0	2 526	1 840	1 129	436	55.3	285	
Sigurd town (pt.)	251	130	62.9	50.0	158	10.1	142	83.1	7.7	1.4	160	110	76	28	64.3	30	
Salina division	2 336	1 168	61.1	45.5	1 427	3.7	1 363	89.1	13.2	2.6	1 581	1 099	731	288	44.4	177	
Aurora city	566	272	65.0	48.5	368	3.0	355	96.1	14.4	.6	415	304	206	56	39.3	34	
Redmond town	387	202	59.4	42.6	230	3.0	218	96.8	14.2	—	237	177	118	61	49.2	43	
Salina city	1 257	636	59.4	44.7	747	4.6	710	82.8	12.3	4.8	839	547	361	158	44.3	93	
Sigurd town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Summit County	10 799	5 306	75.0	66.4	8 091	6.2	7 338	84.3	15.2	.6	9 028	6 599	4 589	1 202	63.3	1 003	
Coalville division	2 085	1 047	63.3	50.8	1 318	2.5	1 267	82.4	19.2	—	1 592	1 124	818	265	57.4	197	
Coalville city	681	353	63.6	53.5	433	3.2	411	88.3	19.0	—	521	357	234	89	59.6	60	
Henefer town	363	190	53.4	39.5	194	3.6	187	86.6	25.7	—	248	154	120	49	46.9	40	
Kamas division	2 151	1 111	70.3	62.3	1 508	6.6	1 401	88.7	26.0	.2	1 656	1 117	787	233	62.2	214	
Francis town	219	118	71.7	69.5	157	7.6	145	99.3	33.1	—	173	105	79	31	71.0	18	
Kamas city	697	368	66.6	59.2	462	6.7	433	87.8	24.5	.7	524	335	221	78	55.1	71	
Oakley town	364	192	76.6	69.3	279	6.5	256	91.4	22.7	—	298	205	137	42	69.0	45	
Park City division	6 563	3 148	80.2	73.0	5 265	7.0	4 670	83.5	10.8	.8	5 780	4 358	2 984	704	65.9	592	
Park City city (pt.)	3 489	1 638	78.2	70.3	2 728	9.2	2 301	76.4	6.9	1.7	3 064	2 317	1 452	248	66.1	229	
Tooele County	17 988	9 013	68.6	59.9	11 968	7.8	11 228	90.3	27.6	.8	13 054	9 619	7 674	1 911	62.8	1 669	
Dugway-Wendover division	2 392	1 052	81.8	72.4	1 682	3.2	1 682	73.6	12.7	1.4	2 012	1 569	1 337	329	75.4	369	
Dugway CDP	1 174	500	85.3	78.4	726	1.8	982	86.5	13.7	—	1 057	841	692	160	69.4	170	
Wendover city	669	296	82.4	70.9	551	5.3	509	58.9	9.8	1.8	535	417	382	115	84.3	140	
Onaqui division	485	220	70.1	59.1	340	7.9	307	80.8	31.9	.7	378	268	193	32	40.6	27	
Ophi town	14	7	71.4	71.4	10	—	10	100.0	30.0	—	10	9	7	—	—	—	
Rush Valley town	274	127	68.6	58.3	188	9.0	165	82.4	28.5	1.2	216	152	102	19	52.6	14	
Vernon town	125	55	77.6	72.7	97	2.1	95	76.8	42.1	—	100	78	61	3	33.3	4	
Tooele-Grantsville division	15 111	7 741	66.5	58.2	9 946	8.5	9 039	94.1	30.6	.6	10 664	7 782	6 144	1 550	60.6	1 273	
Erda CDP	658	333	80.4	71.2	523	2.9	514	94.6	37.7	.8	551	459	358	82	86.6	109	
Grantsville city	2 872	1 449	68.4	59.7	1 953	6.0	1 819	94.0	37.7	.3	2 115	1 428	1 165	328	60.7	243	
Stansbury Park CDP	739	381	73.9	73.0	538	6.1	509	94.0	36.9	—	585	432	359	36	61.1	28	
Stockton town	254	121	68.1	61.2	173	11.6	153	96.7	39.2	—	162	131	115	37	83.8	50	
Tooele city	9 685	5 021	64.4	56.2	6 162	10.2	5 499	94.0	26.8	.9	6 646	4 855	3 737	987	58.9	790	
Uintah County	13 761	7 059	61.2	49.0	8 419	10.2	7 453	91.3	18.6	.4	9 360	6 406	4 197	1 786	46.1	1 224	
Uintah and Ouray division	2 753	1 421	56.5	46.7	1 556	18.6	1 255	88.1	17.5	1.4	1 684	1 028	649	351	42.5	264	
Ballard town	399	199	64.4	53.3	257	11.3	228	84.6	8.3	—	255	184	140	50	44.0	35	
Fort Duchesne CDP	367	194	55.6	48.5	204	27.0	146	91.8	27.4	1.4	210	109	58	72	50.0	61	
Randlett CDP	159	86	50.9	50.0	81	38.3	50	82.0	8.0	—	65	31	17	12	66.7	16	

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	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			
Utah County—Con.																
Utah and Ouray division—Con.																
Whiterocks CDP	184	106	43.5	28.3	80	38.8	49	91.8	28.6	8.2	80	45	31	30	40.0	27
Vernal division	11 008	5 638	62.4	49.5	6 863	8.3	6 198	91.9	18.8	—	7 676	5 378	3 548	1 435	47.0	960
Maeser CDP	1 632	812	60.6	47.3	989	3.1	941	95.3	18.4	—	1 099	845	621	189	41.8	108
Naples city	789	399	67.8	54.4	535	6.4	493	95.9	19.5	—	560	422	302	142	50.7	94
Vernal city	4 275	2 242	60.9	48.8	2 595	10.4	2 297	91.0	17.3	—	2 907	2 006	1 266	569	53.3	427
Utah County	173 302	89 486	64.1	54.9	110 909	5.2	104 035	85.8	15.9	1.8	132 053	83 687	49 779	21 251	50.7	15 050
American Fork-Pleasant Grove division	26 341	13 350	66.3	54.5	17 382	5.5	16 333	90.8	16.1	1.0	19 187	13 489	8 954	3 521	52.7	2 863
Alpine city	1 986	971	61.4	44.1	1 219	5.3	1 147	90.6	13.7	—	1 394	904	622	302	36.8	163
American Fork city (pt.)	9 290	4 795	65.3	57.1	6 023	6.3	5 627	92.0	19.0	.9	6 550	4 704	3 185	1 152	60.2	1 032
Cedar Hills town	319	157	63.6	39.5	203	4.4	190	87.9	15.3	—	231	157	95	79	35.4	48
Draper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland city	2 626	1 310	68.2	55.0	1 786	3.5	1 707	91.3	21.0	.8	1 927	1 412	905	386	51.3	308
Lehi city (pt.)	196	94	75.5	61.7	148	16.2	118	94.9	14.4	—	167	121	75	35	48.6	20
Lindon city (pt.)	2 264	1 137	67.9	52.5	1 537	4.1	1 461	89.7	12.0	.3	1 681	1 171	728	269	42.0	161
Orem city (pt.)	9	4	100.0	100.0	9	—	9	100.0	—	—	9	9	2	—	—	—
Pleasant Grove city	8 039	4 083	67.5	55.7	5 403	5.6	5 072	91.0	13.3	1.6	6 064	4 183	2 764	1 119	53.8	1 003
Provo city (pt.)	18	10	44.4	—	8	—	8	100.0	—	—	8	8	8	—	—	—
Goshen division	985	481	68.4	52.8	674	5.3	634	88.2	30.0	.6	737	513	340	123	50.4	101
Genola town	431	210	68.4	47.6	295	4.7	279	82.8	25.8	.7	327	213	136	60	43.3	48
Goshen town	408	204	67.9	59.8	277	6.1	258	90.7	32.9	.8	296	211	145	39	71.8	37
Lehi division	6 711	3 385	66.8	53.9	4 453	4.8	4 236	92.5	23.4	1.9	5 002	3 516	2 540	870	51.8	642
American Fork city (pt.)	340	157	69.7	63.1	237	2.5	231	97.0	8.2	—	249	227	116	84	60.7	59
Cedar Fort town	196	94	60.2	46.8	115	4.3	113	85.8	30.1	3.5	128	99	67	13	38.5	5
Lehi city (pt.)	4 978	2 548	67.8	54.0	3 349	5.1	3 172	93.8	23.1	1.8	3 715	2 561	1 930	641	55.2	529
Lindon city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provo-Orem division	107 463	55 989	63.2	55.3	67 802	5.2	63 541	82.0	14.7	2.4	84 314	50 169	27 374	12 462	49.4	8 347
Lindon city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orem city (pt.)	40 369	20 830	67.8	57.9	27 344	4.4	25 844	89.8	14.1	2.0	30 329	21 356	13 920	6 204	50.2	4 438
Provo city (pt.)	66 652	34 940	60.3	53.7	40 164	5.9	37 403	76.5	15.1	2.7	53 640	28 580	13 301	6 218	48.8	3 887
Springville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard town (pt.)	78	38	67.9	68.4	53	—	53	62.3	11.3	—	68	53	33	12	50.0	16
Spanish Fork-Payson division	19 925	10 209	66.0	55.0	13 132	5.3	12 255	92.6	17.9	.7	14 452	10 046	6 805	2 816	55.3	2 143
Elk Ridge town	407	199	65.4	51.8	264	3.8	247	93.9	18.6	—	295	187	139	58	31.0	21
Payson city	5 631	2 907	65.8	56.1	3 692	3.4	3 500	93.0	21.1	.5	4 051	2 869	1 963	848	57.7	607
Provo city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem city	1 335	658	63.1	54.4	843	6.8	778	95.0	15.9	—	915	632	490	239	52.7	164
Santquin city	1 408	745	66.5	57.2	937	7.3	863	94.3	19.7	.6	1 053	732	457	208	64.4	203
Spanish Fork city (pt.)	6 972	3 621	66.2	54.0	4 603	6.4	4 232	94.2	16.5	.9	5 085	3 562	2 385	1 018	51.8	748
Springville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodland Hills town	161	79	59.0	40.5	95	3.2	92	94.6	16.3	—	99	74	50	25	20.0	8
Springville-Mapleton division	11 877	6 072	62.9	52.5	7 466	4.8	7 036	92.5	17.2	.5	8 361	5 954	3 766	1 459	47.7	954
Mapleton city	2 219	1 092	62.3	49.2	1 383	5.7	1 298	93.7	14.6	—	1 510	1 096	686	261	34.1	113
Provo city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Fork city (pt.)	68	27	57.4	40.7	39	12.8	29	100.0	24.1	—	44	33	15	—	—	—
Springville city (pt.)	8 967	4 645	63.3	52.5	5 670	4.5	5 362	92.7	17.8	.5	6 337	4 543	2 886	1 133	50.1	796
Wasatch County	6 624	3 293	69.7	59.0	4 620	6.1	4 276	90.4	20.0	.3	5 086	3 351	2 238	821	63.5	680
Heber division	6 618	3 293	69.8	59.0	4 620	6.1	4 276	90.4	20.0	.3	5 086	3 351	2 238	821	63.5	680
Charleston town	214	105	75.7	65.7	162	7.4	145	93.8	19.3	—	177	113	74	26	65.4	20
Heber city	3 114	1 641	68.5	55.5	2 134	7.5	1 943	90.0	20.5	.2	2 354	1 554	1 012	423	62.9	348
Midway city	986	507	69.3	62.5	683	5.1	636	91.0	17.5	—	753	518	336	126	69.0	115
Park City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallsburg town	161	79	63.4	53.2	102	16.7	85	92.9	28.2	—	120	60	39	24	45.8	10
Soldier Summit division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah and Ouray division	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County	32 628	16 985	55.5	45.9	18 094	4.8	17 023	89.4	15.0	.2	20 187	14 043	9 383	3 477	49.8	2 634
Enterprise division	661	332	48.0	29.8	317	6.3	295	91.9	35.9	—	367	244	181	91	23.1	37
Enterprise city	521	270	48.8	30.0	254	7.1	236	92.8	41.9	—	300	192	145	72	25.0	30
Hurricane division	5 796	3 026	48.4	36.8	2 801	5.0	2 656	86.7	15.5	—	3 204	2 169	1 471	571	42.0	409
Hildale town	535	313	46.2	30.7	247	4.0	235	89.8	20.9	—	316	184	135	82	31.7	86
Hurricane city (pt.)	2 540	1 313	50.5	39.2	1 282	3.1	1 238	84.6	14.0	—	1 401	995	607	272	46.0	212
La Verkin city	1 168	612	49.7	36.8	580	10.0	520	95.0	18.3	—	660	445	309	111	46.8	64
Leeds town	189	93	36.0	29.0	68	14.7	58	100.0	10.3	—	104	59	48	13	46.2	4
New Harmony town	77	40	28.6	22.5	22	9.1	20	100.0	10.0	—	26	17	9	—	—	—
Rockville town	156	85	51.3	43.5	80	3.8	77	87.0	20.8	—	93	59	42	8	100.0	10

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over																	
	Labor force									Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers			Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force						
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un-employed	Total		Means of transportation to work				Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks				
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation								
Washington County—Con.																		
Hurricane division—Con.																		
Springdale town	197	107	50.8	43.0	100	—	100	56.0	5.0	—	112	78	52	9	33.3	5		
Toquerville town	364	183	44.2	33.3	161	7.5	149	85.2	20.1	—	194	123	87	40	32.5	18		
Virgin town	144	84	45.8	32.1	66	—	66	89.4	30.3	—	76	52	45	12	33.3	4		
Washington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
St. George division	26 171	13 627	57.3	48.3	14 976	4.7	14 072	89.9	14.5	.2	16 616	11 630	7 731	2 815	52.2	2 188		
Hurricane city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ivins town	1 012	512	60.7	50.0	612	4.1	580	91.9	18.4	.5	638	465	344	118	50.8	114		
St. George city	20 071	10 497	56.5	47.4	11 315	5.2	10 576	88.8	13.4	.2	12 709	8 834	5 779	2 056	51.7	1 614		
Santa Clara city	1 324	671	64.8	52.6	858	2.9	805	91.1	12.0	—	920	638	436	180	59.4	155		
Washington city (pt.)	2 692	1 408	59.6	53.5	1 604	2.5	1 553	92.5	20.7	.3	1 690	1 191	797	332	56.6	247		
Wayne County	1 443	710	59.3	49.9	851	6.6	792	83.5	11.9	.1	943	571	407	139	56.8	106		
Hanksville division	190	99	68.4	72.7	128	3.9	125	68.0	4.0	.8	133	79	65	23	60.9	14		
Loa division	1 253	611	57.9	46.2	723	7.1	667	86.4	13.3	—	810	492	342	116	56.0	92		
Bicknell town	224	124	43.8	30.6	98	—	98	90.8	7.1	—	107	71	53	24	58.3	12		
Loa town	288	132	62.8	53.8	181	2.8	174	87.9	17.2	—	194	133	95	20	80.0	30		
Lyman town	129	62	59.7	54.8	77	13.0	67	100.0	6.0	—	91	43	32	13	53.8	6		
Torrey town	100	48	67.0	43.8	67	19.4	54	75.9	16.7	—	69	44	33	9	33.3	7		
Weber County	110 304	56 910	67.5	59.0	73 401	5.8	69 046	92.4	15.7	2.0	79 670	59 533	43 517	11 521	64.3	10 635		
Ogden division	102 653	53 171	67.3	58.9	68 091	6.0	63 976	92.4	15.8	2.0	73 836	55 134	40 249	10 582	64.7	9 792		
Farr West city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Harrisville city (pt.)	1 580	761	80.1	73.5	1 266	3.9	1 183	96.2	12.4	1.9	1 268	1 051	715	283	69.6	306		
Hooper CDP	2 210	1 099	73.8	63.2	1 617	3.3	1 532	95.5	17.5	.7	1 783	1 377	1 028	249	57.4	243		
North Ogden city	7 385	3 774	71.4	60.1	5 259	4.4	4 985	92.7	17.8	1.4	5 516	4 261	3 078	954	54.2	661		
Ogden city (pt.)	47 176	24 637	62.8	54.5	29 259	8.3	26 777	90.6	17.7	2.8	31 688	22 654	16 060	4 607	63.8	4 167		
Pleasant View city	2 514	1 254	65.3	54.9	1 637	4.0	1 550	95.8	21.4	1.0	1 831	1 312	967	156	59.0	163		
Riverdale city	4 590	2 429	71.5	63.7	3 217	3.5	3 142	92.8	15.2	2.1	3 491	2 714	2 043	572	57.9	366		
Roy city	16 294	8 433	74.9	68.2	11 836	4.2	11 448	93.9	13.9	1.2	12 923	10 085	7 847	1 835	74.7	2 097		
South Ogden city	8 893	4 557	66.4	58.5	5 785	4.7	5 557	94.0	11.5	2.3	6 416	5 011	3 565	757	69.7	786		
Uintah town	509	258	72.3	62.4	366	3.3	352	92.3	13.4	—	371	281	197	49	59.2	47		
Washington Terrace city	5 981	3 200	64.1	55.8	3 802	5.3	3 556	93.8	14.7	2.4	4 142	3 136	2 300	539	59.0	456		
Ogden Valley division	2 516	1 206	69.5	56.0	1 737	3.3	1 648	89.1	12.4	.5	1 917	1 373	1 014	255	56.9	205		
Huntsville town	364	187	57.1	40.6	208	1.4	205	91.7	12.2	1.0	242	176	126	32	40.6	14		
Ogden city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Weber Northwest division	5 135	2 533	70.0	62.6	3 573	4.0	3 422	92.5	15.3	1.2	3 917	3 026	2 254	684	61.7	638		
Farr West city (pt.)	1 343	695	69.4	60.0	927	5.3	877	90.8	17.2	1.1	1 001	783	578	184	60.9	174		
Harrisville city (pt.)	109	54	83.5	87.0	91	25.3	68	100.0	19.1	—	89	60	43	24	70.8	43		
Ogden city (pt.)	13	7	100.0	100.0	13	—	13	100.0	—	—	13	13	13	—	—	—		
Plain City city	1 683	833	70.8	61.9	1 191	3.4	1 145	93.5	20.3	2.4	1 253	999	742	203	67.0	169		

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over																
	Labor force								Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers			Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force					
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total		Means of transportation to work				Total		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		
								Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation							
The State -----	1 154 039	589 854	68.0	58.6	777 448	5.3	732 376	89.1	15.2	2.3	863 109	622 121	432 963		133 561	57.0	106 799
COUNTY																	
Beaver County -----	3 223	1 664	54.6	42.9	1 756	4.3	1 660	88.9	11.6	—	2 029	1 377	962	324	56.2	247	
Box Elder County -----	23 026	11 682	67.3	53.4	15 473	5.6	14 438	90.3	30.1	.5	16 852	12 406	9 144	2 859	55.9	2 326	
Cache County -----	46 746	23 685	68.9	60.0	32 177	5.6	30 003	86.5	17.2	.6	36 475	25 146	15 604	6 137	60.9	4 954	
Carbon County -----	14 044	7 342	59.0	48.5	8 288	8.5	7 429	90.7	19.2	.4	8 933	6 034	4 363	1 289	46.5	831	
Daggett County -----	473	221	64.9	53.8	307	3.9	289	72.0	9.3	—	339	239	176	42	54.8	41	
Davis County -----	119 689	60 053	71.6	61.3	81 623	4.5	81 054	91.7	14.2	2.2	93 126	69 369	50 585	15 988	57.0	12 742	
Duchesne County -----	7 737	3 916	62.9	49.7	4 861	7.3	4 443	84.6	12.3	.5	5 410	3 582	2 398	1 014	47.1	659	
Emery County -----	6 308	3 147	63.7	50.8	4 017	7.8	3 626	90.0	18.8	.3	4 379	3 027	2 184	772	46.6	495	
Garfield County -----	2 691	1 341	61.9	53.0	1 665	3.6	1 568	81.7	15.8	.6	1 918	1 186	801	279	56.6	233	
Grand County -----	4 746	2 423	63.4	56.7	3 010	6.8	2 758	81.1	11.2	—	3 305	2 233	1 468	344	62.2	337	
Iron County -----	14 168	7 223	63.7	55.2	8 990	6.5	8 366	87.8	14.7	.3	10 491	6 633	4 123	1 516	50.3	926	
Juab County -----	3 851	1 925	65.5	52.1	2 522	5.7	2 340	86.2	21.7	.8	2 676	2 008	1 426	354	58.2	329	
Kane County -----	3 457	1 754	60.9	51.9	2 106	6.9	1 939	85.0	13.0	1.2	2 345	1 547	956	357	63.3	317	
Millard County -----	6 967	3 557	63.7	48.7	4 432	5.0	4 165	86.0	19.5	.6	4 988	3 480	2 413	900	41.0	599	
Morgan County -----	3 436	1 726	68.6	55.9	2 353	3.0	2 287	88.9	21.3	—	2 629	1 872	1 360	406	53.4	299	
Plute County -----	902	450	51.3	39.6	463	8.4	417	83.0	6.5	—	549	349	230	61	39.3	50	
Rich County -----	1 049	520	63.3	46.9	664	2.7	637	78.8	16.0	1.1	802	519	384	143	50.3	110	
Salt Lake County -----	496 050	253 727	70.8	61.9	349 950	4.8	329 238	89.5	13.6	3.4	378 046	285 597	205 177	55 432	59.1	45 927	
San Juan County -----	7 881	4 030	57.3	50.9	4 503	18.5	3 619	78.8	16.1	.6	4 605	2 767	1 650	969	53.0	750	
Sanpete County -----	10 730	5 555	55.4	44.0	5 936	8.7	5 346	81.7	16.9	2.0	7 179	4 301	2 766	1 111	51.0	779	
Sevier County -----	10 036	5 151	59.8	47.7	5 999	6.3	5 563	87.6	11.3	1.4	6 652	4 640	3 009	1 156	54.0	847	
Summit County -----	10 799	5 306	75.0	66.4	8 091	6.2	7 338	84.3	15.2	.6	9 028	6 598	4 589	1 202	63.3	1 003	
Tooele County -----	17 988	9 013	68.6	59.9	11 968	7.8	11 228	90.3	27.6	.8	13 054	9 619	7 674	1 911	62.8	1 669	
Uintah County -----	13 761	7 059	61.2	49.0	8 419	10.2	7 453	91.3	18.6	.4	9 360	6 406	4 197	1 786	46.1	1 224	
Utah County -----	173 302	89 486	64.1	54.9	110 909	5.2	104 035	85.8	15.9	1.8	132 053	83 687	49 779	21 251	50.7	15 050	
Wasatch County -----	6 624	3 293	69.7	59.0	4 620	6.1	4 276	90.4	20.0	.3	5 086	3 351	2 238	821	63.5	680	
Washington County -----	32 628	16 985	55.5	45.9	18 094	4.8	17 023	89.4	15.0	.2	20 187	14 043	9 383	3 477	49.8	2 634	
Wayne County -----	1 443	710	59.3	49.9	851	6.6	792	83.5	11.9	.1	943	571	407	139	56.8	106	
Weber County -----	110 304	56 910	67.5	59.0	73 401	5.8	69 046	92.4	15.7	2.0	79 670	59 533	43 517	11 521	64.3	10 635	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Alpine city, Utah County -----	1 986	971	61.4	44.1	1 219	5.3	1 147	90.6	13.7	.8	1 394	904	622	302	36.8	163	
Alta town, Salt Lake County -----	390	127	94.6	90.6	369	—	358	5.6	5.0	5.0	378	264	98	12	66.7	7	
Altamont town, Duchesne County -----	85	44	57.6	50.0	49	—	49	85.7	18.4	2.0	58	34	22	11	45.5	7	
Alton town, Kane County -----	46	22	26.1	13.6	12	—	12	75.0	—	—	22	13	2	4	—	—	
Amalga town, Cache County -----	223	108	76.7	57.4	171	5.3	160	78.1	12.5	—	191	144	95	39	41.0	21	
American Fork city, Utah County -----	9 630	4 952	65.5	57.3	6 260	6.1	5 858	92.2	18.6	.9	6 799	4 931	3 301	1 236	60.3	1 091	
Annabella town, Sevier County -----	242	133	66.5	57.1	161	8.1	148	95.9	12.2	1.4	177	118	95	29	41.4	19	
Antimony town, Garfield County -----	58	30	67.2	53.3	39	5.1	34	70.6	20.6	—	42	24	14	5	60.0	7	
Aurora city, Sevier County -----	566	272	65.0	48.5	368	3.0	355	96.1	14.4	.6	415	304	206	56	39.3	34	
Ballard town, Uintah County -----	399	199	64.4	53.3	257	11.3	228	84.6	8.3	—	255	184	140	50	44.0	35	
Bear River City town, Box Elder County -----	415	212	64.3	45.3	265	1.9	259	96.9	34.0	.8	296	225	177	72	47.2	43	
Beaver city, Beaver County -----	1 340	702	58.3	46.4	779	4.0	741	89.1	9.2	—	883	628	437	130	60.0	95	
Bicknell town, Wayne County -----	224	124	43.8	30.6	98	—	98	90.8	7.1	—	107	71	53	24	58.3	12	
Big Water town, Kane County -----	217	102	54.4	52.0	118	6.8	108	72.2	22.2	2.8	140	91	69	20	75.0	17	
Blanding city, San Juan County -----	1 859	967	63.3	51.9	1 168	7.7	1 071	78.6	17.5	.7	1 232	781	515	308	49.7	200	
Bluffdale city, Salt Lake County -----	1 304	652	66.8	52.3	868	4.5	821	91.0	17.8	1.2	946	678	495	171	41.5	90	
Boulder town, Garfield County -----	67	31	68.7	54.8	46	—	46	69.6	23.9	—	59	32	16	5	100.0	9	
Bountiful city, Davis County -----	25 298	13 145	67.1	56.0	16 933	3.6	16 153	89.4	13.5	3.4	18 508	13 850	9 578	2 407	51.5	1 791	
Brian Head town, Iron County -----	74	35	87.8	91.4	65	4.6	62	32.3	—	—	71	53	47	3	100.0	3	
Brigham City city, Box Elder County -----	10 338	5 331	64.9	51.2	6 684	7.1	6 150	91.9	32.8	.6	7 271	5 304	3 856	1 103	52.9	849	
Cannonville town, Garfield County -----	90	46	42.2	43.5	38	5.3	36	72.2	16.7	—	49	20	6	11	81.8	13	
Canyon Rim CDP, Salt Lake County -----	7 688	4 059	65.6	56.0	5 038	3.8	4 763	88.3	14.8	3.5	5 590	4 268	2 961	739	59.4	565	
Castle Dale city, Emery County -----	1 006	488	63.8	51.6	642	7.9	582	89.7	19.8	.5	691	502	378	117	48.7	82	
Castle Valley town, Grand County -----	120	59	65.8	62.7	79	20.3	63	71.4	9.5	—	96	49	23	10	60.0	8	
Cedar City city, Iron County -----	9 458	4 847	65.8	58.7	6 197	5.9	5 831	87.1	13.6	.2	7 300	4 545	2 701	982	52.2	597	
Cedar Fort town, Utah County -----	196	94	60.2	46.8	115	4.3	113	85.8	30.1	3.5	128	99	67	13	38.5	5	
Cedar Hills town, Utah County -----	319	157	63.6	39.5	203	4.4	190	87.9	15.3	—	231	157	95	79	35.4	48	
Centerfield town, Sanpete County -----	470	228	66.2	57.5	311	10.6	262	92.0	13.0	.8	337	228	152	72	56.9	47	
Centerville city, Davis County -----	6 822	3 544	74.4	63.0	5 055	5.3	4 788	90.7	14.5	3.3	5 367	3 989	2 805	914	53.3	686	
Charleston town, Wasatch County -----	214	105	75.7	65.7	162	7.4	145	93.8	19.3	—	177	113	74	26	65.4	20	

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force									Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years			
	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 trans- portation						
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION — Con.																
Circleville town, Piute County -----	281	140	52.7	40.0	148	5.4	137	81.0	2.9	—	171	116	86	23	47.8	21
Clarkston town, Cache County -----	362	185	63.5	45.9	230	3.0	220	91.4	35.0	.9	257	192	145	51	45.1	37
Clawson town, Emery County -----	97	50	66.0	54.0	64	3.1	62	83.9	21.0	—	78	38	24	6	100.0	6
Clearfield city, Davis County -----	13 810	6 572	65.1	59.0	7 833	7.5	8 282	94.2	17.8	.7	10 307	7 042	5 453	2 191	58.0	1 715
Cleveland town, Emery County -----	325	180	60.6	50.6	197	5.1	187	89.8	18.2	.5	218	151	108	33	51.5	21
Clinton city, Davis County -----	4 487	2 237	78.7	67.8	3 417	5.1	3 311	94.0	12.5	.6	3 774	2 875	2 266	750	65.6	637
Coalville city, Summit County -----	681	353	63.6	53.5	433	3.2	411	88.3	19.0	—	521	357	234	89	59.6	60
Corinne city, Box Elder County -----	376	189	74.2	63.5	279	3.9	261	92.3	34.1	—	301	231	160	51	51.0	31
Cornish town, Cache County -----	148	73	88.2	61.6	101	7.9	92	73.9	17.4	—	111	81	59	17	52.9	17
Cottonwood Heights CDP, Salt Lake County --	19 673	9 963	77.5	69.2	15 160	3.8	14 572	92.8	11.0	2.1	16 100	12 318	8 759	2 009	64.5	1 686
Cottonwood West CDP, Salt Lake County ----	13 700	7 395	67.0	59.7	9 176	4.3	8 690	91.3	11.0	2.8	9 841	7 337	5 410	859	61.6	824
Delta city, Millard County -----	1 835	947	65.1	50.1	1 194	4.3	1 137	89.7	25.0	—	1 397	1 005	658	223	44.4	160
Deweyville town, Box Elder County -----	201	100	56.7	43.0	114	2.6	111	90.1	24.3	—	125	84	70	29	51.7	25
Draper city -----	5 545	1 767	39.5	50.2	2 189	3.3	2 083	89.9	14.5	.4	3 759	2 271	1 478	368	58.4	220
Salt Lake County -----	5 545	1 767	39.5	50.2	2 189	3.3	2 083	89.9	14.5	.4	3 759	2 271	1 478	368	58.4	220
Utah County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duchesne city, Duchesne County -----	821	391	63.3	57.3	520	9.2	466	86.3	11.8	—	597	381	250	93	59.1	75
Dugway CDP, Tooele County -----	1 174	500	85.3	78.4	726	1.8	982	86.5	13.7	—	1 057	841	692	160	69.4	170
East Carbon city, Carbon County -----	974	510	46.0	33.7	448	11.2	384	93.2	18.8	2.1	482	301	170	76	43.4	31
East Millcreek CDP, Salt Lake County -----	15 739	8 139	62.1	52.9	9 763	3.3	9 385	90.4	8.9	2.7	10 846	8 182	5 705	1 303	52.3	873
Elk Ridge town, Utah County -----	407	199	65.4	51.8	264	3.8	247	93.9	18.6	—	295	187	139	58	31.0	21
Elmo town, Emery County -----	157	76	47.8	35.5	75	6.7	68	89.7	29.4	—	91	77	53	22	45.5	12
Elsinore town, Sevier County -----	393	211	60.1	50.2	236	10.2	206	92.7	25.2	1.0	251	163	116	37	54.1	30
Elwood town, Box Elder County -----	365	169	74.5	60.9	272	5.9	250	84.0	23.2	—	301	227	183	47	53.2	26
Emery town, Emery County -----	171	81	59.6	53.1	102	8.8	89	88.8	22.5	—	106	74	55	16	56.3	10
Enoch city, Iron County -----	1 046	529	68.8	54.3	716	7.1	657	96.0	18.3	.3	804	559	393	162	47.5	104
Enterprise city, Washington County -----	521	270	48.8	30.0	254	7.1	236	92.8	41.9	—	300	192	145	72	25.0	30
Ephraim city, Sanpete County -----	2 481	1 355	48.2	39.6	1 192	14.3	1 020	68.9	16.0	—	1 823	806	457	184	57.1	161
Erda CDP, Tooele County -----	658	333	80.4	71.2	523	2.9	514	94.6	37.7	.8	551	459	358	82	86.6	109
Escalante town, Garfield County -----	586	281	58.5	48.0	343	7.0	311	87.1	10.0	—	381	262	195	61	41.0	36
Eureka city, Juab County -----	409	219	53.3	37.9	218	8.3	198	98.0	52.0	—	229	184	144	31	38.7	21
Fairview city, Sanpete County -----	601	316	53.2	37.0	320	3.4	306	80.4	25.5	12.1	371	251	174	75	28.0	33
Farmington city, Davis County -----	5 298	2 611	68.5	57.4	3 586	3.5	3 472	89.5	11.3	2.8	4 151	2 953	2 064	818	45.2	508
Farr West city, Weber County -----	1 343	695	69.4	60.0	927	5.3	877	90.8	17.2	1.1	1 001	783	578	184	60.9	174
Fayette town, Sanpete County -----	112	59	64.3	57.6	72	6.9	67	73.1	6.0	4.5	79	54	33	21	66.7	19
Ferron city, Emery County -----	970	506	62.3	47.6	603	8.0	550	91.3	26.2	—	663	448	319	138	46.4	97
Fielding town, Box Elder County -----	259	140	69.1	60.0	179	3.4	170	99.4	38.2	.6	196	149	108	30	56.7	13
Fillmore city, Millard County -----	1 282	651	65.4	52.7	838	4.3	802	92.9	13.3	.6	929	612	427	115	40.0	81
Fort Duchesne CDP, Uintah County -----	367	194	55.6	48.5	204	27.0	146	91.8	27.4	1.4	210	109	58	72	50.0	61
Fountain Green city, Sanpete County -----	374	188	61.5	47.9	228	7.9	210	89.0	14.8	4.8	254	161	99	56	42.9	27
Francis town, Summit County -----	219	118	71.7	69.5	157	7.6	145	99.3	33.1	—	173	105	79	31	71.0	18
Fruit Heights city, Davis County -----	2 386	1 211	68.9	51.9	1 631	4.3	1 562	91.9	16.3	2.3	1 807	1 303	967	203	47.8	150
Garden City town, Rich County -----	133	64	57.9	57.8	77	1.3	76	86.8	21.1	—	97	51	34	4	—	—
Garland city, Box Elder County -----	1 025	516	66.2	53.3	679	5.0	636	91.4	31.6	—	755	513	375	155	58.1	132
Genola town, Utah County -----	431	210	68.4	47.6	295	4.7	279	82.8	25.8	.7	327	213	136	60	43.3	48
Glendale town, Kane County -----	167	75	58.1	48.0	97	16.5	81	96.3	18.5	—	121	67	44	17	29.4	6
Glenwood town, Sevier County -----	267	131	53.6	43.5	143	10.5	128	92.2	27.3	—	156	116	73	30	70.0	30
Goshen town, Utah County -----	408	204	67.9	59.8	277	6.1	258	90.7	32.9	.8	296	211	145	39	71.8	37
Granite CDP, Salt Lake County -----	2 067	1 029	70.8	56.0	1 463	2.7	1 411	88.4	9.4	1.6	1 537	1 184	815	202	35.1	99
Grantsville city, Tooele County -----	2 872	1 449	68.4	59.7	1 953	6.0	1 819	94.0	37.7	.3	2 115	1 428	1 165	328	60.7	243
Green River city -----	617	322	75.2	70.8	464	6.7	423	78.5	10.2	.5	490	340	230	72	52.8	52
Emery County -----	530	277	73.8	69.0	391	7.4	352	83.5	10.2	.6	415	284	202	63	52.4	44
Grand County -----	87	45	83.9	82.2	73	2.7	71	53.5	9.9	—	75	56	28	9	55.6	8
Gunnison city, Sanpete County -----	808	420	64.0	52.9	517	4.1	490	89.6	14.5	.8	555	381	249	88	60.2	77
Harrisville city, Weber County -----	1 689	815	80.3	74.4	1 357	5.3	1 251	96.4	12.8	1.8	1 357	1 111	758	307	69.7	349
Hatch town, Garfield County -----	88	42	56.8	59.5	50	—	48	58.3	4.2	—	60	32	17	7	71.4	5
Heber city, Wasatch County -----	3 114	1 641	68.5	55.5	2 134	7.5	1 943	90.0	20.5	.2	2 354	1 554	1 012	423	62.9	348
Helper city, Carbon County -----	1 678	828	49.6	42.4	832	3.0	798	91.2	15.4	—	961	681	501	89	52.8	64
Henefer town, Summit County -----	363	190	53.4	39.5	194	3.6	187	86.6	25.7	—	248	154	120	49	46.9	40
Henrieville town, Garfield County -----	140	68	58.6	51.5	82	2.4	77	90.9	20.8	6.5	92	50	31	8	37.5	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 County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision		Persons 16 years and over													Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
		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	Percent un- employed	Total	Means of transportation to work			Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks						
							Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation							
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION — Con.																
Morgan city, Morgan County -----	1 267	654	68.2	54.7	859	3.4	835	88.4	25.9	—	965	686	480	171	52.6	114
Moroni city, Sanpete County -----	721	368	55.8	40.5	402	15.2	341	93.8	22.6	.9	459	289	169	62	43.5	36
Mount Olympus CDP, Salt Lake County ----	5 831	2 923	64.2	55.2	3 739	2.2	3 606	93.0	5.9	.5	4 231	3 208	2 204	386	51.3	252
Mount Pleasant city, Sanpete County -----	1 380	711	56.2	43.9	776	12.4	663	76.9	16.4	2.9	844	544	317	142	56.3	104
Murray city, Salt Lake County -----	22 545	11 726	71.2	63.6	15 992	3.3	15 204	91.2	13.0	2.5	17 232	13 561	9 969	2 143	62.6	1 890
Myton city, Duchesne County -----	262	134	54.6	44.0	143	27.3	104	91.3	6.7	—	155	81	47	38	47.4	38
Naples city, Uintah County -----	789	399	67.8	54.4	535	6.4	493	95.9	19.5	—	560	422	302	142	50.7	94
Neola CDP, Duchesne County -----	366	191	65.3	54.5	239	5.0	225	93.8	19.6	1.3	265	180	119	37	40.5	16
Nephi city, Juab County -----	2 308	1 191	65.4	53.7	1 509	3.6	1 432	86.9	15.4	.9	1 589	1 212	845	238	57.6	238
New Harmony town, Washington County ----	77	40	28.6	22.5	22	9.1	20	100.0	10.0	—	26	17	9	—	—	—
Newton town, Cache County -----	404	181	75.0	62.4	303	—	299	80.3	14.0	—	338	248	178	44	61.4	43
Nibley city, Cache County -----	696	356	77.2	64.6	535	2.8	518	91.5	22.4	—	579	427	296	100	69.0	98
North Logan city, Cache County -----	2 232	1 117	72.3	56.8	1 609	4.0	1 527	90.1	16.8	—	1 763	1 283	818	348	52.6	268
North Ogden city, Weber County -----	7 385	3 774	71.4	60.1	5 259	4.4	4 985	92.7	17.8	1.4	5 516	4 261	3 078	954	54.2	661
North Salt Lake city, Davis County -----	4 236	2 141	72.7	61.4	3 072	3.7	2 899	92.5	12.0	4.0	3 344	2 611	1 803	598	39.5	290
Oak City town, Millard County -----	335	165	57.3	37.0	190	5.3	182	95.6	40.7	1.1	215	136	112	56	14.3	14
Oakley town, Summit County -----	364	192	76.6	69.3	279	6.5	256	91.4	22.7	—	298	205	137	42	69.0	45
Ogden city, Weber County -----	47 189	24 644	62.8	54.5	29 272	8.3	26 790	90.6	17.7	2.8	31 701	22 667	16 073	4 607	63.8	4 167
Ophir town, Tooele County -----	14	7	71.4	71.4	10	—	10	100.0	30.0	—	10	9	7	—	—	—
Oquirrh CDP, Salt Lake County -----	3 842	1 976	84.4	75.0	3 243	4.4	3 046	94.9	16.7	1.3	3 471	2 824	2 066	1 120	67.9	1 152
Orangeville city, Emery County -----	809	405	65.5	50.6	530	6.8	471	92.4	13.2	—	549	383	267	126	47.6	83
Orderville town, Kane County -----	307	163	59.6	50.9	183	11.5	162	82.7	13.6	—	233	122	76	36	52.8	30
Orem city, Utah County -----	40 378	20 834	67.8	57.9	27 353	4.4	25 853	89.8	14.1	2.0	30 338	21 365	13 922	6 204	50.2	4 438
Panguitch city, Garfield County -----	928	471	62.1	51.4	574	2.3	553	89.9	16.5	—	656	433	308	118	61.0	104
Paradise town, Cache County -----	375	194	65.6	50.0	246	2.0	231	88.3	25.5	—	274	218	165	39	59.0	35
Paragonah town, Iron County -----	228	115	54.4	40.9	124	11.3	107	92.5	15.9	—	143	92	60	19	42.1	11
Park City city -----	3 489	1 638	78.2	70.3	2 728	9.2	2 301	76.4	6.9	1.7	3 064	2 317	1 452	248	66.1	229
Summit County -----	3 489	1 638	78.2	70.3	2 728	9.2	2 301	76.4	6.9	1.7	3 064	2 317	1 452	248	66.1	229
Wasatch County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parowan city, Iron County -----	1 299	675	55.3	45.0	718	3.9	686	89.5	23.2	1.3	834	520	331	123	53.7	98
Payson city, Utah County -----	5 631	2 907	65.8	56.1	3 692	3.4	3 500	93.0	21.1	.5	4 051	2 869	1 963	848	57.7	607
Perry city, Box Elder County -----	788	391	70.6	55.2	556	3.6	528	88.3	25.2	.6	609	413	319	87	48.3	71
Plain City city, Weber County -----	1 683	833	70.8	61.9	1 191	3.4	1 145	93.5	20.3	2.4	1 253	999	742	203	67.0	169
Pleasant Grove city, Utah County -----	8 039	4 083	67.5	55.7	5 403	5.6	5 072	91.0	13.3	1.6	6 064	4 183	2 764	1 119	53.8	1 003
Pleasant View city, Weber County -----	2 514	1 254	65.3	54.9	1 637	4.0	1 550	95.8	21.4	1.0	1 831	1 312	967	156	59.0	163
Plymouth town, Box Elder County -----	162	89	59.3	40.4	96	8.3	88	92.0	34.1	2.3	115	73	61	20	35.0	6
Portage town, Box Elder County -----	143	71	58.7	42.3	84	—	84	91.7	45.2	—	102	75	64	17	70.6	15
Price city, Carbon County -----	6 061	3 300	61.9	52.4	3 753	9.7	3 340	89.1	19.0	.2	3 992	2 622	1 874	548	50.9	409
Providence city, Cache County -----	2 079	1 047	71.6	59.8	1 486	4.2	1 399	89.1	13.3	—	1 563	1 192	829	281	53.7	206
Provo city, Utah County -----	66 670	34 950	60.3	53.7	40 172	5.9	37 411	76.5	15.1	2.7	53 648	28 588	13 309	6 218	48.8	3 887
Randlett CDP, Uintah County -----	159	86	50.9	50.0	81	38.3	50	82.0	8.0	—	65	31	17	12	66.7	16
Randolph city, Rich County -----	340	159	59.1	44.7	201	5.0	187	85.0	19.3	—	259	174	116	49	57.1	34
Redmond town, Sevier County -----	387	202	59.4	42.6	230	3.0	218	96.8	14.2	—	237	177	118	61	49.2	43
Richfield city, Sevier County -----	3 756	1 984	60.2	47.3	2 260	6.5	2 100	85.7	8.3	1.0	2 526	1 840	1 129	436	55.3	285
Richmond city, Cache County -----	1 175	592	72.8	64.7	855	6.9	788	87.2	19.9	—	957	678	480	163	65.6	154
Riverdale city, Weber County -----	4 590	2 429	71.5	63.7	3 217	3.5	3 142	92.8	15.2	2.1	3 491	2 714	2 043	572	57.9	366
River Heights city, Cache County -----	889	447	65.6	54.8	583	2.6	553	95.3	14.8	.4	651	490	338	91	45.1	51
Riverton city, Salt Lake County -----	6 341	3 184	75.0	62.5	4 752	3.5	4 536	92.1	15.2	1.7	5 136	3 894	2 799	1 020	58.2	849
Rockville town, Washington County -----	156	85	51.3	43.5	80	3.8	77	87.0	20.8	—	93	59	42	8	100.0	10
Roosevelt city, Duchesne County -----	2 355	1 264	67.1	54.7	1 579	6.7	1 449	88.3	9.3	1.0	1 686	1 162	777	368	53.8	260
Roy city, Weber County -----	16 294	8 433	74.9	68.2	11 836	4.2	11 448	93.9	13.9	1.2	12 923	10 085	7 847	1 835	74.7	2 097
Rush Valley town, Tooele County -----	274	127	88.6	58.3	188	9.0	165	82.4	28.5	1.2	216	152	102	19	52.6	14
St. George city, Washington County -----	20 071	10 497	56.5	47.4	11 315	5.2	10 576	88.8	13.4	.2	12 709	8 834	5 779	2 056	51.7	1 614
Salem city, Utah County -----	1 335	658	63.1	54.4	843	6.8	778	95.0	15.9	—	915	632	490	239	52.7	164
Salina city, Sevier County -----	1 257	636	59.4	44.7	747	4.6	710	82.8	12.3	4.8	839	547	361	158	44.3	93
Salt Lake City city, Salt Lake County -----	123 331	63 284	65.3	57.1	80 189	5.6	74 588	83.0	13.4	5.7	87 771	65 085	44 533	10 162	57.5	8 273
Sandy city, Salt Lake County -----	44 980	22 854	75.5	64.0	33 823	3.6	32 317	92.0	12.7	2.2	36 414	28 188	20 656	6 605	55.3	4 828
Santa Clara city, Washington County -----	1 324	671	64.8	52.6	858	2.9	805	91.1	12.0	—	920	638	436	180	59.4	155
Santaquin city, Utah County -----	1 408	745	66.5	57.2	937	7.3	863	94.3	19.7	.6	1 053	732	457	208	64.4	203
Scipio town, Millard County -----	187	97	49.7	35.1	93	—	88	88.6	11.4	—	114	85	57	17	41.2	7

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force									Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers					Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Females with own children under 6 years			
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work						Total	Percent in labor force		
				Total		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation			Total	Percent in labor force				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION — Con.																
Scofield town, Carbon County -----	29	13	55.2	15.4	16	12.5	14	100.0	28.6	—	17	11	5	3	—	6
Sigurd town, Sevier County -----	251	130	62.9	50.0	158	10.1	142	83.1	7.7	1.4	160	110	76	28	64.3	30
Smithfield city, Cache County -----	3 324	1 686	68.8	58.4	2 287	4.8	2 153	92.0	13.1	.2	2 464	1 858	1 243	518	58.3	400
Snowville town, Box Elder County -----	143	73	81.8	72.6	117	2.6	114	90.4	22.8	2.6	118	93	63	31	77.4	31
South Jordan city, Salt Lake County -----	7 029	3 512	73.2	62.9	5 135	3.2	4 944	92.4	13.1	1.2	5 520	4 144	2 871	998	49.8	644
South Ogden city, Weber County -----	8 893	4 557	66.4	58.5	5 785	4.7	5 557	94.0	11.5	2.3	6 416	5 011	3 565	757	69.7	786
South Salt Lake city, Salt Lake County -----	7 722	3 945	69.6	59.6	5 371	7.9	4 873	88.0	12.9	5.0	5 666	4 181	2 977	657	55.7	631
South Weber city, Davis County -----	1 787	838	64.8	59.1	1 123	3.5	1 104	93.6	15.2	.7	1 356	955	717	229	62.4	192
Spanish Fork city, Utah County -----	7 040	3 648	66.1	53.9	4 642	6.4	4 261	94.3	16.5	.9	5 129	3 595	2 400	1 018	51.8	748
Spring City city, Sanpete County -----	474	233	53.8	45.1	253	7.9	230	90.0	25.7	3.5	295	177	123	50	30.0	22
Springdale town, Washington County -----	197	107	50.8	43.0	100	—	100	56.0	5.0	—	112	78	52	9	33.3	5
Springville city, Utah County -----	8 967	4 645	63.3	52.5	5 670	4.5	5 362	92.7	17.8	.5	6 337	4 543	2 886	1 133	50.1	796
Stansbury Park CDP, Tooele County -----	739	381	73.9	73.0	538	6.1	502	94.0	36.9	—	585	432	359	36	61.1	28
Sterling town, Sanpete County -----	114	64	57.9	45.3	66	—	63	82.5	15.9	—	77	44	33	22	54.5	13
Stockton town, Tooele County -----	254	121	68.1	61.2	173	11.6	153	96.7	39.2	—	162	131	115	37	83.8	50
Sunnyside city, Carbon County -----	250	136	37.2	33.1	93	5.4	82	100.0	15.9	—	109	64	53	11	45.5	11
Sunset city, Davis County -----	3 628	1 864	70.2	62.6	2 424	7.3	2 329	93.5	12.6	1.7	2 771	2 005	1 458	393	70.5	355
Syracuse city, Davis County -----	2 747	1 366	77.1	65.2	2 053	2.3	2 031	90.6	14.2	1.2	2 236	1 674	1 239	423	60.5	375
Tabiona town, Duchesne County -----	91	49	53.8	46.9	49	8.2	45	82.2	4.4	—	55	32	20	3	100.0	5
Taylorville-Bennion CDP, Salt Lake County -----	33 649	17 072	77.7	68.7	26 035	4.2	24 702	91.8	13.2	2.4	27 538	21 392	16 235	4 293	63.0	3 865
Tooele city, Tooele County -----	9 685	5 021	64.4	56.2	6 162	10.2	5 499	94.0	26.8	.9	6 646	4 855	3 737	987	58.9	790
Toquerville town, Washington County -----	364	183	44.2	33.3	161	7.5	149	85.2	20.1	—	194	123	87	40	32.5	18
Torrey town, Wayne County -----	100	48	67.0	43.8	67	19.4	54	75.9	16.7	—	69	44	33	9	33.3	7
Tremonton city, Box Elder County -----	2 626	1 362	70.1	56.7	1 841	5.9	1 713	89.9	33.9	—	1 964	1 534	1 073	387	61.5	323
Trenton town, Cache County -----	278	143	60.1	52.4	167	3.0	160	80.0	11.9	1.9	190	141	86	38	55.3	26
Tropic town, Garfield County -----	266	142	60.9	55.6	162	4.9	151	80.1	27.8	2.0	203	101	49	17	58.8	14
Uintah town, Weber County -----	509	258	72.3	62.4	366	3.3	352	92.3	13.4	—	371	281	197	49	59.2	47
Union CDP, Salt Lake County -----	9 906	5 193	75.3	66.9	7 445	5.1	7 006	92.8	11.4	3.2	7 896	6 059	4 577	1 020	63.4	889
Val Verda CDP, Davis County -----	2 486	1 276	70.6	64.0	1 745	5.0	1 660	90.7	12.8	4.3	1 914	1 433	1 051	271	69.0	301
Vernal city, Uintah County -----	4 275	2 242	60.9	48.8	2 595	10.4	2 297	91.0	17.3	—	2 907	2 006	1 266	569	53.3	427
Vernon town, Tooele County -----	125	55	77.6	72.7	97	2.1	95	76.8	42.1	—	100	78	61	3	33.3	4
Vineyard town, Utah County -----	78	38	67.9	68.4	53	—	53	62.3	11.3	—	68	53	33	12	50.0	16
Virgin town, Washington County -----	144	84	45.8	32.1	66	—	66	89.4	30.3	—	76	52	45	12	33.3	4
Wales town, Sanpete County -----	120	56	44.2	33.9	53	—	50	100.0	10.0	—	78	51	44	12	—	2
Wallsburg town, Wasatch County -----	161	79	63.4	53.2	102	16.7	85	92.9	28.2	—	120	60	39	24	45.8	10
Washington city, Washington County -----	2 692	1 408	59.6	53.5	1 604	2.5	1 553	92.5	20.7	.3	1 690	1 191	797	332	56.6	247
Washington Terrace city, Weber County -----	5 981	3 200	64.1	55.8	3 802	5.3	3 556	93.8	14.7	2.4	4 142	3 136	2 300	539	59.0	456
Wellington city, Carbon County -----	1 012	515	61.6	53.4	623	8.8	553	89.9	25.0	.9	662	424	323	125	50.4	73
Wellsville city, Cache County -----	1 339	672	71.3	66.4	955	5.1	906	89.8	25.1	-.6	1 028	774	568	183	68.9	137
Wendover city, Tooele County -----	669	296	82.4	70.9	551	5.3	509	58.9	9.8	1.8	535	417	382	115	84.3	140
West Bountiful city, Davis County -----	2 505	1 274	78.8	70.6	1 975	3.1	1 880	89.6	12.2	4.5	2 132	1 567	1 124	362	63.3	340
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County -----	24 590	12 597	77.9	68.3	19 082	3.7	18 173	92.5	13.9	2.0	20 475	15 629	11 566	4 253	62.7	3 789
West Point city, Davis County -----	2 474	1 300	73.0	63.4	1 779	6.0	1 674	95.2	13.7	1.4	1 957	1 414	1 077	379	56.7	261
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County -----	55 878	28 433	76.1	67.3	42 456	6.3	39 239	92.4	16.7	3.1	44 757	33 819	25 156	7 385	63.0	6 637
White City CDP, Salt Lake County -----	4 263	2 124	75.5	64.5	3 205	5.3	2 986	90.6	12.8	2.8	3 360	2 559	1 924	488	57.2	345
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County -----	184	106	43.5	28.3	80	38.8	49	91.8	28.6	8.2	80	45	31	30	40.0	27
Willard city, Box Elder County -----	857	425	70.1	57.4	601	4.7	567	93.1	28.0	—	636	484	401	84	63.1	75
Woodland Hills town, Utah County -----	161	79	59.0	40.5	95	3.2	92	94.6	16.3	—	99	74	50	25	20.0	8
Woodruff town, Rich County -----	65	30	73.8	50.0	48	2.1	47	95.7	27.7	—	49	41	34	7	42.9	5
Woods Cross city, Davis County -----	3 367	1 706	80.3	71.5	2 696	3.7	2 593	92.3	11.3	2.2	2 843	2 314	1 536	572	72.2	552

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years					Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
Washington County—Con.														
Hurricane division	4 309	8.9	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1 399	11.5	11.0	6.4	26.8	66.6	4.2	64.0
Hildale town	512	3.1	1.2	.8	.8	—	23	17.4	17.4	17.4	12.5	48.0	—	47.2
Hurricane city (pt.)	1 876	8.7	4.6	1.7	1.7	.6	610	11.3	10.8	5.7	26.4	70.8	9.4	68.0
La Verkin city	851	9.9	5.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	285	9.1	9.1	4.6	28.6	70.1	—	67.1
Leeds town	136	22.1	13.2	7.4	5.9	7.4	53	17.0	9.4	13.2	23.3	55.7	—	51.6
New Harmony town	42	14.3	4.8	—	—	—	35	45.7	45.7	40.0	33.3	55.6	—	52.4
Rockville town	100	4.0	—	—	—	—	56	8.9	8.9	3.6	100.0	77.1	—	78.0
Springdale town	125	10.4	5.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	72	5.6	5.6	5.6	15.4	81.3	—	77.5
Toquerville town	248	7.7	5.2	.8	.8	—	116	10.3	10.3	2.6	—	68.6	—	63.8
Virgin town	116	20.7	13.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	28	14.3	14.3	7.1	33.3	55.4	—	52.2
Washington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George division	19 702	7.9	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.6	6 163	13.1	10.7	5.9	42.5	75.8	25.7	73.8
Hurricane city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivins town	839	13.3	6.4	2.6	2.6	1.5	171	4.1	4.1	1.2	41.1	74.4	18.2	71.4
St. George city	14 799	7.3	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.6	4 968	13.1	10.4	6.3	41.1	76.0	24.1	74.1
Santa Clara city	1 081	6.7	1.6	.2	—	.2	243	16.9	15.6	5.3	68.1	77.5	—	76.9
Washington city (pt.)	2 059	7.8	4.0	1.4	.6	1.4	633	17.2	15.5	5.5	41.3	78.0	38.5	75.4
Wayne County	1 089	9.2	4.4	1.9	1.4	.9	336	16.7	16.4	7.7	38.0	76.5	—	74.0
Hanksville division	160	5.6	3.8	2.5	1.9	.6	28	14.3	14.3	7.1	33.3	78.1	—	77.1
Loa division	929	9.8	4.5	1.8	1.3	1.0	308	16.9	16.6	7.8	38.5	76.3	—	73.5
Bicknell town	143	13.3	13.3	—	—	—	68	20.6	20.6	8.8	—	74.2	—	64.3
Loa town	207	5.8	—	2.4	—	2.4	81	21.0	19.8	16.0	83.3	82.6	—	82.6
Lyman town	108	7.4	2.8	—	—	—	21	14.3	14.3	9.5	37.5	67.0	—	64.8
Torrey town	78	14.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	—	22	18.2	18.2	—	27.3	86.6	—	82.4
Weber County	91 034	8.7	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.4	16 818	17.0	12.9	8.6	48.3	81.6	21.7	79.7
Ogden division	84 403	8.8	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.5	15 878	17.1	13.1	8.6	48.3	81.7	22.6	79.8
Farr West city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisville city (pt.)	1 467	6.6	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.8	113	14.2	14.2	4.4	37.1	88.2	25.0	86.0
Hooper CDP	1 988	7.7	2.4	2.4	.8	2.1	209	9.6	9.6	3.3	55.2	80.8	31.3	79.2
North Ogden city	6 612	5.9	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.8	760	14.7	10.9	7.6	52.7	80.2	7.9	79.6
Ogden city (pt.)	36 980	11.8	5.5	4.8	2.5	3.5	8 953	20.5	15.8	10.0	44.0	81.1	22.2	78.1
Pleasant View city	2 194	8.8	3.7	4.1	1.6	3.4	316	20.6	18.7	7.6	53.9	75.7	65.7	73.9
Riverdale city	3 983	4.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	544	14.5	11.0	8.8	50.0	80.8	14.3	80.2
Roy city	13 919	6.4	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1 863	10.6	7.6	6.9	58.6	85.3	16.8	84.3
South Ogden city	7 031	6.8	2.1	3.0	1.5	2.1	1 600	10.8	8.3	6.3	58.4	81.1	34.3	80.2
Uintah town	449	4.7	1.6	5.8	—	5.8	58	15.5	10.3	8.6	52.4	79.7	—	78.4
Washington Terrace city	4 800	8.0	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.4	955	16.1	13.7	4.9	48.6	80.6	23.3	78.7
Ogden Valley division	2 215	7.0	3.2	3.5	1.8	2.3	290	18.3	12.8	10.0	44.2	78.2	—	77.2
Huntsville town	284	8.5	4.9	4.6	3.2	1.4	80	16.3	5.0	11.3	33.3	73.8	—	72.7
Ogden city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber Northwest division	4 416	7.5	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.4	650	13.4	8.2	7.7	49.8	81.7	15.5	80.5
Farr West city (pt.)	1 114	9.6	3.2	3.6	1.4	2.5	224	16.5	13.4	7.1	53.3	82.8	31.3	80.7
Harrisville city (pt.)	103	22.3	—	—	—	—	6	100.0	100.0	—	78.3	91.3	—	88.3
Ogden city (pt.)	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Plain City city	1 511	5.4	.4	1.9	1.6	.3	172	15.7	—	15.7	63.0	79.7	33.3	79.6

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years					Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Millford city, Beaver County	564	9.2	5.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	229	8.3	8.3	4.8	32.7	66.8	—	64.9
Millcreek CDP, Salt Lake County	20 321	8.4	3.3	3.7	2.5	2.2	3 828	19.4	16.8	8.3	47.7	84.1	37.0	82.2
Millville city, Cache County	608	7.2	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	74	2.7	2.7	—	56.8	78.5	—	78.1
Minersville town, Beaver County	272	6.3	1.1	—	—	—	85	4.7	4.7	2.4	70.6	67.5	—	67.6
Moab city, Grand County	2 334	12.1	7.5	3.6	3.0	1.0	505	8.5	8.5	2.2	22.3	81.1	—	76.2
Mona town, Juab County	283	8.5	.7	.7	.7	.7	64	18.8	18.8	—	75.0	81.5	—	81.5
Monroe city, Sevier County	712	9.6	5.8	1.8	1.5	.3	240	17.1	15.0	5.8	29.4	78.0	—	74.5
Montezuma Creek CDP, San Juan County	76	10.5	5.3	30.3	5.3	30.3	—	—	—	—	50.0	63.2	—	65.3
Monticello city, San Juan County	1 931	7.5	2.7	.6	.6	—	169	5.9	5.9	4.7	50.0	79.2	16.7	77.4
Morgan city, Morgan County	1 064	6.5	2.3	.8	.7	.6	198	15.7	15.7	2.5	53.6	79.2	42.9	77.8
Moroni city, Sanpete County	521	5.6	3.1	1.0	1.0	—	200	14.5	14.5	8.5	27.6	74.0	—	72.1
Mount Olympus CDP, Salt Lake County	4 730	2.7	.9	1.4	1.0	.7	1 095	11.1	10.0	5.7	61.9	74.3	25.5	74.5
Mount Pleasant city, Sanpete County	1 024	10.6	4.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	347	16.1	15.3	9.2	40.4	75.3	11.1	72.7
Murray city, Salt Lake County	19 247	6.6	2.8	3.6	1.6	2.8	3 131	15.4	11.5	9.1	47.9	83.4	27.7	81.9
Myton city, Duchesne County	222	18.0	8.1	3.2	.5	2.7	40	35.0	35.0	5.0	30.0	69.8	—	62.9
Naples city, Uintah County	715	7.7	3.6	3.6	2.4	1.8	74	16.2	10.8	13.5	45.5	74.8	23.5	73.8
Neola CDP, Duchesne County	305	6.9	3.3	2.0	1.0	2.0	61	—	—	—	38.1	76.8	—	74.8
Nephi city, Juab County	1 765	5.6	2.6	4.8	1.7	3.4	450	19.6	18.2	9.3	45.5	83.9	53.3	82.2
New Harmony town, Washington County	42	14.3	4.8	—	—	—	35	45.7	45.7	40.0	33.3	55.6	—	52.4
Newton town, Cache County	358	6.7	3.6	7.5	4.5	5.9	46	19.6	19.6	6.5	45.8	82.0	18.8	82.5
Nibley city, Cache County	628	7.0	1.1	.6	—	.6	66	33.3	18.2	18.2	70.5	84.4	—	83.4
North Logan city, Cache County	2 030	3.8	.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	198	11.6	11.6	4.0	70.1	76.8	14.3	77.2
North Ogden city, Weber County	6 612	5.9	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.8	760	14.7	10.9	7.6	52.7	80.2	7.9	79.6
North Salt Lake city, Davis County	3 775	8.5	1.4	1.8	.6	1.4	455	13.4	10.8	7.7	67.1	81.0	26.1	80.1
Oak City town, Millard County	277	6.5	4.7	5.4	2.9	2.5	56	21.4	21.4	8.9	16.7	70.7	—	69.1
Oakley town, Summit County	326	2.8	—	—	—	—	38	5.3	5.3	5.3	77.8	85.2	—	85.0
Ogden city, Weber County	36 993	11.8	5.5	4.8	2.5	3.5	8 953	20.5	15.8	10.0	44.0	81.1	22.2	78.1
Ophir town, Tooele County	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	83.3	—	83.3
Oquirrh CDP, Salt Lake County	3 781	3.9	1.2	.9	.5	.4	61	37.7	27.9	9.8	64.2	86.5	—	86.0
Orangeville city, Emery County	710	9.3	4.1	1.3	1.0	.6	99	25.3	21.2	17.2	43.9	76.7	14.3	74.3
Orderville town, Kane County	239	12.6	2.9	3.8	—	3.8	68	2.9	2.9	—	60.0	72.2	—	70.7
Orem city, Utah County	36 057	6.3	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.4	3 992	16.5	14.2	9.4	52.0	76.0	35.3	75.1
Panguitch city, Garfield County	710	7.9	4.4	1.1	.8	.8	194	13.9	10.8	7.7	32.1	79.1	33.3	75.7
Paradise town, Cache County	285	7.4	—	.7	—	.7	90	32.2	28.9	17.8	85.7	81.4	—	81.8
Paragonah town, Iron County	158	9.5	7.0	6.3	2.5	6.3	70	15.7	15.7	7.1	26.7	78.3	—	75.3
Park City city	3 201	3.4	.7	.6	.4	.1	148	8.8	8.8	—	80.6	84.5	—	84.8
Summit County	3 201	3.4	.7	.6	.4	.1	148	8.8	8.8	—	80.6	84.5	—	84.8
Wasatch County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parowan city, Iron County	967	7.9	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.0	303	21.8	21.8	14.9	39.5	73.7	9.1	72.5
Payson city, Utah County	4 822	9.2	3.5	2.4	.9	2.0	770	23.6	20.9	12.1	43.0	79.3	47.7	76.2
Perry city, Box Elder County	709	7.9	1.4	.6	.6	.3	79	20.3	20.3	7.6	76.8	76.7	—	77.2
Plain City city, Weber County	1 511	5.4	.4	1.9	1.6	.3	172	15.7	—	15.7	63.0	79.7	33.3	79.6
Pleasant Grove city, Utah County	7 066	7.2	2.5	2.8	1.6	1.6	913	18.5	15.7	9.4	48.5	77.6	29.1	76.3
Pleasant View city, Weber County	2 194	8.8	3.7	4.1	1.6	3.4	316	20.6	18.7	7.6	53.9	75.7	65.7	73.9
Plymouth town, Box Elder County	129	7.8	6.2	—	—	—	33	6.1	6.1	—	20.0	76.5	—	72.1
Portage town, Box Elder County	420	8.3	1.7	—	—	—	23	4.3	4.3	—	60.0	70.9	—	70.0
Price city, Carbon County	9 917	8.1	4.4	2.4	1.4	1.1	1 025	17.8	14.3	10.5	40.2	75.7	31.4	73.5
Providence city, Cache County	1 844	6.6	1.8	1.2	.8	.6	232	12.9	12.1	5.6	58.7	80.6	46.7	79.4
Provo city, Utah County	60 411	4.9	1.6	1.3	.7	.8	5 414	16.0	13.2	8.4	52.4	66.1	32.1	65.6
Randlett CDP, Uintah County	143	11.2	10.5	4.2	4.2	2.1	16	—	—	—	6.3	59.8	16.7	55.5
Randolph city, Rich County	269	10.0	6.3	4.1	3.0	3.3	51	11.8	5.9	11.8	37.0	77.7	—	75.9
Redmond town, Sevier County	303	7.6	4.0	.7	.7	.7	84	14.3	14.3	2.4	39.1	73.6	—	71.4
Richfield city, Sevier County	2 949	7.4	3.2	3.0	.7	2.6	697	18.7	14.2	4.4	50.2	74.9	35.0	73.3
Richmond city, Cache County	995	5.5	1.7	1.0	.7	.5	180	8.9	8.9	2.2	65.5	84.3	28.6	83.6
Riverdale city, Weber County	3 983	4.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	544	14.5	11.0	8.8	50.0	80.8	14.3	80.2
River Heights city, Cache County	725	6.8	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	164	16.5	14.0	9.8	51.0	79.1	20.0	78.0
Riverton city, Salt Lake County	5 929	4.7	1.0	1.9	1.1	.9	406	14.8	12.6	9.9	60.0	80.6	37.9	80.1
Rockville town, Washington County	1 000	4.0	—	—	—	—	56	8.9	8.9	3.6	100.0	77.1	—	78.0
Roosevelt city, Duchesne County	2 025	10.3	4.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	287	15.0	10.1	10.8	48.8	78.0	26.1	75.6
Roy city, Weber County	13 919	6.4	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1 863	10.6	7.6	6.9	58.6	85.3	16.8	84.3
Rush Valley town, Tooele County	248	8.5	3.6	2.4	1.2	2.4	26	19.2	11.5	11.5	57.1	74.9	—	74.3
St. George city, Washington County	14 799	7.3	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.6	4 968	13.1	10.4	6.3	41.1	76.0	24.1	74.1
Salem city, Utah County	1 160	7.2	3.4	3.4	2.2	2.8	175	17.1	17.1	—	38.1	74.8	26.9	73.2
Salina city, Sevier County	986	10.6	4.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	271	18.5	16.6	8.9	44.8	74.8	12.5	72.6
Salt Lake City city, Salt Lake County	98 911	9.5	4.3	3.3	1.8	2.1	22 463	21.6	17.4	11.6	46.0	81.4	28.0	78.9
Sandy city, Salt Lake County	42 189	4.9	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.1	2 421	19.0	16.1	9.5	58.8	80.8	31.3	80.2
Santa Clara city, Washington County	1 081	6.7	1.6	.2	—	.2	243	16.9	15.6	5.3	68.1	77.5	—	76.9
Santaquin city, Utah County	1 128	9.5	6.1	4.1	1.8	2.7	190	30.0	20.0	21.6	25.0	81.5	22.7	77.1
Scipio town, Millard County	218	11.7	3.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	59	11.9	11.9	—	53.3	62.8	—	63.2
Scofield town, Carbon County	24	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	5	—	—	—	—	68.2	—	68.2
Sigurd town, Sevier County	200	8.5	4.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	51	17.6	17.6	5.9	35.3	77.0	—	74.2
Smithfield city, Cache County	2 865	5.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	.6	459	12.9	12.9	3.9	49.4	79.4	15.6	78.4
Snowville town, Box Elder County	127	3.1	—	—	—	—	16	12.5	12.5	—	100.0	85.4	—	85.8
South Jordan city, Salt Lake County	6 536	6.1	2.0	2.1	.7	1.6	486	24.9	17.5	15.8	45.6	79.8	13.3	78.2
South Ogden city, Weber County	7 031	6.8	2.1	3.0	1.5	2.1	1 600	10.8	8.3	6.3	58.4	81.1	34.3	80.2
South Salt Lake city, Salt Lake County	6 363	9.5	4.3	4.5	2.1	3.3	1 210	24.2	19.8	14.2	45.1	85.2	26.1	82.6
South Weber city, Davis County	1 650	3.2	1.6	1.2	.4	1.2	102	26.5	22.5	10.8	38.5	68.6	—	67.9
Spanish Fork city, Utah County	5 969	8.3	2.9	3.6	1.5	2.7	1 036	22.5	20.2	9.2	49.8	78.5	45.5	76.5
Spring City city, Sanpete County	357	9.2	3.1	1.7	1.7	—	115	20.9	18.3	12.2	51.5	70.4	—	69.8
Springdale town, Washington County	125	10.4	5.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	72	5.6	5.6	5.6	15.4	81.3	—	77.5
Springville city, Utah County	7 466	5.6	2.9	3.5	1.6	2.7	1 412	13.8	9.9	7.2	39.4	76.7	26.7	75.3
Stansbury Park CDP, Tooele County	637	3.6	1.6	1.1	—	1.1	94	7.4	7.4	—	—	85.2	—	82.1
Sterling town, Sanpete County	88	17.0	14.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	26	—	—	—	13.3	80.8	—	71.8
Stockton town, Tooele County	219	10.0	5.0	—	—	—	35	17.1	17.1	5.7	31.8	83.2	—	78.1
Sunnyside city, Carbon County	138	11.6	9.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	112	11.6	11.6	5.4	18.8	65.6	—	62.9
Sunset city, Davis County	3 043	10.2	3.2	3.7	1.5	2.5	462	23.2	14.7	14.7	57.1	81.0	15.2	79.5
Syracuse city, Davis County	2 480	8.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	.9	203	8.4	8.4	3.9	74.6	82.0	—	82.4
Tabiona town, Duchesne County	68	8.8	8.8											

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 County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Tooele city, Tooele County -----	8 056	10.4	5.1	4.4	2.1	2.9	1 457	17.6	14.5	9.9	39.8	79.1	12.0	76.3
Toquerville town, Washington County -----	248	7.7	5.2	.8	.8	—	116	10.3	10.3	2.6	—	68.6	—	63.8
Torrey town, Wayne County -----	78	14.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	—	22	18.2	18.2	—	27.3	86.6	—	82.4
Tremonton city, Box Elder County -----	2 172	5.6	2.4	1.4	1.4	.5	425	7.8	7.8	2.8	47.1	82.8	33.3	81.5
Trenton town, Cache County -----	208	17.8	8.2	4.3	3.8	3.4	70	14.3	14.3	2.9	54.1	81.3	25.0	78.5
Tropic town, Garfield County -----	205	4.4	2.4	5.9	—	5.9	61	13.1	8.2	9.8	22.2	69.9	—	67.8
Uintah town, Weber County -----	449	4.7	1.6	5.8	—	5.8	58	15.5	10.3	8.6	52.4	79.7	—	78.4
Union CDP, Salt Lake County -----	8 789	6.5	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.5	1 041	11.5	8.5	5.2	61.1	85.3	26.3	84.5
Val Verda CDP, Davis County -----	2 124	5.6	2.6	2.8	.6	2.2	353	11.3	11.3	8.2	43.3	80.9	—	79.3
Vernal city, Uintah County -----	3 521	12.5	5.4	4.1	2.0	3.0	677	21.0	16.8	17.0	53.6	73.4	25.7	71.8
Vernon town, Tooele County -----	109	5.5	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.8	16	18.8	18.8	6.3	66.7	86.4	—	86.9
Vineyard town, Utah County -----	74	12.2	12.2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	81.5	—	71.6
Virgin town, Washington County -----	116	20.7	13.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	28	14.3	14.3	7.1	33.3	55.4	—	52.2
Wales town, Sanpete County -----	93	9.7	5.4	—	—	—	27	7.4	7.4	7.4	44.4	52.4	—	51.6
Wallsburg town, Wasatch County -----	141	8.5	5.7	1.4	1.4	—	20	30.0	30.0	10.0	16.7	76.0	—	71.9
Washington city, Washington County -----	2 059	7.8	4.0	1.4	.6	1.4	633	17.2	15.5	5.5	41.3	78.0	38.5	75.4
Washington Terrace city, Weber County -----	4 800	8.0	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.4	955	16.1	13.7	4.9	48.6	80.6	23.3	78.7
Wellington city, Carbon County -----	890	9.4	5.2	1.7	1.5	.9	122	13.1	13.1	9.0	33.3	73.1	46.2	69.7
Wellsville city, Cache County -----	1 162	3.9	1.5	.5	.5	—	177	9.6	9.6	6.8	46.7	81.7	100.0	80.3
Wendover city, Tooele County -----	623	6.6	.5	.8	.8	—	46	13.0	13.0	4.3	92.7	86.3	100.0	86.6
West Bountiful city, Davis County -----	2 362	4.4	2.0	.3	—	.3	143	39.2	26.6	28.7	41.9	85.0	—	83.1
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County -----	23 275	7.1	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.9	1 054	19.4	14.9	10.1	53.7	83.1	31.8	81.7
West Point city, Davis County -----	2 276	8.3	4.0	3.6	1.5	3.0	171	29.8	18.7	18.1	49.2	80.5	34.3	78.6
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County -----	52 156	8.7	3.3	3.6	1.8	2.5	3 453	22.4	16.3	14.3	51.3	83.4	21.7	81.7
White City CDP, Salt Lake County -----	4 028	7.9	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.3	220	25.9	15.0	20.5	55.3	80.5	30.0	79.0
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County -----	175	7.4	3.4	2.3	1.1	2.3	9	—	—	—	46.2	45.7	—	46.2
Willard city, Box Elder County -----	730	8.4	2.5	1.8	1.5	.8	127	11.8	11.8	3.1	62.3	81.3	18.2	80.7
Woodland Hills town, Utah County -----	153	3.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	—	8	—	—	—	40.0	60.8	—	61.3
Woodruff town, Rich County -----	49	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	87.8	—	87.8
Woods Cross city, Davis County -----	3 180	5.1	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.2	179	24.0	17.3	14.0	51.5	85.4	13.5	84.9

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Households	Families	Nonfamily households	Total	All ages		Income in 1989 below poverty level				Persons 65 years and over		Number	Percent of all families	
						Number	Percent	Related children		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
								Under 18 years	5 to 17 years							
The State	11 029	29 470	33 246	15 969	1 694 357	192 415	11.4	75 504	12.2	48 940	10.9	12 682	8.8	35 443	8.6	
Beaver County	8 558	21 092	25 000	8 402	4 702	631	13.4	260	15.2	181	13.6	88	12.2	129	10.6	
Beaver division	8 546	21 513	25 372	8 256	2 630	384	14.6	155	16.5	107	14.6	53	14.4	76	11.3	
Beaver city	8 435	20 893	25 403	7 901	1 970	278	14.1	105	14.3	74	12.8	44	15.5	54	11.2	
Milford-Minersville division	8 574	20 648	24 491	8 569	2 072	247	11.9	105	13.7	74	12.5	35	9.9	53	9.7	
Milford city	9 299	19 896	24 211	10 313	1 107	126	11.4	50	14.0	35	13.0	26	11.4	29	9.4	
Minersville town	7 159	20 284	21 500	6 588	573	77	13.4	33	14.3	21	11.4	7	8.2	15	10.6	
Box Elder County	11 045	33 468	36 648	14 466	36 330	2 629	7.2	1 161	7.9	830	7.5	391	11.1	520	5.7	
Brigham City division	11 866	33 854	37 173	15 813	19 778	1 222	6.2	498	6.6	363	6.4	182	8.9	241	4.8	
Brigham City city	11 819	33 784	37 181	15 205	15 558	1 062	6.8	445	7.5	328	7.5	158	9.3	206	5.2	
Mantua town	11 079	39 231	40 437	14 750	659	7	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.9	
Perry city	11 225	35 917	37 083	16 667	1 211	39	3.2	16	3.3	14	3.8	—	—	6	2.0	
Willard city	11 390	33 162	37 330	16 875	1 294	58	4.5	15	3.1	14	3.7	21	16.5	10	3.1	
Howell-Snowville division	9 189	33 214	36 417	10 313	2 027	175	8.6	76	7.6	57	7.5	20	18.5	35	7.9	
Garland city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Howell town	10 764	40 250	42 250	8 750	221	30	13.6	16	14.0	11	12.5	2	22.2	5	11.1	
Plymouth town	10 352	30 357	32 222	10 833	259	22	8.5	5	4.7	5	5.5	6	18.2	6	9.1	
Portage town	9 753	33 333	35 781	5 000	223	14	6.3	2	2.2	2	3.1	7	30.4	2	3.6	
Snowville town	7 433	30 000	31 875	7 743	265	45	17.0	22	17.7	18	19.8	2	12.5	10	16.4	
Tremonton city (pt.)	10 430	36 250	36 250	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tremonton division	10 230	33 254	36 261	12 702	14 122	1 187	8.4	587	9.7	410	9.2	150	11.6	229	6.6	
Bear River City town	9 639	34 833	35 114	18 750	691	48	6.9	31	10.4	25	11.7	—	—	10	5.6	
Corinne city	10 137	32 143	36 375	9 143	644	82	12.7	51	17.9	33	14.4	7	10.9	13	8.5	
Deweyville town	9 165	26 458	31 146	15 313	326	26	8.0	11	8.3	6	6.0	5	11.1	4	5.1	
Elwood town	10 632	40 197	40 855	28 750	629	34	5.4	22	7.7	19	9.2	—	—	4	2.7	
Fielding town	9 403	34 375	34 773	7 743	424	23	5.4	11	5.7	11	6.6	4	14.3	6	5.7	
Garland city (pt.)	9 732	31 806	35 273	11 250	1 630	145	8.9	63	9.4	40	8.4	14	9.5	24	6.1	
Honeyville city	10 194	32 292	37 875	12 188	1 099	42	3.8	16	3.3	12	3.4	8	8.7	8	3.0	
Tremonton city (pt.)	11 310	33 942	36 591	13 906	4 137	440	10.6	232	13.8	152	12.4	47	11.1	87	8.1	
West Box Elder division	8 527	23 750	25 987	8 000	403	45	11.2	—	—	—	—	39	61.9	15	13.3	
Cache County	9 544	26 949	31 562	13 760	69 001	9 353	13.6	2 871	11.3	1 838	10.3	541	9.9	1 384	8.7	
Hyrum division	9 128	31 630	33 125	18 015	6 268	397	6.3	182	6.5	127	6.1	46	11.4	85	5.8	
Hyrum city	9 021	31 696	33 090	19 643	4 823	318	6.6	154	7.1	110	6.7	25	10.3	68	6.1	
Nibley city (pt.)	8 716	47 917	48 750	36 250	81	2	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paradise town	10 149	29 464	33 250	11 071	559	40	7.2	15	7.2	10	6.2	16	17.8	7	4.8	
Wellsville city (pt.)	9 990	18 750	18 750	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lewiston division	8 287	26 662	30 169	9 028	5 020	549	10.9	310	14.1	227	13.8	48	9.0	102	8.6	
Clarkston town	8 906	31 875	36 058	8 124	631	48	7.6	26	8.9	23	10.4	10	17.5	10	6.9	
Cornish town	9 651	23 542	24 464	11 875	219	10	4.6	—	—	—	—	5	11.4	2	3.4	
Lewiston city	7 290	22 639	24 900	7 929	1 528	230	15.1	120	17.7	85	16.3	20	10.4	43	11.8	
Richmond city	8 462	27 353	31 293	10 417	1 949	209	10.7	131	15.3	86	13.7	8	4.4	39	8.3	
Trenton town (pt.)	7 392	25 313	34 375	7 359	150	17	11.3	9	13.2	9	15.0	2	9.1	3	9.7	
Logan division	9 815	25 278	30 567	14 371	46 562	7 687	16.5	2 068	13.3	1 272	12.1	293	8.0	1 089	10.2	
Hyde Park city	9 352	33 942	36 759	13 125	2 190	132	6.0	65	6.3	45	5.7	4	3.4	22	4.7	
Logan city (pt.)	9 394	21 312	26 178	14 185	31 626	6 847	21.6	1 668	18.4	979	17.6	217	8.1	926	12.7	
Millville city	8 346	32 262	33 182	11 875	1 198	42	3.5	11	1.9	9	1.9	20	27.0	11	4.5	
Nibley city (pt.)	10 307	34 688	37 917	9 070	1 086	55	5.1	30	6.3	23	6.4	6	9.1	13	4.9	
North Logan city	11 033	36 069	37 266	22 292	3 768	215	5.7	92	5.5	56	4.6	6	3.0	40	4.6	
Providence city	11 530	38 854	40 671	13 333	3 344	108	3.2	49	3.4	43	3.9	22	9.5	19	2.4	
River Heights city	13 864	40 603	42 337	22 917	1 274	51	4.0	17	3.9	10	3.0	5	3.0	9	2.8	
Smithfield division	9 116	31 657	33 850	9 651	7 643	530	6.9	255	7.7	171	6.8	87	13.8	79	4.5	
Amalgam town	8 845	33 056	32 656	40 417	386	30	7.8	16	8.9	13	10.2	—	—	5	5.7	
Newtown town	9 738	38 750	41 667	12 500	639	47	7.4	18	6.9	8	4.1	8	17.4	5	3.5	
Smithfield city	9 297	32 237	34 429	7 959	5 551	292	5.3	130	5.4	84	4.6	73	15.9	42	3.3	
Trenton town (pt.)	7 923	21 429	27 083	13 125	314	35	11.1	18	13.5	13	12.5	2	4.2	5	7.0	
Wasatch division	18 260	18 750	—	18 750	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Logan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wellsville division	9 328	32 220	34 661	8 128	3 505	190	5.4	56	3.7	41	3.5	67	27.2	29	3.6	
Mendon city	9 759	29 250	31 563	11 875	687	57	8.3	21	8.0	17	7.8	8	13.6	15	9.0	
Wellsville city (pt.)	8 899	32 109	34 234	7 152	2 191	109	5.0	24	2.5	16	2.2	59	35.8	10	1.9	
Carbon County	10 225	25 555	31 208	11 086	19 896	2 858	14.4	1 151	16.7	765	14.3	295	11.3	677	12.9	
East Carbon division	9 021	18 523	21 908	11 992	1 609	238	14.8	103	22.6	67	19.0	15	3.8	60	12.9	
East Carbon city	8 938	18 140	22 037	11 595	1 282	217	16.9	95	25.6	59	20.5	15	5.3	54	15.0	
Sunnyside city	9 347	19 643	21 591	13 500	327	21	6.4	8	9.4	8	12.3	—	—	6	5.8	
Helper division	11 012	24 459	31 031	11 648	4 127	408	9.9	136	11.4	91	10.1	91	13.5	101	8.8	
Helper city	12 098	25 116	30 987	13 100	2 123	138	6.5	19	3.6	12	2.9	62	12.6	36	6.0	
Scotfield town	9 781	23 750	39 375	7 337	53	2	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Price division	10 135	27 262	32 519	10 693	14 150	2 212	15.6	912	17.3	607	14.9	189	12.2	516	14.2	
Hiwatha town (pt.)	11 336	36 250	40 417	5 000	—	3	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Price city	10 070	26 084	32 170	10 374	8 408	1 564	18.6	607	20.5	369	16.6	138	13.5	366	17.0	
Wellington city	9 864	24 145	28 421	12 266	1 614	238	14.7	113	17.0	82	15.4	20	16.4	62	15.0	
Daggett County	9 575	22 941	26 167	12 250	687	102	14.8	50	20.9	34	19.3	14	20.6	20	10.5	
East Daggett division	12 839	31 875	39 583	23 750	192	2	1.0	—	—	—	—	2	50.0	—	—	
West Daggett division	8 316	16 741	23 750	10 750	495	100	20.2	50	28.9	34	25.2	12	18.8	20	14.6	
Manila town	8 862															

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	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		
Davis County—Con. South Davis division—Con. North Salt Lake city	11 467	34 237	38 216	14 615	6 467	551	8.5	258	10.8	147	8.9	10	2.2	108	6.6
Val Verda CDP	10 939	33 169	37 230	19 471	3 712	351	9.5	203	15.4	139	14.9	21	5.9	67	7.1
West Bountiful city	9 832	38 451	39 630	18 625	4 471	243	5.4	129	6.0	87	5.3	17	11.9	51	5.2
Woods Cross city	10 887	32 881	35 450	22 609	5 377	541	10.1	284	12.8	168	10.9	21	11.7	121	9.2
Duchesne County	8 197	23 653	26 491	8 329	12 544	2 350	18.7	1 170	21.9	788	19.6	206	19.9	483	15.6
Duchesne division	7 259	20 208	23 264	8 171	2 505	461	18.4	223	22.1	164	20.5	35	15.0	93	14.9
Duchesne city	7 400	22 386	26 250	9 351	1 294	129	10.0	47	8.9	36	8.4	21	19.8	30	9.6
Tabiona town	7 050	22 500	23 500	16 250	137	8	5.8	4	7.3	—	8.0	—	—	1	2.8
North Duchesne division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roosevelt division	8 430	24 763	27 205	8 391	10 039	1 889	18.8	947	21.8	624	19.4	171	21.3	390	15.8
Altamont town	8 215	25 000	28 250	17 188	125	5	4.0	3	5.8	—	—	—	—	2	7.4
Myton city	5 428	12 625	17 625	5 696	450	200	44.4	100	51.3	57	43.5	13	32.5	41	41.4
Neola CDP	10 046	27 727	29 261	9 246	557	52	9.3	18	8.9	10	6.1	15	24.6	9	6.0
Roosevelt city	8 743	25 110	29 000	10 938	3 857	673	17.4	358	21.3	245	20.2	45	15.7	145	15.3
South Duchesne division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emery County	9 257	30 525	34 401	11 727	10 257	1 080	10.5	485	11.0	341	9.9	126	16.3	242	9.7
Castle Dale-Huntington division	9 384	32 024	35 889	12 357	7 051	669	9.5	320	10.3	243	9.8	65	13.0	146	8.6
Castle Dale city	9 260	34 135	36 750	18 750	1 685	170	10.1	75	9.7	49	7.9	4	3.8	44	11.0
Cleveland town	9 652	35 179	36 964	7 337	531	76	14.3	42	17.3	37	19.9	6	20.0	16	12.8
Elmo town	8 570	25 357	28 750	12 500	250	34	13.6	17	16.2	13	15.3	2	8.7	6	9.7
Hiawatha town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington city	9 773	29 830	33 942	14 500	1 865	173	9.3	75	10.0	61	10.5	23	12.7	37	7.9
Orangeville city	8 813	31 458	35 972	11 875	1 459	126	8.6	65	9.3	54	9.9	14	14.1	26	7.7
Emery-Ferron division	9 018	30 256	32 857	9 489	2 348	299	12.7	125	12.5	86	11.3	46	24.9	72	12.3
Clawson town	8 472	31 964	38 000	7 177	150	12	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11.1
Emery town	7 992	18 750	24 167	7 071	277	47	17.0	18	17.0	15	20.0	23	43.4	13	18.1
Ferron city	9 035	31 042	33 819	10 521	1 595	183	11.5	94	13.2	62	11.4	15	15.0	39	9.9
Green River division	8 878	22 303	26 058	12 188	858	112	13.1	40	13.4	12	5.8	15	16.9	24	11.0
Green River city (pt.)	9 064	21 908	24 861	12 344	742	96	12.9	36	14.6	12	6.9	15	18.5	22	11.1
Garfield County	8 248	21 160	23 701	10 764	3 952	583	14.8	286	20.2	203	19.4	72	13.2	120	11.4
Escalante division	8 481	20 234	22 552	8 174	1 089	173	15.9	73	19.5	56	21.7	29	17.5	35	11.8
Boulder town	6 346	17 500	18 214	13 750	106	11	10.4	6	15.4	6	19.4	—	—	3	11.5
Escalante town	9 209	20 521	23 937	7 302	836	118	14.1	42	15.6	29	15.8	28	21.7	26	10.9
Hite division	13 734	21 944	23 750	17 500	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panguitch division	8 269	22 543	25 216	11 364	1 761	246	14.0	133	19.9	97	19.2	28	11.6	49	10.7
Hatch town	7 879	20 625	17 083	21 042	113	36	31.9	18	64.3	12	63.2	4	18.2	6	18.8
Panguitch city	8 265	23 750	26 250	11 003	1 412	168	11.9	88	15.8	58	14.1	21	10.8	35	9.6
Tropic division	7 747	20 592	22 336	9 113	1 058	164	15.5	80	21.7	50	17.7	15	10.9	36	12.5
Antimony town	8 334	21 250	21 250	—	82	20	36.6	18	72.0	14	87.5	—	—	8	28.6
Cannonville town	5 918	15 208	17 500	12 188	143	28	19.6	21	35.6	13	28.9	—	—	5	13.2
Henrieville town	6 921	18 750	23 750	6 215	179	28	15.6	8	15.1	4	9.3	6	20.0	7	14.0
Tropic town	7 099	21 607	23 281	7 254	376	56	14.9	20	14.9	16	14.5	9	14.8	11	10.9
Grand County	9 899	21 695	26 500	11 852	6 532	956	14.6	339	16.5	200	12.8	83	10.7	209	11.7
Moab division	10 012	21 850	26 637	12 222	6 247	917	14.7	319	16.3	193	13.1	80	10.9	200	11.7
Castle Valley town	9 953	20 156	25 938	5 357	165	50	30.3	22	46.8	19	55.9	—	—	4	9.3
Moab city	9 987	20 830	25 731	11 890	3 903	618	15.8	198	16.4	105	11.6	67	13.3	150	13.8
Thompson division	7 394	15 833	23 750	7 727	285	39	13.7	20	20.0	7	8.3	3	6.7	9	12.2
Green River city (pt.)	6 808	18 125	22 917	7 237	134	21	15.7	17	32.1	7	17.5	—	—	4	12.9
Uintah and Ouray division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron County	8 539	23 185	27 283	12 840	20 101	3 380	16.8	1 185	16.4	803	14.9	177	9.3	605	12.4
Beryl-Newcastle division	6 034	18 819	22 639	10 000	829	152	18.3	64	18.4	50	20.2	27	24.3	38	18.5
Cedar City division	8 656	24 051	28 221	14 009	16 643	2 914	17.5	1 015	16.9	679	15.2	105	7.8	502	12.7
Cedar City city	8 960	23 415	28 758	13 833	12 819	2 243	17.5	655	15.0	430	13.4	77	6.9	375	12.3
Enoch city	6 785	25 781	26 371	13 750	1 932	316	16.4	170	17.7	108	14.5	13	17.1	61	14.5
Kanarrville town	9 187	18 750	21 528	7 452	212	23	10.8	4	8.0	2	5.4	5	10.0	6	8.7
Parowan division	8 565	21 268	25 152	8 601	2 629	314	11.9	106	12.0	74	10.9	45	10.0	65	9.0
Brian Head town	16 537	21 667	27 917	18 750	82	6	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14.8
Paragonah town	8 788	20 167	21 591	11 875	320	12	3.8	—	—	—	—	4	5.7	4	4.3
Parowan city	8 073	21 675	24 856	7 950	1 856	220	11.9	85	12.9	60	11.8	27	8.9	45	9.0
Juab County	8 332	23 569	27 342	10 722	5 699	804	10.6	288	12.3	182	10.7	89	12.4	102	7.3
Eureka division	9 021	20 078	28 438	7 344	613	86	14.0	35	19.0	15	11.2	18	16.5	15	9.0
Eureka city	8 924	19 732	29 063	7 146	570	82	14.4	33	18.9	13	10.4	18	18.8	13	8.5
Nephi division	8 310	25 210	27 898	12 125	4 912	482	9.8	226	11.4	160	10.2	71	11.6	80	6.7
Levan town	8 031	22 500	24 375	6 910	401	55	13.7	21	14.9	17	14.5	4	6.5	10	9.0
Mona town	7 459	25 000	26 250	12 188	576	123	21.4	81	29.8	64	27.1	4	6.3	21	15.6
Nephi city	8 619	24 847	28 234	12 243	3 401	217	6.4	69	5.2	38	3.9	63	14.0	35	4.0
West Juab division	6 552	10 661	11 133	10 386	174	36	20.7	7	100.0	7	100.0	—	—	7	20.2
Kane County	8 721	21 134	24 904	11 437	5 136	836	16.3	390	20.6	272	18.9	117	16.8	178	13.3
Kanab division	9 131	21 368	25 848	11 847	4 133	639	15.5	282	18.6	191	16.4	97	17.2	143	13.2
Big Water town	8 745	18 750	18 000	21 250	305	109	35.7	67	60.9	59	66.3	2	5.9	22	26.8
Kanab city	8 956	22 214	26 862	11 812	3 266	425	13.0	170	13.9	93	10.0	81	16.6	98	11.3
Orderville division	7 022	20 625	21 920	10 313	1 003	197	19.6	108	29.0	81	29.2	20	15.0	35	13.8
Alton town	2 930	13 125	16 250	10 000	100	72	72.0	55	91.7	45	90.0	—	—	7	46.7
Glendale town	6 930	22 000	25 714	6 088	282	39	13.8	13	11.0	13	13.3	9	29.0	9	13.2

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	All ages		Income in 1989 below poverty level				Persons 65 years and over		Number	Percent of all families
						Number	Percent	Related children		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
								Under 18 years	5 to 17 years						
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
Morgan County	10 448	33 274	36 105	11 437	5 526	474	8.6	235	10.3	178	10.1	54	11.8	93	6.9
Morgan North division	10 611	33 151	36 049	11 029	4 358	432	9.9	217	12.1	160	11.6	54	16.1	81	7.6
Morgan city	9 568	29 259	31 757	11 042	2 021	144	7.1	51	6.3	32	5.1	30	15.2	34	6.8
Morgan South division	9 840	33 667	36 346	13 125	1 168	42	3.6	18	3.7	18	4.7	—	—	12	4.2
Piute County	8 160	19 125	22 273	7 595	1 277	268	21.0	107	25.3	73	21.3	47	19.0	59	16.9
Circleville division	8 869	22 411	23 990	10 000	826	154	18.6	78	26.5	60	24.7	24	15.4	29	13.4
Circleville town	7 552	22 721	23 917	8 547	408	85	20.8	42	30.7	26	24.3	10	12.3	17	15.3
Junction town	10 460	18 438	22 813	11 500	122	8	6.6	—	—	—	—	8	21.6	2	5.1
Kingston town	6 813	24 500	24 500	—	171	44	25.7	34	37.4	32	42.1	—	—	5	14.7
Marysville division	6 863	14 437	20 066	6 268	451	114	25.3	29	22.5	13	13.1	23	25.0	30	22.6
Marysville town	6 819	14 712	19 688	5 906	344	81	23.5	19	22.1	6	10.2	17	23.9	22	20.8
Rich County	8 610	24 940	28 333	9 562	1 695	238	14.0	116	16.0	90	16.7	28	14.4	48	11.4
Garden City-Laketown division	9 173	25 278	28 056	14 375	606	49	8.1	14	6.1	13	6.4	10	10.6	17	10.5
Garden City town	11 085	28 125	33 750	15 893	189	7	3.7	3	5.1	2	3.6	—	—	4	7.7
Laketown town	7 733	23 125	27 188	5 181	244	9	3.7	2	1.9	2	2.2	—	—	2	3.3
Randolph-Woodruff division	8 303	24 766	28 750	8 035	1 089	189	17.4	102	20.6	77	22.8	18	18.0	31	12.0
Randolph city	9 093	23 750	26 667	10 625	482	58	12.0	20	10.6	13	9.5	12	23.5	11	8.9
Woodruff town	10 901	30 714	31 250	8 447	109	18	16.5	13	28.3	11	30.6	—	—	3	10.3
Salt Lake County	12 222	30 149	34 699	17 426	716 104	70 625	9.9	28 980	11.6	18 592	10.3	4 590	7.8	13 646	7.7
Bingham division	8 965	32 583	34 351	17 422	7 880	819	10.4	507	14.4	353	14.4	16	4.5	138	7.8
Bluffdale city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	8 925	33 252	34 242	16 150	5 724	492	8.6	254	9.4	188	10.1	16	15.0	104	8.1
Cottonwood division	23 520	71 658	75 423	30 724	4 050	286	7.1	56	4.9	33	3.6	—	—	36	3.7
Alta town	16 404	28 750	40 417	20 781	407	88	21.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	24 030	76 220	74 627	76 657	2 328	32	1.4	24	3.2	8	1.3	—	—	8	1.3
Granite CDP (pt.)	25 451	77 203	83 287	26 563	983	125	12.7	20	6.6	13	5.3	—	—	16	6.5
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	27 063	81 041	81 041	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandy city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emigration division	25 209	57 605	62 103	35 691	8 248	164	2.0	57	2.7	38	2.4	19	1.6	24	1.0
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	8 645	26 875	26 875	—	150	24	16.0	18	30.0	12	24.0	—	—	6	18.8
Mount Olympus CDP	25 337	60 259	63 046	35 893	7 373	80	1.1	5	3.3	—	—	19	1.7	11	5.5
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magna division	8 773	27 691	29 437	17 243	17 668	1 943	11.0	983	12.9	702	12.4	103	9.8	378	8.8
Magna CDP	8 773	27 691	29 437	17 243	17 668	1 943	11.0	983	12.9	702	12.4	103	9.8	378	8.8
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City division	12 127	29 886	34 501	17 358	678 258	67 413	9.9	27 377	11.7	17 466	10.3	4 452	7.9	13 070	7.8
Bluffdale city (pt.)	9 990	36 302	37 083	11 250	2 140	251	25.1	147	15.8	100	14.3	6	4.8	43	9.0
Canyon Rim CDP	13 786	33 284	37 926	17 165	10 517	476	4.5	221	7.1	126	5.8	41	2.2	93	3.2
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	14 501	41 899	44 659	26 349	26 357	1 275	4.8	591	6.3	408	5.6	62	5.2	268	4.1
Cottonwood West CDP	16 373	33 750	37 700	21 878	17 449	1 124	6.4	395	9.2	255	7.8	119	4.5	254	5.2
Draper city (pt.)	10 051	32 357	33 846	17 679	4 855	384	7.9	174	9.7	100	7.1	1	3.3	66	5.5
East Millcreek CDP	15 919	37 257	43 371	19 476	20 913	804	3.8	275	4.5	233	5.1	108	3.3	158	2.8
Granite CDP (pt.)	16 092	56 055	56 868	25 893	2 317	63	2.7	39	3.6	24	2.7	6	9.0	9	1.7
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	19 379	39 464	47 119	19 984	13 665	702	5.1	291	7.1	168	5.3	40	2.2	140	3.8
Kearns CDP	8 008	28 509	29 242	19 420	28 175	3 183	11.3	1 755	14.3	1 212	13.5	115	9.6	634	9.4
Little Cottonwood Creek Valley CDP	17 420	47 596	51 778	22 813	5 031	249	4.9	103	6.0	62	4.4	10	2.9	36	2.8
Midvale city	9 631	21 183	23 681	14 583	11 814	2 446	20.7	1 054	30.7	578	26.3	149	12.1	550	17.6
Millcreek CDP	11 819	23 709	26 469	18 513	31 481	4 587	14.6	1 686	21.5	1 062	22.3	314	8.2	972	11.8
Murray city	13 216	28 950	33 504	19 393	31 135	2 505	8.0	1 012	10.7	713	10.6	291	9.3	480	5.9
Oquirrh CDP	8 228	32 007	32 411	24 000	7 593	598	7.9	411	10.5	292	12.2	—	—	109	6.2
Riverton city	9 391	36 242	37 127	18 281	11 257	512	4.5	205	3.9	163	4.1	58	14.3	109	4.4
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	13 482	22 697	29 697	15 178	156 368	25 651	16.4	8 160	20.9	4 778	18.5	2 194	9.8	4 462	11.9
Sandy city (pt.)	12 840	43 971	45 611	22 827	74 600	3 141	4.2	1 450	4.4	1 026	4.1	176	7.3	563	3.2
South Jordan city (pt.)	10 626	43 804	45 205	17 292	12 214	392	3.2	215	3.8	174	3.8	19	3.9	64	2.4
South Salt Lake city	10 034	18 627	24 212	12 934	9 964	1 718	17.2	688	26.1	394	23.9	108	8.9	350	14.1
Taylorsville-Bennion CDP	10 780	32 866	35 842	22 213	52 037	3 228	6.2	1 567	7.7	1 052	7.0	127	5.9	644	5.1
Union CDP	12 796	31 271	33 969	24 233	13 567	958	7.1	423	10.3	242	8.5	71	6.8	213	6.1
West Jordan city (pt.)	9 514	33 278	35 435	17 055	36 821	2 476	6.7	1 308	7.7	903	7.1	55	5.8	535	6.4
West Valley City city (pt.)	9 511	29 510	31 238	18 561	86 418	9 913	11.5	4 816	14.2	3 151	12.8	345	10.0	2 147	10.1
White City CDP	9 757	33 715	34 899	20 714	6 485	460	7.1	270	10.9	179	9.4	—	—	95	6.0
San Juan County	5 907	17 289	19 183	7 526	12 431	4 523	36.4	2 022	38.5	1 371	35.4	319	40.5	933	33.1
Blanding division	6 980	21 591	23 590	12 383	4 469	1 151	25.8	600	30.0	359	24.6	58	21.1	235	23.5
Blanding city	6 678	22 963	25 112	16 875	3 071	722	23.5	390	27.2	222	21.3	37	19.0	152	22.5
Monticello division	8 513	23 214	26 829	9 749	2 512	398	15.8	188	18.6	141	17.8	26	10.7	83	12.7
Monticello city	8 615	25 787	29 600	10 972	1 759	222	12.6	108	14.5	82	14.3	20	11.8	48	10.8
Ojibato division	4 492	13 395	13 929	5 000	2 005	798	39.8	301	40.0	211	39.7	83	86.5	173	39.9
Mexican Hat CDP	5 689	26 250	25 000	55 482	288	42	14.6	30	16.7	30	21.7	—	—	6	12.5
Red Mesa division	3 410	8 388	9 534	5 000	3 445	2 176	63.2	933	62.7	660	60.6	152	87.4	442	60.3
Montezuma Creek CDP	5 946	30 938	31 250	5 360	161	31	19.3	17	19.1	4	7.5	—	—	9	25.0
Sanpete County	7 585	20 197	23 956	8 141	15 706	3 176									

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	All ages		Income in 1989 below poverty level				Persons 65 years and over		Number	Percent of all families
						Number	Percent	Related children		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
								Under 18 years	5 to 17 years						
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
Sevier County	8 615	23 300	27 986	9 232	15 195	2 259	14.9	947	16.1	696	15.4	381	19.1	462	11.9
Monroe division	7 843	19 552	22 298	9 519	3 300	688	20.8	285	23.3	215	23.3	121	22.7	158	17.7
Elsinore town	7 363	17 727	20 125	7 554	586	153	26.1	65	29.4	46	27.7	27	30.3	32	20.6
Joseph town	6 287	14 375	19 500	5 714	220	47	21.4	13	14.9	11	15.7	4	11.1	11	20.4
Monroe city	8 288	21 595	25 865	10 000	1 471	224	15.2	95	16.6	72	16.4	54	22.5	52	13.4
Richfield division	9 029	24 868	29 931	8 820	8 177	1 128	13.8	474	15.1	348	14.3	166	16.6	209	10.1
Annabella town	7 690	27 250	31 667	5 481	454	64	14.1	41	18.1	31	16.5	—	—	8	8.0
Glenwood town	7 368	21 923	23 125	10 625	446	106	23.8	58	28.9	54	34.0	7	12.5	17	16.2
Koosharem town	7 016	17 778	23 333	5 000	219	57	26.0	18	25.0	10	17.2	19	57.6	8	15.4
Richfield city	9 436	24 259	30 227	9 041	5 424	696	12.8	252	12.7	183	11.9	130	18.7	131	9.5
Sigurd town (pt.)	8 187	26 250	32 188	7 488	395	69	17.5	36	22.5	25	21.4	6	11.8	14	13.6
Salina division	8 367	24 175	28 800	10 184	3 718	443	11.9	188	12.5	133	11.3	94	20.5	95	10.2
Aurora city	8 654	28 304	30 781	7 910	921	71	7.7	36	9.2	29	9.1	19	20.9	14	6.0
Redmond town	7 335	21 944	26 250	8 422	638	55	8.6	16	5.9	16	8.1	15	17.9	13	8.3
Salina city	8 586	22 328	27 772	10 956	1 941	300	15.5	129	17.3	83	14.5	56	20.7	66	13.5
Sigurd town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summit County	16 739	36 756	40 162	24 935	15 326	1 107	7.2	425	8.3	293	7.8	77	8.6	196	5.1
Coalville division	9 981	29 219	32 269	11 450	3 206	268	8.4	131	10.7	84	9.2	34	9.7	50	6.1
Coalville city	9 640	24 779	28 281	11 528	1 018	100	9.8	45	12.3	24	8.5	15	10.7	22	8.3
Henefer town	8 363	30 000	34 306	7 177	594	70	11.8	44	17.3	30	17.3	8	10.1	9	6.4
Kamas division	9 423	26 571	29 915	13 281	3 311	384	11.6	171	13.3	129	13.1	31	9.9	82	9.6
Francis town	9 126	24 028	27 292	16 786	347	39	11.2	19	13.7	11	10.4	—	—	12	14.5
Kamas city	7 967	22 330	26 042	6 999	1 058	157	14.8	75	18.8	58	19.6	15	11.9	29	10.6
Oakley town	10 543	33 654	34 125	26 250	550	20	3.6	8	3.9	4	2.6	4	10.5	4	2.7
Park City division	21 872	43 385	54 138	31 193	8 809	455	5.2	123	4.7	80	4.3	12	5.3	64	3.0
Park City city (pt.)	24 585	39 360	56 043	30 462	4 319	172	4.0	13	1.2	13	1.7	12	8.1	21	2.2
Tooele County	10 568	30 178	33 507	14 860	26 273	3 012	11.5	1 403	14.7	898	12.4	216	9.7	619	9.1
Dugway-Wendover division	8 824	25 852	26 772	18 684	3 511	559	15.9	273	19.3	211	21.2	23	25.3	102	12.0
Dugway CDP	10 650	32 188	31 806	46 250	1 626	66	4.1	38	5.6	33	7.1	—	—	15	3.3
Wendover city	6 653	19 886	20 865	17 917	1 108	309	27.9	157	34.0	107	34.5	8	17.4	49	23.0
Onaqui division	12 302	33 828	35 391	23 750	681	17	2.5	8	3.4	—	—	1	1.8	4	2.3
Ophir town	21 523	36 875	26 875	22 500	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rush Valley town	14 073	36 389	37 222	21 250	375	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.8	—	—
Vernon town	10 685	33 125	35 750	26 875	174	3	1.7	1	1.6	—	—	—	—	1	2.1
Tooele-Grantsville division	10 803	30 658	34 440	14 427	22 081	2 436	11.0	1 122	14.2	687	11.4	192	9.2	513	8.9
Erda CDP	9 513	37 708	37 917	19 250	1 077	42	3.9	5	1.0	—	—	19	63.3	12	5.2
Grantsville city	9 807	30 253	34 534	12 333	4 491	527	11.7	247	13.6	166	11.7	46	12.2	107	9.8
Stansbury Park CDP	14 385	45 000	50 914	25 375	1 074	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockton town	9 038	28 214	32 500	12 500	1 407	42	10.3	15	9.0	6	5.1	4	11.4	10	10.4
Tooele city	11 090	29 784	33 389	14 217	13 746	1 641	11.9	773	16.7	465	13.4	110	7.5	352	9.4
Uintah County	8 379	23 968	26 489	11 456	22 047	4 127	18.7	2 029	22.3	1 350	19.8	196	11.5	910	16.5
Uintah and Ouray division	5 812	18 149	19 617	5 763	4 555	1 575	34.6	761	38.8	489	33.6	79	25.6	336	31.1
Ballard town	7 185	23 833	24 917	20 179	666	117	17.6	56	19.8	30	14.3	10	25.0	24	14.7
Fort Duchesne CDP	4 557	14 545	13 889	5 000	609	285	46.8	146	52.5	87	48.3	7	50.0	64	44.4
Randlett CDP	3 137	8 760	11 875	5 000	281	179	63.7	84	66.1	61	59.2	9	56.3	38	64.4
Whiterocks CDP	3 733	11 250	9 250	10 000	320	169	52.8	72	50.3	32	36.8	6	66.7	37	52.9
Vernal division	9 046	25 578	28 677	11 993	17 492	2 552	14.6	1 268	17.7	861	16.1	117	8.4	574	12.9
Maeser CDP	9 873	30 000	32 036	14 479	2 580	327	12.7	175	16.7	108	13.4	14	6.9	72	11.0
Naples city	8 751	28 274	31 200	12 321	1 332	135	10.1	69	12.1	53	12.8	7	9.5	26	7.9
Vernal city	9 649	21 793	26 855	11 394	6 531	1 126	17.2	564	22.2	394	21.5	53	7.8	259	15.4
Utah County	9 051	27 432	30 536	15 010	25 496	39 100	15.4	12 386	12.6	7 542	10.7	1 184	6.7	5 988	10.6
American Fork-Pleasant Grove division	9 276	32 781	35 017	11 975	43 841	3 384	7.7	1 891	9.4	1 384	9.0	182	6.5	617	6.4
Alpine city	11 567	39 750	42 895	13 958	3 489	203	5.8	120	7.1	100	7.4	5	2.9	39	5.4
American Fork city (pt.)	8 628	29 383	31 577	11 713	14 437	1 192	8.3	633	10.0	425	9.1	79	6.7	248	7.5
Cedar Hills town	7 543	38 571	39 018	14 375	707	59	8.3	31	7.4	24	7.9	4	23.5	9	7.1
Draper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland city	9 778	43 080	45 000	25 156	5 002	348	7.0	217	8.2	184	8.6	8	6.2	39	4.3
Lehi city (pt.)	7 714	27 857	27 857	—	376	56	14.9	33	17.3	19	13.2	—	—	12	13.3
Lindon city (pt.)	9 570	34 936	36 016	16 429	3 760	215	5.7	118	6.6	94	6.8	16	7.6	38	4.7
Orem city (pt.)	10 578	21 875	11 250	33 750	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasant Grove city	8 852	31 633	33 097	10 409	13 483	1 142	8.5	647	10.8	472	10.4	64	7.0	211	6.9
Provo city (pt.)	16 889	38 750	38 750	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goshen division	7 436	25 379	27 155	11 944	1 624	229	14.1	115	16.4	76	14.6	17	13.0	36	9.7
Genola town	6 459	27 250	27 981	10 417	788	118	15.0	55	14.1	38	13.2	4	9.5	16	10.2
Goshen town	9 286	22 917	28 125	13 000	583	33	5.7	12	5.9	12	7.4	12	14.8	5	3.2
Lehi division	9 232	30 402	32 464	12 095	10 959	660	6.0	285	6.1	163	4.6	75	9.0	136	5.3
American Fork city (pt.)	8 441	35 859	35 952	21 250	675	29	4.3	7	2.0	—	—	—	—	8	5.4
Cedar Fort town	9 748	27 143	31 250	7 973	283	10	3.5	—	—	—	—	5	11.6	5	6.6
Lehi city (pt.)	8 759	29 268	31 741	11 972	8 065	519	6.4	220	6.4	120	4.7	70	10.7	108	5.7
Lindon city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provo-Orem division	8 984	25 664	28 554	16 664	147 039	29 508	20.1	7 356	14.3	3 999	11.5	524	5.6	4 102	12.8
Lindon city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orem city (pt.)	9 725	31 263	33 463	15 075	67 082	6 012	9.0	2 794	9.4	1 648	7.8	180	4.5	1 204	7.9
Provo city (pt.)	8 407	21 154	23 111	17 191	79 270	23 434	29.6	4 526	20.9	2 328	17.2	344	6.4	2 888	17.4
Springville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard town (pt.)	9 724	20 893	42 679	15 417	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Fork-Payson division	8 476	28 738	31 354	10 600	32 677	3 166	9.7	1 606	11.3	1 092	10.2	297	10.9	632	8.2
Elk Ridge town	9 022	36 618	36 471	43 750	749	64	8.5	38	9.5	33	9.6	—	—	11	7.5
Payson city	7 670	25 225	26 447	9 220	9 483	1 060	11.2	551	13.1	356	11.5	109	14.2	223	10.2
Provo city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem city	9 055	32 379	35 982	9 789	2 368	151	6.4	50	4.5	34	4.1	26	14.9	38	7.1
Santquin city	7 822														

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House-holds	Families	Nonfamily house-holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Wasatch County	10 722	27 981	30 132	13 831	9 960	790	7.9	296	7.8	222	7.7	96	11.3	157	6.2
Heber division	10 723	28 022	30 132	14 073	9 954	790	7.9	296	7.8	222	7.7	96	11.3	157	6.2
Charleston town	10 534	35 769	36 154	20 000	335	30	9.0	11	7.9	4	3.5	—	—	7	9.0
Heber city	10 053	24 085	27 782	10 869	4 664	517	11.1	214	12.1	165	12.7	60	12.3	97	8.0
Midway city	9 525	28 603	32 368	11 023	1 551	87	5.6	21	3.4	9	1.9	17	11.3	20	5.1
Park City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallsburg town	8 086	26 667	30 000	6 538	273	24	8.8	6	4.7	6	5.8	—	—	6	10.0
Soldier Summit division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uintah and Ouray division	8 676	5 360	—	5 360	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County	9 450	24 602	27 690	11 883	47 959	6 390	13.3	2 741	15.7	1 884	14.7	624	8.1	1 110	9.2
Enterprise division	5 837	20 519	21 500	5 849	1 169	185	15.8	75	13.9	52	12.7	29	24.8	47	16.5
Enterprise city	5 797	20 286	21 290	5 386	932	173	18.6	75	17.1	52	15.6	29	30.2	44	19.1
Hurricane division	7 705	20 297	22 500	10 118	8 996	1 704	18.9	896	24.7	658	24.2	167	11.9	295	14.3
Hildale town	2 979	21 833	23 542	5 000	1 325	429	32.4	296	33.8	200	32.4	10	43.5	48	35.0
Hurricane city (pt.)	8 349	20 323	22 393	10 600	3 859	614	15.9	314	20.8	231	20.2	43	7.0	115	12.3
La Verkin city	7 207	18 899	20 741	9 271	1 718	296	17.2	146	23.2	112	23.9	31	10.9	57	14.0
Leeds town	12 190	22 143	24 688	12 000	234	39	16.7	14	29.8	9	30.0	7	13.2	6	9.4
New Harmony town	9 241	18 750	23 125	5 217	93	9	9.7	—	—	—	—	2	5.7	3	9.1
Rockville town	10 991	21 042	31 667	10 156	198	22	11.1	—	—	—	—	20	35.7	6	11.5
Springdale town	13 185	27 875	29 375	8 213	239	19	7.9	3	6.1	1	2.8	6	8.3	5	6.5
Toquerville town	7 896	20 083	22 167	7 514	551	108	19.6	57	27.0	51	29.3	12	10.3	16	11.9
Virgin town	6 847	18 750	20 521	6 970	214	48	22.4	22	26.2	22	38.6	4	14.3	9	15.3
Washington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George division	9 975	25 870	29 209	12 583	37 794	4 501	11.9	1 770	13.4	1 174	12.1	428	6.9	768	7.9
Hurricane city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivins town	7 523	22 791	24 012	11 250	1 622	271	16.7	153	22.5	104	20.3	26	15.2	54	13.4
St. George city	10 520	25 947	29 802	13 405	28 026	3 551	12.7	1 305	14.2	852	12.9	282	5.7	576	7.9
Santa Clara city	9 142	31 197	32 250	10 000	2 318	109	4.7	50	4.6	36	4.2	22	9.1	22	4.1
Washington city (pt.)	8 049	24 488	26 525	10 221	4 198	400	9.5	186	11.0	138	10.6	81	12.8	80	7.5
Wayne County	7 692	20 000	22 017	8 555	2 150	353	16.4	137	17.0	104	16.6	89	26.5	69	12.5
Hanksville division	6 357	20 000	20 938	10 000	309	87	28.2	38	29.5	33	32.4	10	35.7	13	19.7
Loa division	7 913	20 000	22 257	8 417	1 841	266	14.4	99	14.6	71	13.5	79	25.6	56	11.5
Bicknell town	7 730	15 682	20 208	6 634	274	36	13.1	—	—	—	—	28	41.2	11	12.1
Loa town	8 664	23 295	24 318	8 158	426	68	16.0	26	16.0	11	8.3	18	22.2	16	15.4
Lyman town	5 161	17 031	18 125	5 000	228	54	23.7	29	24.0	22	21.0	7	33.3	9	18.0
Torrey town	10 639	20 938	24 375	13 750	136	2	1.5	—	—	—	—	2	9.1	—	—
Weber County	11 637	30 125	34 464	15 670	156 030	15 751	10.1	6 163	11.8	3 882	10.2	1 441	8.6	3 138	7.8
Ogden division	11 680	29 594	34 139	15 466	143 830	15 193	10.6	5 908	12.5	3 685	10.8	1 352	8.5	3 029	8.1
Farr West city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisville city (pt.)	9 944	36 339	37 188	13 000	2 760	28	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooper CDP	9 826	35 673	37 436	18 438	3 464	331	9.6	168	11.7	144	12.7	18	8.6	48	5.9
North Ogden city	11 895	41 178	42 294	19 276	11 645	338	2.9	130	2.7	101	2.7	26	3.4	73	2.6
Ogden city (pt.)	10 752	23 481	28 640	13 748	62 440	10 482	16.8	3 914	21.6	2 238	18.2	968	10.8	2 141	13.1
Pleasant View city	13 013	36 500	39 821	19 830	3 599	185	5.1	44	3.7	44	4.6	21	6.6	32	3.4
Riverdale city	13 362	31 075	34 265	21 875	6 391	474	7.4	202	10.1	113	7.8	—	—	99	5.9
Roy city	11 602	35 018	37 446	16 755	24 322	1 065	4.4	447	5.1	347	5.4	121	6.5	209	3.3
South Ogden city	14 031	33 524	37 023	19 955	11 892	881	7.4	356	10.4	233	9.4	55	3.4	162	4.9
Uintah town	12 322	34 821	40 179	17 500	794	32	4.0	13	3.9	13	4.9	6	10.3	8	4.1
Washington Terrace city	11 070	28 330	31 880	15 293	7 939	789	9.9	304	12.6	179	10.3	98	10.3	150	6.8
Ogden Valley division	12 730	38 097	40 463	22 115	3 952	165	4.2	47	3.0	29	2.3	32	11.0	30	3.3
Huntsville town	11 286	33 333	35 729	10 625	550	16	2.9	—	—	—	—	11	13.8	2	1.5
Ogden city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber Northwest division	10 362	36 207	37 634	21 287	8 248	393	4.8	208	6.1	168	6.5	57	8.8	79	3.8
Farr West city (pt.)	10 322	31 169	33 468	19 333	2 176	82	3.8	34	3.9	19	3.0	13	5.8	16	2.9
Harrisville city (pt.)	7 101	42 321	42 321	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ogden city (pt.)	15 811	43 750	43 750	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plain City city	9 942	37 193	38 258	15 625	2 722	201	7.4	128	11.2	122	13.3	11	6.4	34	5.0

Table 10. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level			
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Households	Families	Nonfamily households	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families		
					Total		All ages		Related children						Persons 65 years and over	
					Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent									
The State	11 029	29 470	33 246	15 969	1 694 357	192 415	11.4	75 504	12.2	48 940	10.9	12 682	8.8	35 443	8.6	
COUNTY																
Beaver County	8 558	21 092	25 000	8 402	4 702	631	13.4	260	15.2	181	13.6	88	12.2	129	10.6	
Box Elder County	11 045	33 468	36 648	14 466	36 330	2 629	7.2	1 161	7.9	830	7.5	391	11.1	520	5.7	
Cache County	9 544	26 949	31 562	13 760	69 001	9 353	13.6	2 871	11.3	1 838	10.3	541	9.9	1 384	8.7	
Carbon County	10 225	25 555	31 208	11 086	19 886	2 858	14.4	1 151	16.7	765	14.3	295	11.3	677	12.9	
Daggett County	9 575	22 941	26 167	12 250	687	102	14.8	50	20.9	34	19.3	14	20.6	20	10.5	
Davis County	11 611	35 108	38 050	18 564	186 147	13 291	7.1	5 778	7.8	3 782	6.9	622	5.6	2 530	5.5	
Duchesne County	8 197	23 653	26 491	8 329	12 544	2 350	18.7	1 170	21.9	788	19.6	206	19.9	483	15.6	
Emery County	9 257	30 525	34 401	11 727	10 257	1 080	10.5	485	11.0	341	9.9	126	16.3	242	9.7	
Garfield County	8 248	21 160	23 701	10 764	3 952	583	14.8	286	20.2	203	19.4	72	13.2	120	11.4	
Grand County	9 899	21 695	26 500	11 852	6 532	956	14.6	339	16.5	200	12.8	83	10.7	209	11.7	
Iron County	8 539	23 185	27 283	12 840	20 101	3 380	16.8	1 185	16.4	803	14.9	177	9.3	605	12.4	
Juab County	8 332	23 569	27 342	10 720	5 699	604	10.6	268	12.3	182	10.7	89	12.4	102	7.3	
Kane County	8 721	21 134	24 904	11 437	5 136	836	16.3	390	20.6	272	18.9	117	16.8	178	13.3	
Millard County	8 574	26 376	30 342	10 221	11 208	1 569	14.0	856	17.8	609	16.8	184	14.4	274	10.0	
Morgan County	10 448	33 274	36 105	11 437	5 526	474	8.6	235	10.3	178	10.1	54	11.8	93	6.9	
Plute County	8 160	19 125	22 273	7 595	1 277	268	21.0	107	25.3	73	21.3	47	19.0	59	16.9	
Rich County	8 610	24 940	28 333	9 562	1 695	238	14.0	116	16.0	90	16.7	28	14.4	48	11.4	
Salt Lake County	12 222	30 149	34 699	17 426	716 104	70 625	9.9	28 980	11.6	18 592	10.3	4 590	7.8	13 646	7.7	
San Juan County	5 907	17 289	19 183	7 526	12 431	4 523	36.4	2 022	38.5	1 371	35.4	319	40.5	933	33.1	
Sanpete County	7 585	20 197	23 956	8 141	15 706	3 176	20.2	1 267	20.8	937	19.7	335	15.9	542	14.4	
Sevier County.....	8 615	23 300	27 986	9 232	15 195	2 259	14.9	947	16.1	696	15.4	381	19.1	462	11.9	
Summit County.....	16 739	36 756	40 162	24 935	15 326	1 107	7.2	425	8.3	293	7.8	77	8.6	196	5.1	
Tooele County.....	10 568	30 178	33 507	14 860	26 273	3 012	11.5	1 403	14.7	898	12.4	216	9.7	619	9.1	
Uintah County.....	8 379	23 968	26 489	11 456	22 047	4 127	18.7	2 029	22.3	1 350	19.8	196	11.5	910	16.5	
Utah County.....	9 051	27 432	30 536	15 010	254 496	39 100	15.4	12 386	12.6	7 542	10.7	1 184	6.7	5 988	10.6	
Wasatch County.....	10 722	27 981	30 132	13 831	9 960	790	7.9	296	7.8	222	7.7	96	11.3	157	6.2	
Washington County	9 450	24 602	27 690	11 883	47 959	6 390	13.3	2 741	15.7	1 884	14.7	624	8.1	1 110	9.2	
Wayne County.....	7 892	20 000	22 017	8 555	2 150	353	16.4	137	17.0	104	16.6	89	26.5	69	12.5	
Weber County.....	11 637	30 125	34 464	15 670	156 030	15 751	10.1	6 163	11.8	3 882	10.2	1 441	8.6	3 138	7.8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Alpine city, Utah County	11 567	39 750	42 895	13 958	3 489	203	5.8	120	7.1	100	7.4	5	2.9	39	5.4	
Alta town, Salt Lake County	16 404	28 750	40 417	20 781	407	88	21.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Altamont town, Duchesne County	8 215	25 000	28 250	17 188	125	5	4.0	3	5.8	—	—	—	—	2	7.4	
Alton town, Kane County.....	2 930	13 125	16 250	10 000	100	72	72.0	55	91.7	45	90.0	—	—	7	46.7	
Amalgva town, Cache County	8 845	33 056	32 656	40 417	386	30	7.8	16	8.9	13	10.2	—	—	5	5.7	
American Fork city, Utah County	8 620	29 624	31 851	11 784	15 112	1 221	8.1	640	9.6	425	8.6	79	6.5	256	7.4	
Annabella town, Sevier County	7 690	27 250	31 667	5 481	454	64	14.1	41	18.1	31	16.5	—	—	8	8.0	
Antimony town, Garfield County	8 334	21 250	21 250	—	82	30	36.6	18	72.0	14	87.5	—	—	8	28.6	
Aurora city, Sevier County.....	8 654	28 304	30 781	7 910	921	71	7.7	36	9.2	29	9.1	19	20.9	14	6.0	
Ballard town, Uintah County	7 185	23 833	24 917	20 179	666	117	17.6	56	19.8	30	14.3	10	25.0	24	14.7	
Bear River City town, Box Elder County	9 639	34 833	35 114	18 750	691	48	6.9	31	10.4	25	11.7	—	—	10	5.6	
Beaver city, Beaver County.....	8 435	20 893	25 403	7 901	1 970	278	14.1	105	14.3	74	12.8	44	15.5	54	11.2	
Bicknell town, Wayne County	7 730	15 682	20 208	6 634	274	36	13.1	—	—	—	—	28	41.2	11	12.1	
Big Water town, Kane County.....	8 745	18 750	18 000	21 250	305	109	35.7	67	60.9	59	66.3	2	5.9	22	26.8	
Blanding city, San Juan County.....	6 678	22 963	25 112	16 875	3 071	722	23.5	390	27.2	222	21.3	37	19.0	152	22.5	
Bluffdale city, Salt Lake County	9 990	36 302	37 083	11 250	2 140	251	11.7	147	15.8	100	14.3	6	4.8	43	9.0	
Boulder town, Garfield County	6 346	17 500	18 214	13 750	106	11	10.4	6	15.4	6	19.4	—	—	3	11.5	
Bountiful city, Davis County.....	14 399	38 346	41 917	16 060	36 282	1 780	4.9	773	6.1	552	5.7	166	4.5	401	4.2	
Brian Head town, Iron County.....	16 537	21 667	27 917	18 750	82	6	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14.8	
Brigham City city, Box Elder County	11 819	33 784	37 181	15 205	15 558	1 062	6.8	445	7.5	328	7.5	158	9.3	206	5.2	
Cannonville town, Garfield County	5 918	15 208	17 500	12 188	143	28	19.6	21	35.6	13	28.9	—	—	5	13.2	
Canyon Rim CDP, Salt Lake County	13 786	33 284	37 926	17 165	10 517	476	4.5	221	7.1	126	5.8	41	2.2	93	3.2	
Castle Dale city, Emery County.....	9 260	34 135	36 750	18 750	1 685	170	10.1	75	9.7	49	7.9	4	3.8	44	11.0	
Castle Valley town, Grand County.....	9 953	20 156	25 938	5 357	165	50	30.3	22	46.8	19	55.9	—	—	4	9.3	
Cedar City city, Iron County.....	8 960	23 415	28 758	13 833	12 819	2 243	17.5	655	15.0	430	13.4	77	6.9	375	12.3	
Cedar Fort town, Utah County.....	9 748	27 143	31 250	7 973	283	10	3.5	—	—	—	—	5	11.6	5	6.6	
Cedar Hills town, Utah County.....	7 543	38 571	39 018	14 375	707	59	8.3	31	7.4	24	7.9	4	23.5	9	7.1	
Centerfield town, Sanpete County.....	6 990	19 444	21 316	6 601	740	176	23.8	82	28.6	60	28.6	20	25.0	35	17.9	
Centerville city, Davis County.....	12 078	42 032	46 026	20 387	11 485	410	3.6	258	5.0	210	5.2	19	3.4	71	2.7	
Charleston town, Wasatch County.....	10 534	35 769	36 154	20 000	335	30	9.0	11	7.9	4	3.5	—	—	7	9.0	
Circleville town, Plute County.....	7 552	22 721	23 917	8 547	408	85	20.8	42	30.7	26	24.3	10	12.3	17	15.3	
Clarkston town, Cache County.....	8 906	31 875	36 058	8 122	631	48	7.6	26	8.9	23	10.4	10	17.5	10	6.9	
Clawson town, Emery County.....	8 472	31 964	38 000	7 174	150	12	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11.1	
Clearfield city, Davis County.....	8 672	26 875	28 678	14 229	21 320	3 733	17.5	1 061	13.2	671	12.1	123	10.9	534	10.6	
Cleveland town, Emery County.....	9 652	35 179	36 964	7 337	531	76	14.3	42	17.3	37	19.9	6	20.0	16	12.8	
Clinton city, Davis County.....	9 739	37 230	37 365	24 792	7 927	398	5.0	205	5.5	79	2.8	—	—	77	4.2	
Coalville city, Summit County.....	9 640	24 779	28 281	11 528	1 018	100	9.8	45	12.3	24	8.5	15	10.7	22	8.3	
Corinne city, Box Elder County.....	10 137	32 143	36 375	9 143	644	82	12.7	51	17.9	33	14.4	7	10.9	13	8.5	
Cornish town, Cache County.....	9 651	23 542	24 464	11 875	219	10	4.6	—	—	—	—	5	11.4	2	3.	

Table 10. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below poverty level				
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families		
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —Con.																	
Springdale town, Washington County ---	13 185	27 875	29 375	8 213	239	19	7.9	3	6.1	1	2.8	6	8.3	5	6.5		
Springville city, Utah County -----	9 512	25 341	28 303	12 578	13 857	1 797	13.0	950	17.6	667	17.5	81	5.7	389	11.0		
Stansbury Park CDP, Tooele County -----	14 385	45 000	50 914	25 375	1 074	6	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sterling town, Sanpete County -----	6 658	16 607	21 875	5 000-	188	46	24.5	19	25.7	14	33.3	9	34.6	9	21.4		
Stockton town, Tooele County -----	9 038	28 214	32 500	12 500	407	42	10.3	15	9.0	6	5.1	4	11.4	10	10.4		
Sunnyside city, Carbon County -----	9 347	19 643	21 591	13 500	327	21	6.4	8	9.4	8	12.3	—	—	6	5.8		
Sunset city, Davis County -----	10 878	30 947	32 345	20 096	5 118	464	9.1	226	13.7	170	14.2	28	6.1	119	8.2		
Syracuse city, Davis County -----	9 488	35 413	36 226	26 042	4 768	87	1.8	55	2.5	34	2.1	18	8.9	20	1.8		
Tabiona town, Duchesne County -----	7 050	22 500	23 500	16 250	137	8	5.8	4	7.3	4	8.0	—	—	1	2.8		
Taylorville-Bennion CDP, Salt Lake County -----	10 780	32 866	35 842	22 213	52 037	3 228	6.2	1 567	7.7	1 052	7.0	127	5.9	644	5.1		
Tooele city, Tooele County -----	11 090	29 784	33 389	14 217	13 746	1 641	11.9	773	16.7	465	13.4	110	7.5	352	9.4		
Toquerville town, Washington County ---	7 896	20 083	22 167	7 514	551	108	19.6	57	27.0	51	29.3	12	10.3	16	11.9		
Torrey town, Wayne County -----	10 639	20 938	24 375	13 750	136	2	1.5	—	—	—	—	2	9.1	—	—		
Tremonton city, Box Elder County -----	11 304	33 969	36 591	13 906	4 169	440	10.6	232	13.7	152	12.3	47	11.1	87	8.0		
Trenton town, Cache County -----	7 752	21 607	28 750	10 625	464	52	11.2	27	13.4	22	13.4	4	5.7	8	7.8		
Tropic town, Garfield County -----	7 099	21 607	23 281	7 254	376	56	14.9	20	14.9	16	14.5	9	14.8	11	10.9		
Uintah town, Weber County -----	12 322	34 821	40 179	17 500	794	32	4.0	13	3.9	13	4.9	6	10.3	8	4.1		
Union CDP, Salt Lake County -----	12 796	31 271	33 969	24 233	13 567	958	7.1	423	10.3	242	8.5	71	6.8	213	6.1		
Val Verda CDP, Davis County -----	10 939	33 169	37 230	19 471	3 712	351	9.5	203	15.4	139	14.9	21	5.9	67	7.1		
Vernal city, Uintah County -----	9 649	21 793	26 855	11 394	6 531	1 126	17.2	564	22.2	394	21.5	53	7.8	259	15.4		
Vernon town, Tooele County -----	10 685	33 125	35 750	26 875	174	3	1.7	1	1.6	—	—	—	—	1	2.1		
Vineyard town, Utah County -----	9 724	20 893	42 679	15 417	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Virgin town, Washington County -----	6 847	18 750	20 521	6 970	214	48	22.4	22	26.2	22	38.6	4	14.3	9	15.3		
Wales town, Sanpete County -----	8 295	24 375	24 167	30 417	168	20	11.9	5	8.8	2	4.8	6	22.2	7	15.2		
Walsburg town, Wasatch County -----	8 086	26 667	30 000	6 538	273	24	8.8	6	4.7	6	5.8	—	—	6	10.0		
Washington city, Washington County ---	8 049	24 488	26 525	10 221	4 198	400	9.5	186	11.0	138	10.6	81	12.8	80	7.5		
Washington Terrace city, Weber County -	11 070	28 330	31 880	15 293	7 939	789	9.9	304	12.6	179	10.3	98	10.3	150	6.8		
Wellington city, Carbon County -----	9 864	24 145	28 421	12 266	1 614	238	14.7	113	17.0	82	15.4	20	16.4	62	15.0		
Wellsville city, Cache County -----	8 905	31 875	34 113	7 152	2 203	109	4.9	24	2.5	16	2.2	59	33.3	10	1.9		
Wendover city, Tooele County -----	6 653	19 886	20 865	17 917	1 108	309	27.9	157	34.0	107	34.5	8	17.4	49	23.0		
West Bountiful city, Davis County -----	9 832	38 451	39 630	18 625	4 471	243	5.4	129	6.0	87	5.3	17	11.9	51	5.2		
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County -----	9 434	33 273	35 230	16 853	42 545	2 968	7.0	1 562	7.9	1 091	7.5	71	6.7	639	6.6		
West Point city, Davis County -----	10 032	34 826	35 828	11 687	4 135	143	3.5	69	3.7	63	4.4	21	12.3	35	3.6		
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County -	9 511	29 510	31 238	18 561	86 418	9 913	11.5	4 816	14.2	3 151	12.8	345	10.0	2 147	10.1		
White City CDP, Salt Lake County -----	9 757	33 715	34 899	20 714	6 485	460	7.1	270	10.9	179	9.4	—	—	95	6.0		
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County -----	3 733	11 250	9 250	10 000	320	169	52.8	72	50.3	32	36.8	6	66.7	37	52.9		
Willard city, Box Elder County -----	11 390	33 162	37 330	16 875	1 294	58	4.5	15	3.1	14	3.7	21	16.5	10	3.1		
Woodland Hills town, Utah County -----	10 601	40 625	39 250	—	323	39	12.1	19	10.9	16	11.3	3	37.5	7	10.4		
Woodruff town, Rich County -----	10 901	30 714	31 250	8 447	109	18	16.5	13	28.3	11	30.6	—	—	3	10.3		
Woods Cross city, Davis County -----	10 887	32 881	35 450	22 609	5 377	541	10.1	284	12.8	168	10.9	21	11.7	121	9.2		

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Duchesne County	5 860	24.4	11.8	10.4	20.8	.1	8.3	55.0	39.9	7.3
Duchesne division	2 123	21.5	13.4	16.7	15.1	—	16.9	40.2	29.9	15.4
Duchesne city	529	17.4	20.0	6.2	22.1	—	—	99.1	97.2	—
Tabiona town	72	20.8	16.7	4.2	30.6	—	—	86.1	90.3	—
North Duchesne division	162	13.0	—	19.8	—	—	27.2	84.0	—	—
Roosevelt division	3 536	25.8	11.5	6.0	25.3	.1	1.9	63.1	48.1	2.5
Altamont town	63	17.5	4.8	11.1	15.9	—	—	90.5	87.3	—
Myton city	170	14.1	23.5	5.3	17.6	—	1.2	98.8	95.3	1.2
Neola CDP	220	25.5	15.9	5.9	20.5	—	2.7	67.7	54.5	4.1
Roosevelt city	1 347	18.8	8.6	5.8	29.2	.3	.9	99.2	97.6	1.1
South Duchesne division	39	100.0	—	25.6	—	—	35.9	—	—	35.9
Emery County	3 928	22.3	20.8	6.6	21.7	.5	4.0	95.0	77.4	4.3
Castle Dale-Huntington division	2 689	22.1	19.2	6.4	22.3	.7	4.8	94.0	77.6	5.1
Castle Dale city	554	22.4	23.5	2.5	30.9	1.4	—	100.0	96.6	1.4
Cleveland town	178	16.3	26.4	1.1	24.7	—	—	100.0	95.5	—
Elmo town	104	20.2	16.3	1.9	19.2	—	1.9	96.2	89.4	3.8
Hiawatha town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington city	729	18.2	18.4	5.2	15.9	1.4	.3	100.0	97.4	.1
Orangeville city	471	23.8	18.9	1.9	29.1	—	.4	100.0	98.3	.4
Emery-Ferron division	859	25.0	23.9	7.0	23.2	—	3.1	97.8	74.9	2.9
Clawson town	52	7.7	25.0	3.8	23.1	—	1.9	100.0	3.8	5.8
Emery town	153	19.6	29.4	8.5	7.8	—	7.2	96.1	96.1	5.2
Ferron city	552	30.4	20.7	6.2	27.7	—	1.3	99.6	83.7	1.8
Green River division	380	17.1	25.0	7.6	14.5	—	.8	95.3	82.4	1.3
Green River city (pt.)	327	15.3	27.2	7.3	13.8	—	.9	100.0	92.7	1.5
Garfield County	2 488	17.1	31.5	13.1	26.9	1.0	2.5	82.5	22.9	4.1
Escalante division	519	21.6	32.0	7.5	34.3	—	1.9	96.0	62.8	2.1
Boulder town	86	18.6	20.9	5.8	37.2	—	7.0	82.6	2.3	7.0
Escalante town	360	16.4	40.0	6.9	36.1	—	—	100.0	88.1	.6
Hite division	58	43.1	—	51.7	13.8	—	31.0	34.5	31.0	8.6
Panguitch division	1 407	13.3	33.7	15.1	24.8	1.8	1.6	77.1	2.3	5.5
Hatch town	83	8.4	42.2	16.9	14.5	—	4.8	95.2	—	14.5
Panguitch city	592	12.0	40.2	5.2	25.5	4.2	—	99.5	2.0	.7
Tropic division	504	20.2	28.6	8.5	26.8	—	2.2	89.3	38.5	1.6
Antimony town	70	15.7	32.9	—	40.0	—	—	97.1	2.9	—
Cannonville town	67	40.3	20.9	9.0	26.9	—	4.5	100.0	4.5	4.5
Henrieville town	75	16.0	33.3	9.3	18.7	—	—	100.0	—	—
Tropic town	156	19.2	39.1	1.3	28.2	—	3.2	97.4	84.0	1.3
Grand County	2 992	17.9	8.7	13.6	12.7	—	3.5	84.9	75.4	2.2
Moab division	2 795	18.0	8.1	12.5	13.2	—	3.0	86.7	78.8	2.0
Castle Valley town	113	40.7	6.2	31.0	18.6	—	15.0	—	—	15.0
Moab city	1 761	16.0	10.6	13.6	13.9	—	1.4	99.8	98.1	—
Thompson division	197	16.2	17.8	29.4	5.6	—	11.2	58.9	27.4	5.1
Green River city (pt.)	62	17.7	24.2	22.6	11.3	—	11.3	95.2	83.9	—
Uintah and Ouray division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron County	8 499	30.7	12.4	15.0	25.1	12.3	1.2	89.2	72.1	1.9
Beryl-Newcastle division	413	20.8	11.6	19.9	15.0	—	—	49.9	1.2	—
Cedar City division	5 754	26.9	9.1	9.1	29.9	2.0	1.0	90.6	74.7	1.0
Cedar City city	4 356	25.2	8.7	9.3	30.9	2.6	—	100.0	98.4	.3
Enoch city	500	25.0	5.0	1.0	44.4	—	—	98.4	2.6	—
Kanarrville town	110	19.1	25.5	6.4	13.6	—	1.8	98.4	—	—
Parowan division	2 332	41.8	20.8	28.9	15.2	39.9	1.9	92.6	78.3	4.5
Brian Head town	1 018	67.0	5.4	46.6	2.8	87.2	.7	96.3	93.3	5.2
Paragonah town	166	7.8	53.6	10.2	25.3	—	1.2	100.0	3.6	—
Parowan city	870	24.3	30.0	11.7	24.7	4.8	.5	100.0	96.0	1.1
Juab County	2 311	18.0	41.9	11.9	29.4	.4	4.5	88.4	66.7	5.1
Eureka division	370	4.1	70.8	7.8	13.8	—	3.5	91.4	88.9	3.5
Eureka city	323	3.4	70.3	4.0	13.0	—	1.2	99.4	99.1	1.9
Nephi division	1 835	20.7	34.9	10.2	33.7	.5	2.5	92.4	65.7	4.1
Levan town	177	19.2	63.3	4.0	33.9	—	2.3	100.0	—	8.5
Mona town	186	18.8	24.2	8.1	27.4	—	—	100.0	—	—
Nephi city	1 274	19.2	34.5	8.9	35.3	.8	1.0	99.5	93.6	2.4
West Juab division	106	20.8	63.2	56.6	8.5	—	44.3	10.4	7.5	28.3
Kane County	3 237	40.3	9.3	16.7	20.7	—	2.6	75.4	48.7	1.3
Kanab division	1 725	28.8	7.2	11.9	21.0	—	—	96.3	58.6	.2
Big Water town	166	40.4	—	22.9	4.8	—	—	98.8	3.6	1.8
Kanab city	1 258	27.6	9.9	8.3	26.2	—	—	100.0	68.4	—
Orderville division	1 512	53.4	11.7	22.2	20.4	—	5.6	51.7	37.5	2.5
Alton town	37	40.5	59.5	—	48.6	—	—	40.5	10.8	—
Glendale town	111	27.0	22.5	7.2	41.4	—	2.7	97.3	82.9	—
Orderville town	169	20.1	25.4	4.7	42.0	—	—	98.8	96.4	—
Millard County	4 125	30.2	29.9	7.8	27.2	—	2.5	77.0	45.9	2.7
Delta division	2 428	39.8	23.8	7.7	26.3	—	1.6	74.5	47.5	1.6
Delta city	1 012	46.8	14.2	7.8	24.4	—	.4	98.6	94.5	1.0
Hinckley town	230	38.3	35.7	3.5	23.0	—	2.2	97.4	76.1	3.0
Leamington town	75	28.0	36.0	8.0	42.7	—	—	100.0	—	2.7
Lynndyl town	57	19.3	26.3	10.5	17.5	—	—	89.5	—	7.0
Oak City town	184	44.0	23.9	5.4	35.9	—	—	98.9	—	—
Fillmore division	1 576	16.4	40.5	6.9	30.8	—	2.5	85.5	45.4	3.0
Fillmore city	718	11.7	36.9	6.7	30.1	—	—	98.1	92.8	1.4
Holden town	158	10.8	48.1	7.0	37.3	—	1.3	98.1	—	.6
Kanosh town	180	22.2	53.9	2.8	39.4	—	2.2	98.9	—	2.2
Meadow town	115	16.5	53.9	8.7	22.6	—	—	98.3	3.5	1.7
Scipio town	133	5.3	62.4	4.5	26.3	—	9.0	98.5	—	9.0
Garrison-Sevier Lake division	121	16.5	11.6	22.3	—	—	21.5	14.0	19.0	21.5
Morgan County	1 681	20.3	22.6	4.6	33.1	—	1.0	60.1	42.5	1.1
Morgan North division	1 287	17.7	22.0	4.7	34.7	—	.2	71.9	52.9	.5
Morgan city	625	13.4	30.1	6.2	29.6	—	—	96.8	97.9	—
Morgan South division	394	28.7	24.6	4.3	27.9	—	3.3	21.8	8.4	3.3
Piute County	704	14.1	42.5	14.3	16.8	—	10.8	79.8	—	9.2
Circleville division	434	13.6	38.9	12.4	19.1	—	9.9	82.7	—	7.4
Circleville town	202	15.8	42.6	6.9	25.7	—	5.0	96.0	—	4.5
Junction town	100	14.0	39.0	13.0	6.0	—	9.0	79.0	—	9.0
Kingston town	54	16.7	37.0	22.2	20.4	—	5.6	100.0	—	3.7
Marysville division	270	14.8	48.1	17.4	13.0	—	12.2	75.2	—	12.2
Marysville town	197	10.7	48.7	14.7	12.2	—	6.1	98.0	—	6.1

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Rich County	1 859	23.1	25.4	15.4	17.9	10.3	1.9	78.9	46.4	3.2
Garden City-Laketown division	1 407	20.9	23.0	15.6	18.5	13.6	1.7	81.9	61.2	3.0
Garden City town	408	18.6	35.5	9.8	20.6	—	2.0	95.3	78.7	4.9
Laketown town	97	11.3	44.3	3.1	36.1	—	—	95.9	—	2.1
Randolph-Woodruff division	452	29.9	33.0	5.8	25.0	—	2.7	69.7	.4	4.0
Randolph city	211	22.3	45.5	1.4	21.3	—	—	100.0	.9	.9
Woodruff town	61	21.3	39.3	6.6	18.0	—	—	96.7	—	3.3
Salt Lake County	257 339	23.8	12.3	14.2	28.4	6.4	.4	99.3	98.4	.3
Bingham division	2 193	48.7	10.5	3.9	28.9	—	.5	94.0	81.9	.3
Bluffdale city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	1 508	58.0	—	2.7	32.8	—	—	99.7	97.3	.4
Cottonwood division	1 675	45.7	2.0	7.8	50.1	11.5	13.5	83.8	74.6	1.8
Alta town	189	37.0	6.3	32.8	15.3	51.9	3.2	87.8	89.4	—
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	720	42.9	—	—	67.5	6.3	—	100.0	100.0	—
Granite CDP (pt.)	307	61.6	—	—	70.7	16.3	—	98.0	95.4	—
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	35	91.4	—	—	88.6	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Sandy city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emigration division	2 905	7.3	3.1	1.2	65.6	1.4	—	89.1	87.9	.2
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	29	44.8	—	—	65.5	—	—	100.0	27.6	—
Mount Olympus CDP	2 550	5.3	.6	.1	70.4	1.6	—	99.3	99.7	—
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magna division	5 534	24.2	11.7	4.7	27.1	1.2	.2	99.0	98.8	.2
Magna CDP	5 534	24.2	11.7	4.7	27.1	1.2	.2	99.0	98.8	.2
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City division	245 032	23.6	12.5	14.7	27.8	6.6	.3	99.6	98.9	.3
Bluffdale city (pt.)	546	37.7	10.6	3.1	39.2	—	.5	79.3	40.8	—
Canyon Rim CDP	3 932	5.9	8.5	5.0	30.8	1.6	—	100.0	99.7	—
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	8 381	25.4	1.0	7.7	47.8	2.3	.3	99.7	99.5	.1
Cottonwood West CDP	7 157	17.6	1.4	6.1	26.9	23.1	.1	99.9	99.6	.2
Draper city (pt.)	1 468	19.4	18.9	4.8	39.0	—	.7	98.7	83.4	—
East Millcreek CDP	7 418	5.3	4.4	4.0	46.6	4.1	.1	100.0	99.2	—
Granite CDP (pt.)	596	33.9	6.2	1.8	72.8	—	—	100.0	89.4	—
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	4 863	11.5	8.8	6.8	46.0	13.7	.3	99.3	94.8	.3
Kearns CDP	8 039	27.0	.4	1.7	27.8	—	.1	100.0	99.9	.2
Little Cottonwood Creek Valley CDP	1 556	28.0	2.4	4.4	59.2	3.1	—	99.5	98.8	—
Midvale city	4 972	23.8	9.1	26.1	12.7	5.2	.9	100.0	99.6	1.0
Millcreek CDP	14 530	27.0	4.5	19.1	11.9	13.1	.3	98.0	99.6	.1
Murray city	12 347	27.3	5.6	14.7	23.2	15.4	.3	99.3	99.1	.3
Quinn city	1 967	97.4	—	2.1	26.0	—	.4	100.0	100.0	—
Riverton city	2 832	35.8	7.0	4.1	43.8	—	—	98.8	93.2	—
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	73 762	10.5	33.6	26.5	16.5	7.0	.4	99.9	99.6	.7
Sandy city (pt.)	20 110	37.6	1.3	3.1	52.9	3.3	.3	99.8	98.8	.2
South Jordan city (pt.)	2 885	45.7	4.0	2.2	52.1	2.5	.4	99.7	91.6	.3
South Salt Lake city	4 984	19.8	15.9	29.8	6.6	1.2	.2	97.3	99.4	.3
Taylorville-Bennion CDP	16 509	39.3	1.1	9.9	31.1	8.2	.3	100.0	99.7	.2
Union CDP	5 399	39.2	3.6	16.4	21.7	16.3	—	99.7	99.6	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	10 132	42.8	1.4	8.0	35.4	1.4	—	99.7	98.6	—
West Valley City city (pt.)	27 367	28.9	1.5	9.3	28.1	2.8	.4	99.7	99.1	.3
White City CDP	1 799	1.6	—	1.6	51.9	—	.3	100.0	99.5	—
San Juan County	4 650	19.0	8.2	35.0	11.6	.2	28.8	63.6	48.4	24.0
Blanding division	1 487	20.9	12.7	16.5	19.0	—	6.8	79.4	70.0	6.1
Blanding city	907	14.6	17.5	12.0	25.1	—	1.3	99.2	95.4	1.3
Monticello division	1 110	21.3	14.7	15.4	18.9	.7	10.4	60.4	54.6	11.4
Monticello city	673	11.0	19.3	10.0	23.2	—	3.7	96.0	89.7	4.8
Ojato division	797	13.7	—	67.6	.8	—	57.0	70.8	40.5	49.7
Mexican Hat CDP	72	6.9	—	34.7	—	—	6.9	100.0	93.1	6.9
Red Mesa division	1 256	18.2	2.2	53.7	3.3	—	53.4	43.2	22.3	40.0
Montezuma Creek CDP	97	24.7	9.3	34.0	6.2	—	34.0	66.0	59.8	34.0
Sanpete County	6 570	17.0	44.2	12.3	31.9	.7	4.6	84.4	48.8	3.7
Ephraim-Manti division	2 216	14.4	49.1	12.7	36.9	1.7	3.5	94.6	69.7	3.7
Ephraim city	943	9.3	47.2	13.7	43.2	3.9	.6	100.0	92.4	2.1
Manti city	863	16.8	54.0	10.9	32.1	—	2.0	99.8	76.4	4.8
Mayfield town	174	12.6	60.9	4.6	50.0	—	4.6	95.4	—	2.3
Sterling town	78	26.9	47.4	10.3	10.3	—	—	97.4	—	—
Gunnison division	1 005	15.1	36.4	6.3	27.8	—	4.7	92.8	48.9	4.8
Centerfield town	279	17.9	35.8	9.0	21.5	—	2.5	100.0	4.7	3.2
Fayette town	71	19.7	29.6	5.6	25.4	—	5.6	97.2	—	2.8
Gunnison city	481	10.0	34.7	3.5	32.2	—	2.1	100.0	97.7	2.1
Mount Pleasant-Moroni division	3 349	19.2	43.2	13.8	29.9	.2	5.2	75.2	35.0	3.4
Fairview city	401	13.5	50.1	7.7	27.4	—	2.0	97.8	1.7	1.7
Fountain Green city	220	14.5	58.6	15.5	35.0	—	—	99.1	—	—
Moroni city	394	14.0	50.3	7.6	36.8	—	—	99.5	98.5	—
Mount Pleasant city	819	14.9	50.4	9.2	30.8	—	.7	99.4	87.8	1.1
Spring City city	295	14.9	57.3	10.2	27.5	—	1.4	98.6	1.0	1.4
Wales town	81	17.3	58.0	11.1	29.6	—	2.5	91.4	—	—
Sevier County	6 059	17.8	29.5	8.2	28.9	—	2.8	89.5	51.5	2.9
Monroe division	1 386	18.8	38.2	9.7	22.9	—	4.4	86.7	.9	4.2
Elsinore town	243	12.3	49.8	4.5	22.2	—	1.2	100.0	2.9	3.3
Joseph town	85	23.5	38.8	14.1	30.6	—	1.2	100.0	3.5	1.2
Monroe city	581	15.8	39.4	6.2	28.4	—	1.2	97.6	—	.9
Richfield division	3 228	17.4	25.8	7.9	32.3	—	2.0	89.9	65.4	1.8
Annabella town	143	19.6	23.1	2.8	44.8	—	—	97.2	2.1	—
Glenwood town	139	7.2	40.3	3.6	39.6	—	—	94.2	2.9	—
Koosharem town	113	21.2	31.0	—	26.5	—	—	91.2	3.5	1.8
Richfield city	2 067	17.4	25.3	8.9	34.0	—	.6	99.9	99.0	.7
Sigurd town (pt.)	137	8.0	42.3	8.0	38.0	—	—	97.8	—	.7
Salina division	1 445	17.7	29.5	7.3	27.2	—	3.0	91.3	69.0	4.3
Aurora city	281	17.8	30.2	2.5	36.3	—	—	100.0	.7	1.8
Redmond town	242	18.2	40.9	3.7	21.9	—	3.7	99.2	92.1	2.5
Salina city	776	13.3	29.4	8.8	27.4	—	.1	99.5	98.6	1.9
Sigurd town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summit County	11 256	42.9	10.6	16.3	20.5	35.0	2.7	87.0	76.2	2.6
Coalville division	1 154	19.5	33.0	7.8	22.4	—	.9	70.4	52.0	.6
Coalville city	403	15.1	40.0	11.7	17.1	—	1.0	100.0	98.8	1.2
Henefer town	176	18.2	36.9	4.0	20.5	—	—	97.7	96.0	—

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Summit County—Con.										
Kamas division	2 383	17.1	16.9	12.7	24.5	—	10.4	60.5	27.7	11.7
Francis town	144	11.8	11.1	1.4	12.5	—	2.8	95.8	91.0	2.8
Kamas city	382	16.0	24.6	5.2	24.3	—	—	100.0	97.9	.5
Oakley town	191	20.4	24.1	3.1	27.7	—	—	83.8	61.3	—
Park City division	7 719	54.3	5.3	18.8	19.0	51.0	.6	97.6	94.9	.1
Park City city (pt.)	5 544	51.2	7.3	20.8	14.5	55.6	.8	99.7	99.7	—
Tooele County	9 510	17.7	12.5	10.8	24.4	1.1	1.0	90.1	83.5	.7
Dugway-Wendover division	1 357	31.1	4.3	19.0	6.1	—	2.2	87.1	87.5	1.8
Dugway CDP	625	19.4	—	1.1	7.7	—	—	97.6	100.0	—
Wendover city	353	21.5	9.3	22.4	2.8	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Onaqui division	305	21.3	27.5	9.5	21.0	—	6.9	22.6	—	7.5
Ophir town	36	11.1	66.7	19.4	5.6	—	19.4	61.1	—	13.9
Rush Valley town	145	26.9	12.4	1.4	24.8	—	1.4	—	—	2.8
Vernon town	73	20.5	28.8	11.0	24.7	—	2.7	57.5	—	12.3
Tooele-Grantsville division	7 848	15.3	13.4	9.4	27.7	1.4	.5	93.3	86.0	.3
Erda CDP	283	33.6	8.1	8.5	29.3	—	2.1	33.2	2.1	—
Grantsville city	1 472	19.9	14.6	11.4	28.1	—	2.0	95.4	90.1	1.1
Stansbury Park CDP	327	29.1	—	2.4	44.6	14.7	—	95.4	97.2	—
Stockton town	136	20.6	28.7	9.6	14.7	—	—	100.0	—	1.5
Tooele city	5 190	11.0	13.7	9.5	27.0	1.2	.1	100.0	95.3	.1
Uintah County	8 142	33.1	9.5	6.8	23.1	1.3	1.0	94.9	54.4	1.3
Uintah and Ouray division	1 551	27.3	9.3	8.8	16.0	—	2.3	87.4	25.1	3.4
Ballard town	215	23.7	10.2	3.7	20.9	—	—	98.1	22.3	3.3
Fort Duchesne CDP	187	36.4	10.7	21.9	4.8	—	1.1	98.4	93.6	4.3
Randlett CDP	75	5.3	—	5.3	22.7	—	—	97.3	13.3	—
Whiterocks CDP	91	15.4	3.3	7.7	6.6	—	—	97.8	95.6	—
Vernal division	6 591	34.5	9.6	6.3	24.8	1.6	.7	96.6	61.9	.8
Maeser CDP	848	33.7	9.3	1.4	35.0	—	—	97.5	60.6	—
Naples city	445	42.0	10.8	4.0	34.4	—	.4	99.1	44.9	1.1
Vernal city	2 845	30.0	10.2	7.7	20.5	3.2	.3	99.6	93.5	.5
Utah County	72 820	21.0	12.2	9.3	35.5	3.7	.3	96.0	88.8	.4
American Fork-Pleasant Grove division	11 687	23.4	11.3	4.8	46.1	1.3	.4	93.9	79.3	.2
Alpine city	792	27.9	12.4	.4	68.3	—	—	98.7	76.5	1.4
American Fork city (pt.)	4 080	16.5	14.8	5.3	41.3	1.4	.5	97.6	95.6	.2
Cedar Hills town	159	45.3	1.3	—	66.7	—	1.3	100.0	69.8	—
Draper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland city	1 015	41.4	2.7	—	66.7	—	—	97.0	21.1	—
Lehi city (pt.)	101	39.6	—	16.8	43.6	—	—	77.2	44.6	—
Lindon city (pt.)	902	25.3	8.5	1.2	52.1	—	—	100.0	96.0	—
Orem city (pt.)	12	—	16.7	66.7	16.7	—	—	83.3	—	—
Pleasant Grove city	3 553	21.8	10.4	5.0	41.6	.8	.5	97.9	94.3	—
Provo city (pt.)	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Goshen division	512	21.9	30.7	3.7	33.6	—	1.8	85.9	3.9	.8
Genola town	188	26.6	23.9	2.7	44.1	—	1.6	96.3	2.7	—
Goshen town	224	12.5	40.6	4.5	21.0	—	—	96.0	.9	.9
Lehi division	3 056	18.8	26.6	4.6	33.9	.6	.3	83.8	79.5	.3
American Fork city (pt.)	142	43.0	3.5	—	59.2	—	—	93.7	96.5	—
Cedar Fort town	98	11.2	25.5	1.0	16.3	—	—	81.6	6.1	—
Lehi city (pt.)	2 306	17.0	28.7	6.1	30.7	.8	.3	97.1	96.3	.3
Lindon city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provo-Orem division	42 745	22.4	8.6	12.0	32.4	5.8	.2	99.6	98.1	.4
Lindon city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orem city (pt.)	17 953	24.3	2.9	5.7	43.7	4.3	.1	99.8	98.7	.6
Provo city (pt.)	24 573	21.2	12.7	16.6	24.2	6.9	.2	99.9	98.5	.3
Springville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard town (pt.)	44	—	40.9	25.0	52.3	—	—	—	22.7	—
Spanish Fork-Payson division	9 164	14.6	20.5	5.4	37.3	—	.6	85.2	72.5	.2
Elk Ridge town	152	36.8	3.9	—	81.6	2.0	—	95.4	86.2	—
Payson city	2 659	11.7	23.2	5.6	33.7	—	1.4	97.3	96.5	.2
Provo city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem city	571	14.9	20.1	3.5	47.6	—	1.1	98.6	96.8	.7
Santaquin city	684	16.7	27.2	7.2	24.0	—	—	98.0	3.8	.9
Spanish Fork city (pt.)	3 322	14.1	18.5	6.3	34.5	—	.1	99.0	97.5	—
Springville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodland Hills town	64	53.1	—	—	76.6	—	—	96.9	6.3	—
Springville-Mapleton division	5 656	17.2	17.7	7.5	34.6	.4	.3	97.6	76.8	.5
Mapleton city	921	21.3	13.1	1.4	53.5	—	—	98.2	1.8	—
Provo city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Fork city (pt.)	41	—	—	19.5	22.0	—	—	80.5	39.0	—
Springville city (pt.)	4 361	15.1	19.7	8.4	30.9	.5	—	99.6	96.8	.3
Wasatch County	4 465	26.5	24.5	7.5	29.8	1.6	1.6	77.7	59.6	2.3
Heber division	4 281	26.8	24.8	7.4	30.0	1.7	1.6	77.4	62.0	2.3
Charleston town	106	12.3	31.1	—	37.7	—	—	98.1	1.9	—
Heber city	1 653	14.0	33.6	7.6	28.1	.7	.3	97.1	97.0	.3
Midway city	686	35.6	26.8	5.1	28.3	8.2	—	98.5	96.1	.3
Park City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallsburg town	79	13.9	29.1	3.8	21.5	—	—	97.5	3.8	—
Soldier Summit division	7	14.3	28.6	14.3	57.1	—	14.3	100.0	42.9	14.3
Uintah and Ouray division	177	18.6	18.6	8.5	22.0	—	1.1	84.2	2.3	1.1
Washington County	19 523	54.8	6.0	14.0	19.7	15.1	1.0	97.6	83.4	.9
Enterprise division	754	30.5	21.2	12.6	22.1	—	5.2	85.4	39.8	4.6
Enterprise city	316	18.7	32.9	8.2	29.4	—	.9	99.7	87.3	.9
Hurricane division	3 348	34.6	10.0	13.9	20.8	.9	2.3	91.3	71.1	1.9
Hildale town	169	38.5	1.2	14.8	50.3	—	2.4	98.8	97.0	2.4
Hurricane city (pt.)	1 325	35.1	8.4	12.8	22.7	1.6	.8	99.8	91.4	.5
La Verkin city	610	33.9	6.7	11.0	17.7	.8	.2	100.0	93.3	—
Leeds town	107	23.4	20.6	18.7	23.4	4.7	1.9	98.1	—	—
New Harmony town	60	21.7	46.7	6.7	15.0	—	11.7	96.7	3.3	8.3
Rockville town	111	25.2	24.3	21.6	17.1	—	—	100.0	72.1	—
Springdale town	138	48.6	13.0	6.5	10.1	—	—	97.8	95.7	—
Toquerville town	206	38.3	21.8	9.7	34.0	—	2.4	97.6	74.8	1.0
Virgin town	83	38.6	13.3	—	12.0	—	2.4	100.0	8.4	2.4
Washington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George division	15 421	60.4	4.4	14.0	19.3	18.9	.5	99.5	88.2	.4
Hurricane city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivins town	545	59.3	3.1	7.0	15.8	—	.7	99.6	1.5	.4
St. George city	11 766	62.0	4.4	12.7	18.5	24.3	.4	99.7	95.0	.3
Santa Clara city	627	53.7	5.7	1.6	35.7	3.8	—	100.0	97.6	.5

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Washington County—Con. St. George division—Con. Washington city (pt.)-----	1 793	51.6	3.9	33.6	16.9	1.7	—	99.6	97.8	—
Wayne County-----	1 061	19.3	29.6	10.5	24.4	—	4.4	83.1	6.1	4.1
Hanksville division-----	175	11.4	19.4	16.6	5.7	—	11.4	64.6	32.6	5.7
Loa division-----	886	20.9	31.6	9.3	28.1	—	3.0	86.8	.9	3.8
Bicknell town-----	125	11.2	45.6	4.8	15.2	—	—	100.0	—	—
Loa town-----	169	15.4	29.0	4.7	49.7	—	2.4	100.0	—	4.7
Lyman town-----	88	9.1	34.1	9.1	38.6	—	—	90.9	—	2.3
Torrey town-----	93	20.4	38.7	14.0	14.0	—	2.2	100.0	2.2	2.2
Weber County-----	57 851	17.6	16.1	11.8	25.8	4.9	.4	98.1	91.2	.7
Ogden division-----	53 653	17.1	16.1	12.2	25.4	4.9	.4	99.4	94.9	.7
Farr West city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisville city (pt.)-----	751	52.3	9.7	1.2	35.2	—	—	98.4	96.3	—
Hooper CDP-----	929	29.0	12.2	5.5	36.0	—	2.6	95.0	6.2	—
North Ogden city-----	3 238	24.6	5.3	1.6	49.3	3.2	.2	98.3	96.9	.3
Ogden city (pt.)-----	27 174	10.5	27.2	20.0	16.1	5.1	.4	99.8	99.5	1.1
Pleasant View city-----	1 146	17.3	5.2	3.6	47.5	6.5	1.7	97.7	99.2	1.6
Riverdale city-----	2 422	27.0	2.8	8.5	24.4	2.8	.4	100.0	99.8	.5
Roy city-----	7 935	28.8	2.8	3.5	30.9	3.2	—	100.0	99.7	.1
South Ogden city-----	4 474	14.4	4.0	5.2	30.3	13.9	—	100.0	99.8	.1
Uintah town-----	275	16.7	10.2	6.2	24.4	—	.7	97.5	11.3	.7
Washington Terrace city-----	2 898	11.7	.9	4.8	30.4	3.6	.4	99.8	100.0	.4
Ogden Valley division-----	1 778	20.3	18.0	13.7	28.6	12.3	1.5	68.7	18.3	.6
Huntsville town-----	198	4.5	47.5	7.6	30.8	—	2.0	99.0	1.5	2.0
Ogden city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber Northwest division-----	2 420	28.3	15.8	2.2	33.1	—	1.1	92.4	61.9	.5
Farr West city (pt.)-----	701	45.2	8.8	3.7	21.0	—	.3	96.4	90.7	—
Harrisville city (pt.)-----	44	68.2	11.4	—	68.2	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Ogden city (pt.)-----	20	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Plain City city-----	754	20.4	13.1	2.4	35.3	—	3.2	98.7	82.5	.9

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State	598 388	24.4	13.5	12.0	29.1	5.6	1.0	95.8	88.4	1.0
COUNTY										
Beaver County	2 200	19.8	32.2	12.6	19.2	5.2	3.6	80.2	73.7	3.3
Box Elder County	11 890	18.3	22.8	6.2	36.6	.2	.7	91.3	66.6	.8
Cache County	22 053	19.5	23.7	10.9	33.7	1.7	.5	94.3	76.1	.5
Carbon County	8 713	16.1	19.6	8.7	19.4	.6	1.2	98.5	88.8	1.4
Daggett County	825	26.5	7.5	9.3	10.1	—	3.2	69.3	34.1	2.9
Davis County	55 777	29.5	4.4	6.7	38.1	3.9	.2	99.2	97.5	.2
Duchesne County	5 860	24.4	11.8	10.4	20.8	.1	8.3	55.0	39.9	7.3
Emery County	3 928	22.3	20.8	6.6	21.7	.5	4.0	95.0	77.4	4.3
Garfield County	2 488	17.1	31.5	13.1	26.9	1.0	2.5	82.5	22.9	4.1
Grand County	2 992	17.9	8.7	13.6	12.7	—	3.5	84.9	75.4	2.2
Iron County	8 499	30.7	12.4	15.0	25.1	12.3	1.2	89.2	72.1	1.9
Juab County	2 311	18.0	41.9	11.9	29.4	.4	4.5	88.4	66.7	5.1
Kane County	3 237	40.3	9.3	16.7	20.7	—	2.6	75.4	48.7	1.3
Millard County	4 125	30.2	29.9	7.8	27.2	—	2.5	77.0	45.9	2.7
Morgan County	1 681	20.3	22.6	4.6	33.1	—	1.0	60.1	42.5	1.1
Piute County	704	14.1	42.5	14.3	16.8	—	10.8	79.8	—	9.2
Rich County	1 859	23.1	25.4	15.4	17.9	10.3	1.9	78.9	46.4	3.2
Salt Lake County	257 339	23.8	12.3	14.2	28.4	6.4	.4	99.3	98.4	.3
San Juan County	4 650	19.0	8.2	35.0	11.6	.2	28.8	63.6	48.4	24.0
Sanpete County	6 570	17.0	44.2	12.3	31.9	.7	4.6	84.4	48.8	3.7
Sevier County	6 059	17.8	29.5	8.2	28.9	—	2.8	89.5	51.5	2.9
Summit County	11 256	42.9	10.6	16.3	20.5	35.0	2.7	87.0	76.2	2.6
Tooele County	9 510	17.7	12.5	10.8	24.4	1.1	1.0	90.1	83.5	.7
Uintah County	8 142	33.1	9.5	6.8	23.1	1.3	1.0	94.9	54.4	1.3
Utah County	72 820	21.0	12.2	9.3	35.5	3.7	.3	96.0	88.8	.4
Wasatch County	4 465	26.5	24.5	7.5	29.8	1.6	1.6	77.7	59.6	2.3
Washington County	19 523	54.8	6.0	14.0	19.7	15.1	1.0	97.6	83.4	.9
Wayne County	1 061	19.3	29.6	10.5	24.4	—	4.4	83.1	6.1	4.1
Weber County	57 851	17.6	16.1	11.8	25.8	4.9	.4	98.1	91.2	.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Alpine city, Utah County	792	27.9	12.4	.4	68.3	—	—	98.7	76.5	1.4
Alta town, Salt Lake County	189	37.0	6.3	32.8	15.3	51.9	3.2	87.8	89.4	—
Altamont town, Duchesne County	63	17.5	4.8	11.1	15.9	—	—	90.5	87.3	—
Alton town, Kane County	37	40.5	59.5	—	48.6	—	—	40.5	10.8	—
Amalga town, Cache County	104	18.3	19.2	1.9	48.1	—	—	100.0	1.0	—
American Fork city, Utah County	4 222	17.4	14.4	5.1	41.9	1.4	.5	97.5	95.6	.2
Annabella town, Sevier County	143	19.6	23.1	2.8	44.8	—	—	97.2	2.1	—
Antimony town, Garfield County	70	15.7	32.9	—	40.0	—	—	97.1	2.9	—
Aurora city, Sevier County	281	17.8	30.2	2.5	36.3	—	—	100.0	.7	1.8
Ballard town, Uintah County	215	23.7	10.2	3.7	20.9	—	2.8	98.1	22.3	3.3
Bear River City town, Box Elder County	191	17.3	34.0	3.7	38.2	—	—	100.0	96.3	—
Beaver city, Beaver County	775	15.7	38.8	7.4	25.4	—	1.0	100.0	98.8	1.0
Bicknell town, Wayne County	125	11.2	45.6	4.8	15.2	—	—	100.0	—	—
Big Water town, Kane County	166	40.4	—	22.9	4.8	—	—	98.8	3.6	1.8
Blanding city, San Juan County	907	14.6	17.5	12.0	25.1	—	1.3	99.2	95.4	1.3
Bluffdale city, Salt Lake County	546	37.7	10.6	3.1	39.2	—	.5	79.3	40.8	—
Boulder town, Garfield County	86	18.6	20.9	5.8	37.2	—	7.0	82.6	2.3	7.0
Bountiful city, Davis County	11 488	16.0	5.4	6.8	48.5	7.6	.1	99.6	99.6	—
Brian Head town, Iron County	1 018	67.0	5.4	46.6	2.8	87.2	.7	96.3	93.3	5.2
Brigham City city, Box Elder County	5 204	13.8	15.5	7.1	40.1	.2	.1	99.8	99.2	.3
Cannonville town, Garfield County	67	40.3	20.9	9.0	26.9	—	4.5	100.0	4.5	4.5
Canyon Rim CDP, Salt Lake County	3 932	5.9	8.5	5.0	30.8	1.6	—	100.0	99.7	—
Castle Dale city, Emery County	554	22.4	23.5	2.5	30.9	1.4	—	100.0	96.6	1.4
Castle Valley town, Grand County	113	40.7	6.2	31.0	18.6	—	15.0	—	—	15.0
Cedar City city, Iron County	4 356	25.2	8.7	9.3	30.9	2.6	—	100.0	98.4	.3
Cedar Fort town, Utah County	98	11.2	25.5	1.0	16.3	—	—	81.6	6.1	—
Cedar Hills town, Utah County	159	45.3	1.3	—	66.7	—	1.3	100.0	69.8	—
Centerfield town, Sanpete County	279	17.9	35.8	9.0	21.5	—	2.5	100.0	4.7	3.2
Centerville city, Davis County	3 088	34.0	6.9	4.6	49.9	15.6	.4	98.7	99.6	.2
Charleston town, Wasatch County	106	12.3	31.1	—	37.7	—	—	98.1	1.9	—
Circleville town, Piute County	202	15.8	42.6	6.9	25.7	—	5.0	96.0	—	4.5
Clarkston town, Cache County	197	10.7	52.3	7.1	37.6	—	4.6	100.0	—	4.6
Clawson town, Emery County	52	7.7	25.0	3.8	23.1	—	1.9	100.0	3.8	5.8
Clearfield city, Davis County	6 516	25.4	2.9	10.2	23.4	3.1	.2	99.9	99.5	.5
Cleveland town, Emery County	178	18.3	26.4	1.1	24.7	—	—	100.0	95.5	—
Clinton city, Davis County	2 053	29.6	3.6	1.7	47.5	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Coalville city, Summit County	403	15.1	40.0	11.7	17.1	—	1.0	100.0	98.8	1.2
Corinne city, Box Elder County	207	19.3	30.4	7.7	21.3	—	—	100.0	78.3	1.0
Cornish town, Cache County	75	4.0	56.0	2.7	17.3	—	4.0	96.0	10.7	—
Cottonwood Heights CDP, Salt Lake County	9 101	26.8	9	7.1	49.3	2.6	.3	99.7	99.7	.1
Cottonwood West CDP, Salt Lake County	7 157	17.6	1.4	6.1	26.9	23.1	.1	99.9	99.6	.2
Delta city, Millard County	1 012	46.8	14.2	7.8	24.4	—	.4	98.6	94.5	1.0
Deweyville town, Box Elder County	109	13.8	43.1	.9	36.7	—	1.8	99.1	—	—
Draper city	1 468	19.4	18.9	4.8	39.0	—	.7	98.7	83.4	—
Salt Lake County	1 468	19.4	18.9	4.8	39.0	—	.7	98.7	83.4	—
Utah County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duchesne city, Duchesne County	529	17.4	20.0	6.2	22.1	—	—	99.1	97.2	—
Dugway CDP, Tooele County	625	19.4	—	1.1	7.7	—	—	97.6	100.0	—
East Carbon city, Carbon County	762	4.7	8.3	6.0	13.3	—	1.2	99.2	97.4	4.6
East Millcreek CDP, Salt Lake County	7 418	5.3	4.4	4.0	46.6	4.1	.1	100.0	99.2	—
Elk Ridge town, Utah County	152	36.8	3.9	—	81.6	2.0	—	95.4	86.2	—
Elmo town, Emery County	104	20.2	16.3	1.9	19.2	—	1.9	96.2	89.4	3.8
Elsinore town, Sevier County	243	12.3	49.8	4.5	22.2	—	1.2	100.0	2.9	3.3
Elwood town, Box Elder County	181	28.2	24.3	1.7	23.8	—	1.7	92.8	2.8	1.7
Emery town, Emery County	153	19.6	29.4	8.5	7.8	—	7.2	96.1	96.1	5.2
Enoch city, Iron County	500	25.0	5.0	1.0	44.4	—	—	98.4	2.6	—
Enterprise city, Washington County	316	18.7	32.9	8.2	29.4	—	.9	99.7	87.3	.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 County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—										
Con.										
Ephraim city, Sanpete County	943	9.3	47.2	13.7	43.2	3.9	.6	100.0	92.4	2.1
Erda CDP, Tooele County	283	33.6	8.1	8.5	29.3	—	2.1	33.2	2.1	—
Escalante town, Garfield County	360	16.4	40.0	6.9	36.1	—	—	100.0	88.1	.6
Eureka city, Juab County	323	3.4	70.3	4.0	13.0	—	1.2	99.4	99.1	1.9
Fairview city, Sanpete County	401	13.5	50.1	7.7	27.4	—	2.0	97.8	1.7	1.7
Farmington city, Davis County	2 243	43.2	9.5	1.2	52.3	2.2	.6	99.4	96.4	.3
Farr West city, Weber County	701	45.2	8.8	3.7	21.0	—	.3	96.4	90.7	—
Fayette town, Sanpete County	71	19.7	29.6	5.6	25.4	—	5.6	97.2	—	2.8
Ferron city, Emery County	552	30.4	20.7	6.2	27.7	—	1.3	99.6	83.7	1.8
Fielding town, Box Elder County	124	18.5	42.7	3.2	41.9	—	—	75.0	—	—
Fillmore city, Millard County	718	11.7	36.9	6.7	30.1	—	—	98.1	92.8	1.4
Fort Duchesne CDP, Uintah County	187	36.4	10.7	21.9	4.8	—	1.1	98.4	93.6	4.3
Fountain Green city, Sanpete County	220	14.5	58.6	15.5	35.0	—	—	99.1	—	—
Francis town, Summit County	144	11.8	11.1	1.4	12.5	—	2.8	95.8	91.0	2.8
Fruit Heights city, Davis County	992	32.4	1.6	.7	58.4	9.8	.7	100.0	99.2	—
Garden City town, Rich County	408	18.6	35.5	9.8	20.6	—	2.0	95.3	78.7	4.9
Garland city, Box Elder County	538	22.3	27.9	8.4	27.5	1.3	.7	98.9	95.7	.9
Genola town, Utah County	188	26.6	23.9	2.7	44.1	—	1.6	96.3	2.7	—
Glendale town, Kane County	111	27.0	22.5	7.2	41.4	—	2.7	97.3	82.9	—
Glenwood town, Sevier County	139	7.2	40.3	3.6	39.6	—	—	94.2	2.9	—
Goshen town, Utah County	224	12.5	40.6	4.5	21.0	—	—	96.0	.9	.9
Granite CDP, Salt Lake County	903	43.3	4.1	1.2	72.1	5.5	—	99.3	91.5	—
Grantsville city, Tooele County	1 472	19.9	14.6	11.4	28.1	—	2.0	95.4	90.1	1.1
Green River city	389	15.7	26.7	9.8	13.4	—	2.6	99.2	91.3	1.3
Emery County	327	15.3	27.2	7.3	13.8	—	.9	100.0	92.7	1.5
Grand County	62	17.7	24.2	22.6	11.3	—	11.3	95.2	83.9	—
Gunnison city, Sanpete County	481	10.0	34.7	3.5	32.2	—	2.1	100.0	97.7	2.1
Harrisville city, Weber County	795	53.2	9.8	1.1	37.0	—	—	98.5	96.5	—
Hatch town, Garfield County	83	8.4	42.2	16.9	14.5	—	4.8	95.2	—	14.5
Heber city, Wasatch County	1 653	14.0	33.6	7.6	28.1	.7	.3	97.1	97.0	.3
Helper city, Carbon County	1 062	6.3	48.5	9.0	16.6	2.2	2.0	100.0	91.7	2.5
Henefer town, Summit County	176	18.2	36.9	4.0	20.5	—	—	97.7	96.0	—
Henrieville town, Garfield County	75	16.0	33.3	9.3	18.7	—	—	100.0	—	—
Hiawatha town	31	3.2	45.2	—	—	—	3.2	96.8	51.6	—
Carbon County	31	3.2	45.2	—	—	—	3.2	96.8	51.6	—
Emery County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland city, Utah County	1 015	41.4	2.7	—	66.7	—	—	97.0	21.1	—
Hildale town, Washington County	169	38.5	1.2	14.8	50.3	—	2.4	98.8	97.0	2.4
Hinckley town, Millard County	230	38.3	35.7	3.5	23.0	—	2.2	97.4	76.1	3.0
Holden town, Millard County	158	10.8	48.1	7.0	37.3	—	1.3	98.1	—	.6
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP, Salt Lake County	4 927	12.3	8.7	6.8	46.4	13.5	.3	99.3	94.5	.3
Honeyville city, Box Elder County	320	21.6	26.9	.9	40.0	—	1.9	97.2	.6	1.3
Hooper CDP, Weber County	929	29.0	12.2	5.5	36.0	—	2.6	95.0	6.2	—
Howell town, Box Elder County	67	22.4	23.9	6.0	55.2	—	—	88.1	—	—
Huntington city, Emery County	729	18.2	18.4	5.2	15.9	1.4	.3	100.0	97.4	.1
Huntsville town, Weber County	198	4.5	47.5	7.6	30.8	—	2.0	99.0	1.5	2.0
Hurricane city, Washington County	1 325	35.1	8.4	12.8	22.7	1.6	.8	99.8	91.4	.5
Hyde Park city, Cache County	556	27.3	23.7	2.5	46.4	—	—	97.5	.9	—
Hyrum city, Cache County	1 300	16.1	25.5	1.8	46.7	—	—	100.0	98.8	—
Ivins town, Washington County	545	59.3	3.1	7.0	15.8	—	.7	99.6	1.5	.4
Joseph town, Sevier County	85	23.5	38.8	14.1	30.6	—	1.2	100.0	3.5	1.2
Junction town, Piute County	100	14.0	39.0	13.0	6.0	—	9.0	79.0	—	9.0
Kamas city, Summit County	382	16.0	24.6	5.2	24.3	—	—	100.0	97.9	.5
Kanab city, Kane County	1 258	27.6	9.9	8.3	26.2	—	—	100.0	68.4	—
Kanarrville town, Iron County	110	19.1	25.5	6.4	13.6	—	1.8	96.4	—	—
Kanosh town, Millard County	180	22.2	53.9	2.8	39.4	—	2.2	98.9	—	2.2
Kaysville city, Davis County	3 852	30.9	5.4	6.2	43.9	.6	.3	99.2	98.8	—
Keams CDP, Salt Lake County	8 039	27.0	.4	1.7	27.8	.1	.1	100.0	99.9	.2
Kingson town, Piute County	54	16.7	37.0	22.2	20.4	—	5.6	100.0	—	3.7
Koosharem town, Sevier County	113	21.2	31.0	—	26.5	—	—	91.2	3.5	1.8
Laketown town, Rich County	97	11.3	44.3	3.1	36.1	—	—	95.9	—	2.1
La Verkin city, Washington County	610	33.9	6.7	11.0	17.7	.8	.2	100.0	93.3	—
Layton city, Davis County	13 462	44.7	2.1	10.3	30.7	1.3	.1	99.7	99.0	.1
Leamington town, Millard County	75	28.0	36.0	8.0	42.7	—	16.0	100.0	—	2.7
Leeds town, Washington County	107	23.4	20.6	18.7	23.4	4.7	1.9	98.1	—	—
Lehi city, Utah County	2 407	18.0	27.5	6.6	31.3	.7	.3	96.3	94.1	.3
Levan town, Juab County	177	19.2	63.3	4.0	33.9	—	2.3	100.0	—	8.5
Lewiston city, Cache County	473	10.4	54.5	2.7	32.3	—	2.3	100.0	44.6	2.3
Lindon city, Utah County	902	25.3	8.5	1.2	52.1	—	—	100.0	96.0	—
Little Cottonwood Creek Valley CDP, Salt Lake County	1 556	28.0	2.4	4.4	59.2	3.1	—	99.5	98.8	—
Loa town, Wayne County	169	15.4	29.0	4.7	49.7	—	2.4	100.0	—	4.7
Logan city, Cache County	11 440	19.3	21.4	17.8	21.8	2.9	.1	99.4	98.0	.3
Lyman town, Wayne County	88	9.1	34.1	9.1	38.6	—	—	90.9	—	2.3
Lynndyl town, Millard County	57	19.3	26.3	10.5	17.5	—	—	89.5	—	7.0
Maeser CDP, Uintah County	848	33.7	9.3	1.4	35.0	—	—	97.5	60.6	—
Magna CDP, Salt Lake County	5 534	24.2	11.7	4.7	27.1	1.2	.2	99.0	98.8	.2
Manila town, Daggett County	358	29.9	5.6	7.3	3.6	—	—	96.1	50.0	—
Manti city, Sanpete County	863	16.8	54.0	10.9	32.1	—	2.0	99.8	76.4	4.8
Mantua town, Box Elder County	181	29.3	28.7	4.4	50.3	—	1.1	92.8	84.5	1.1
Mapleton city, Utah County	921	21.3	13.1	1.4	53.5	—	—	98.2	1.8	—
Marysville town, Piute County	197	10.7	48.7	14.7	12.2	—	6.1	98.0	—	6.1
Mayfield town, Sanpete County	174	12.6	60.9	4.6	50.0	—	4.6	95.4	—	2.3
Meadow town, Millard County	115	16.5	53.9	8.7	22.6	—	—	98.3	3.5	1.7
Mendon city, Cache County	212	17.5	35.8	6.1	47.2	—	—	100.0	.9	1.4
Mexican Hat CDP, San Juan County	72	6.9	—	34.7	—	—	6.9	100.0	93.1	6.9
Midvale city, Salt Lake County	4 972	23.8	9.1	26.1	12.7	5.2	.9	100.0	99.6	1.0
Midway city, Wasatch County	686	35.6	26.8	5.1	28.3	8.2	—	98.5	96.1	.3

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—										
Con.										
Millford city, Beaver County	537	10.6	39.1	6.9	16.8	—	—	99.4	99.4	1.3
Millcreek CDP, Salt Lake County	14 530	27.0	4.5	19.1	11.9	13.1	.3	98.0	99.6	.1
Millville city, Cache County	292	25.3	23.6	—	49.3	—	—	95.9	99.6	1.4
Minersville town, Beaver County	199	26.6	33.7	4.5	25.1	—	1.0	99.0	98.7	—
Moab city, Grand County	1 761	16.0	10.6	13.6	13.9	—	1.4	99.8	98.1	—
Mona town, Juab County	186	18.8	24.2	8.1	27.4	—	—	100.0	—	—
Monroe city, Sevier County	581	15.8	39.4	6.2	28.4	—	1.2	97.6	—	.9
Montezuma Creek CDP, San Juan County	97	24.7	9.3	34.0	6.2	—	34.0	66.0	59.8	34.0
Monticello city, San Juan County	673	11.0	19.3	10.0	23.2	—	3.7	96.0	89.7	4.8
Morgan city, Morgan County	625	13.4	30.1	6.2	29.6	—	—	96.8	97.9	—
Moroni city, Sanpete County	394	14.0	50.3	7.6	36.8	—	—	99.5	98.5	—
Mount Olympus CDP, Salt Lake County	2 550	5.3	.6	.1	70.4	1.6	—	99.3	99.7	—
Mount Pleasant city, Sanpete County	819	14.9	50.4	9.2	30.8	—	.7	99.4	87.8	1.1
Murray city, Salt Lake County	12 347	27.3	5.6	14.7	23.2	15.4	.3	99.3	99.1	.3
Myton city, Duchesne County	170	14.1	23.5	5.3	17.6	—	1.2	98.8	95.3	1.2
Naples city, Uintah County	445	42.0	10.8	4.0	34.4	—	.4	99.1	44.9	1.1
Neola CDP, Duchesne County	220	25.5	15.9	5.9	20.5	—	2.7	67.7	54.5	4.1
Nephi city, Juab County	1 274	19.2	34.5	8.9	35.3	.8	1.0	99.5	93.6	2.4
New Harmony town, Washington County	60	21.7	46.7	6.7	15.0	—	11.7	96.7	3.3	8.3
Newton town, Cache County	176	4.5	28.4	1.7	42.0	—	—	98.3	1.7	—
Nibley city, Cache County	318	17.3	14.8	2.2	55.3	—	—	91.8	2.2	—
North Logan city, Cache County	985	41.1	7.4	2.0	54.2	1.6	—	98.7	98.6	—
North Ogden city, Weber County	3 238	24.6	5.3	1.6	49.3	3.2	.2	98.3	96.9	.3
North Salt Lake city, Davis County	2 197	24.1	2.5	4.5	25.4	6.5	—	99.6	100.0	—
Oak City town, Millard County	184	44.0	23.9	5.4	35.9	—	—	98.9	—	—
Oakley town, Summit County	191	20.4	24.1	3.1	27.7	—	—	83.8	61.3	—
Ogden city, Weber County	27 194	10.5	27.2	20.0	16.0	5.1	.4	99.8	99.5	1.1
Ophir town, Tooele County	36	11.1	66.7	19.4	5.6	—	19.4	61.1	—	13.9
Oquirrh CDP, Salt Lake County	1 967	97.4	—	2.1	26.0	—	.4	100.0	100.0	—
Orangeville city, Emery County	471	23.8	18.9	1.9	29.1	—	.4	100.0	98.3	.4
Orderville town, Kane County	169	20.1	25.4	4.7	42.0	—	—	98.8	96.4	—
Orem city, Utah County	17 965	24.3	2.9	5.7	43.7	4.3	.1	99.8	98.6	.6
Panguitch city, Garfield County	592	12.0	40.2	5.2	25.5	4.2	—	99.5	2.0	.7
Paradise town, Cache County	178	14.0	41.6	5.6	28.1	—	1.7	94.4	2.8	1.7
Paragonah town, Iron County	166	7.8	53.6	10.2	25.3	—	1.2	100.0	3.6	1.2
Park City city	5 544	51.2	7.3	20.8	14.5	55.6	.8	99.7	99.7	—
Summit County	5 544	51.2	7.3	20.8	14.5	55.6	.8	99.7	99.7	—
Wasatch County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parowan city, Iron County	870	24.3	30.0	11.7	24.7	4.8	.5	100.0	96.0	1.1
Payson city, Utah County	2 659	11.7	23.2	5.6	33.7	—	1.4	97.3	96.5	.2
Perry city, Box Elder County	374	16.0	25.7	3.5	50.3	—	.5	92.0	82.4	1.3
Plain City city, Weber County	754	20.4	13.1	2.4	35.3	—	3.2	98.7	82.5	.9
Pleasant Grove city, Utah County	3 553	21.8	10.4	5.0	41.6	.8	.5	97.9	94.3	—
Pleasant View city, Weber County	1 146	17.3	5.2	3.6	47.5	6.5	1.7	97.7	99.2	1.6
Plymouth town, Box Elder County	93	14.0	34.4	7.5	21.5	—	—	100.0	2.2	3.2
Portage town, Box Elder County	81	13.6	58.0	—	12.3	—	3.7	100.0	—	—
Price city, Carbon County	3 382	12.8	16.6	11.8	23.4	.6	1.2	100.0	100.0	.9
Providence city, Cache County	897	23.5	20.0	3.1	61.0	—	.1	99.1	4.6	.4
Provo city, Utah County	24 577	21.2	12.7	16.6	24.2	6.9	.2	99.9	98.5	.3
Randlett CDP, Uintah County	75	5.3	—	5.3	22.7	—	—	97.3	13.3	—
Randolph city, Rich County	211	22.3	45.5	1.4	21.3	—	—	100.0	.9	.9
Redmond town, Sevier County	242	18.2	40.9	3.7	21.9	—	3.7	99.2	92.1	2.5
Richfield city, Sevier County	2 067	17.4	25.3	8.9	34.0	—	.6	99.9	99.0	.7
Richmond city, Cache County	584	12.5	38.0	4.1	37.0	—	.3	97.4	89.7	.3
Riverdale city, Weber County	2 422	27.0	2.8	8.5	24.4	2.8	.4	100.0	99.8	.5
River Heights city, Cache County	392	8.7	19.9	2.8	53.8	—	—	99.2	92.9	—
Riverton city, Salt Lake County	2 832	35.8	7.0	4.1	43.8	—	—	98.8	93.2	—
Rockville town, Washington County	111	25.2	24.3	21.6	17.1	—	—	100.0	72.1	—
Roosevelt city, Duchesne County	1 347	18.8	8.6	5.8	29.2	.3	.9	99.2	97.6	1.1
Roy city, Weber County	7 935	28.8	2.8	3.5	30.9	3.2	—	100.0	99.7	.1
Rush Valley town, Tooele County	145	26.9	12.4	1.4	24.8	—	1.4	—	—	2.8
St. George city, Washington County	11 766	62.0	4.4	12.7	18.5	24.3	.4	99.7	95.0	.3
Salem city, Utah County	571	14.9	20.1	3.5	47.6	—	1.1	98.6	96.8	.7
Salina city, Sevier County	776	13.3	29.4	8.8	27.4	—	.1	99.5	98.6	1.9
Salt Lake City city, Salt Lake County	73 762	10.5	33.6	26.5	16.5	7.0	.4	99.9	99.6	.7
Sandy city, Salt Lake County	20 110	37.6	1.3	3.1	52.9	3.3	.3	99.8	98.8	.2
Santa Clara city, Washington County	627	53.7	5.7	1.6	35.7	3.8	—	100.0	97.6	.5
Santaquin city, Utah County	684	16.7	27.2	7.2	24.0	—	—	98.0	3.8	.9
Scipio town, Millard County	133	5.3	62.4	4.5	26.3	—	9.0	98.5	—	9.0
Scofield town, Carbon County	112	12.5	49.1	14.3	5.4	—	—	92.9	92.9	—
Sigurd town, Sevier County	137	8.0	42.3	8.0	38.0	—	—	97.8	—	.7
Smithfield city, Cache County	1 577	11.5	26.8	3.9	48.7	—	1.0	98.9	91.4	1.0
Snowville town, Box Elder County	87	23.0	25.3	3.4	26.4	—	2.3	92.0	—	2.3
South Jordan city, Salt Lake County	2 885	45.7	4.0	2.2	52.1	2.5	.4	99.7	91.6	.3
South Ogden city, Weber County	4 474	14.4	4.0	5.2	30.3	13.9	—	100.0	99.8	.1
South Salt Lake city, Salt Lake County	4 984	19.8	15.9	29.8	6.6	1.2	.2	97.3	99.4	.2
South Weber city, Davis County	696	42.5	6.8	2.4	46.8	—	—	98.4	3.2	—
Spanish Fork city, Utah County	3 363	13.9	18.3	6.4	34.3	—	.1	98.8	96.8	—
Spring City city, Sanpete County	295	14.9	57.3	10.2	27.5	—	1.4	98.6	1.0	1.4
Springdale town, Washington County	138	48.6	13.0	6.5	10.1	—	—	97.8	95.7	—
Springville city, Utah County	4 361	15.1	19.7	8.4	30.9	.5	—	99.6	96.8	.3
Stansbury Park CDP, Tooele County	327	29.1	—	2.4	44.6	14.7	—	95.4	97.2	—
Sterling town, Sanpete County	78	26.9	47.4	10.3	10.3	—	—	97.4	—	—
Stockton town, Tooele County	136	20.6	28.7	9.6	14.7	—	—	100.0	—	1.5
Sunnyside city, Carbon County	166	—	—	2.4	21.1	—	2.4	100.0	98.2	3.6
Sunset city, Davis County	1 773	2.9	2.9	2.1	25.3	—	—	100.0	100.0	.7
Syracuse city, Davis County	1 282	28.2	8.7	1.2	41.0	1.2	—	100.0	99.4	—
Tabiona town, Duchesne County	72	20.8	16.7	4.2	30.6	—	—	86.1	90.3	—
Taylorville-Bennon CDP, Salt Lake County	16 509	39.3	1.1	9.9	31.1	8.2	.3	100.0	99.7	.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 County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—										
Con.										
Tooele city, Tooele County	5 190	11.0	13.7	9.5	27.0	1.2	.1	100.0	95.3	.1
Toquerville town, Washington County	206	38.3	21.8	9.7	34.0	—	2.4	97.6	74.8	1.0
Torrey town, Wayne County	93	20.4	38.7	14.0	14.0	—	2.2	100.0	2.2	2.2
Tremonton city, Box Elder County	1 404	27.1	20.7	7.5	31.4	—	.2	99.1	95.4	.2
Trenton town, Cache County	161	8.7	52.2	5.6	31.7	—	—	100.0	—	—
Tropic town, Garfield County	156	19.2	39.1	1.3	28.2	—	3.2	97.4	84.0	1.3
Uintah town, Weber County	275	16.7	10.2	6.2	24.4	—	.7	97.5	11.3	.7
Union CDP, Salt Lake County	5 399	39.2	3.6	16.4	21.7	16.3	—	99.7	99.6	—
Val Verda CDP, Davis County	1 146	10.8	5.4	5.9	38.2	3.5	—	100.0	99.4	—
Vernal city, Uintah County	2 845	30.0	10.2	7.7	20.5	3.2	.3	99.6	93.5	.5
Vernon town, Tooele County	73	20.5	28.8	11.0	24.7	—	2.7	57.5	—	12.3
Vineyard town, Utah County	44	—	40.9	25.0	52.3	—	—	—	22.7	—
Virgin town, Washington County	83	38.6	13.3	—	12.0	—	2.4	100.0	8.4	2.4
Wales town, Sanpete County	81	17.3	58.0	11.1	29.6	—	2.5	91.4	—	—
Wallsburg town, Wasatch County	79	13.9	29.1	3.8	21.5	—	—	97.5	3.8	—
Washington city, Washington County	1 793	51.6	3.9	33.6	16.9	1.7	—	99.6	97.8	—
Washington Terrace city, Weber County	2 898	11.7	.9	4.8	30.4	3.6	.4	99.8	100.0	.4
Wellington city, Carbon County	615	33.2	10.7	5.2	16.4	2.1	.8	100.0	89.4	2.0
Wellsville city, Cache County	626	13.7	32.6	3.8	42.8	—	—	99.2	90.9	—
Wendover city, Tooele County	353	21.5	9.3	22.4	2.8	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
West Bountiful city, Davis County	1 124	24.6	7.8	1.6	50.0	—	.6	96.0	95.3	1.3
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County	11 640	44.8	1.2	7.3	35.1	1.2	—	99.7	98.4	.1
West Point city, Davis County	1 076	48.6	8.5	1.5	35.4	2.2	—	98.6	94.7	—
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County	27 367	28.9	1.5	9.3	28.1	2.8	.4	99.7	99.1	.3
White City CDP, Salt Lake County	1 799	1.6	—	1.6	51.9	—	.3	100.0	99.5	—
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County	91	15.4	3.3	7.7	6.6	—	—	97.8	95.6	—
Willard city, Box Elder County	431	14.6	30.2	.9	36.0	—	.9	96.8	.5	.5
Woodland Hills town, Utah County	64	53.1	—	—	76.6	—	—	96.9	6.3	—
Woodruff town, Rich County	61	21.3	39.3	6.6	18.0	—	—	96.7	—	3.3
Woods Cross city, Davis County	1 642	29.8	2.4	5.7	28.9	3.1	—	99.3	99.8	.5

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	537 273	81.9	2.3	9.5	1.3	5.0	5.4	28.5	66.1	4.0
Beaver County -----	1 594	.3	7.0	26.0	29.9	37.0	5.1	22.8	72.0	5.6
Beaver division -----	870	.5	7.2	27.7	25.9	38.7	4.5	19.9	75.6	5.6
Beaver city -----	657	—	4.9	27.2	31.4	36.5	5.6	19.8	74.6	5.2
Milford-Minersville division -----	724	—	6.6	23.9	34.7	34.8	5.9	26.4	67.7	5.7
Milford city -----	432	—	5.1	24.5	44.2	26.2	8.6	31.0	60.4	4.4
Minersville town -----	171	—	8.8	19.3	23.4	48.5	3.5	21.1	75.4	6.4
Box Elder County -----	10 954	84.0	5.5	6.1	1.3	3.1	3.4	23.7	72.9	3.9
Brigham City division -----	6 193	92.6	1.5	3.8	.4	1.7	3.6	24.3	72.1	3.3
Brigham City city -----	4 929	93.6	.9	3.9	.4	1.2	4.1	26.3	69.6	3.3
Manitou town -----	168	85.7	1.2	3.0	—	10.1	—	8.9	91.1	4.2
Perry city -----	352	86.4	6.3	3.7	.9	2.8	1.1	12.8	86.1	2.8
Willard city -----	401	95.8	.5	2.5	—	1.2	3.7	12.5	83.8	1.5
Howell-Snowville division -----	543	30.0	38.9	14.9	7.2	9.0	2.4	21.2	76.4	6.8
Garland city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howell town -----	55	1.8	56.4	8.0	14.5	7.3	9.1	7.3	83.6	3.6
Plymouth town -----	85	72.9	9.4	2.2	5.9	3.5	4.7	28.2	67.1	9.4
Portage town -----	67	—	53.7	4.5	20.9	20.9	6.0	13.4	80.6	6.0
Snowville town -----	75	—	60.0	14.7	2.7	22.7	—	29.3	70.7	10.7
Tremonton city (pt.) -----	8	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tremonton division -----	4 099	80.5	7.3	25.0	1.9	4.1	3.3	22.2	74.5	4.2
Bear River City town -----	185	94.6	—	3.8	—	1.6	1.6	12.4	85.9	2.7
Corinne city -----	195	84.1	7.7	1.5	—	4.6	7.7	21.0	71.3	2.6
Deweyville town -----	102	90.2	2.9	—	1.0	5.9	10.8	16.7	72.5	3.9
Elwood town -----	163	76.7	11.7	5.5	2.5	3.7	1.8	10.4	87.7	1.8
Fielding town -----	117	88.0	3.4	2.6	—	6.0	—	11.1	88.9	7.7
Garland city (pt.) -----	487	91.0	2.1	3.7	—	3.3	2.5	24.6	72.9	3.5
Honeyville city -----	299	83.9	6.0	5.0	—	5.0	1.3	21.1	77.6	5.7
Tremonton city (pt.) -----	1 298	92.2	.3	4.9	.7	1.8	3.0	29.0	68.0	6.2
West Box Elder division -----	119	—	—	76.5	5.0	18.5	—	54.6	45.4	8.4
Cache County -----	21 021	85.5	3.0	7.1	1.5	2.9	3.5	28.7	67.8	3.8
Hyrum division -----	1 651	84.3	4.2	6.5	1.6	3.5	1.6	18.8	79.6	2.7
Hyrum city -----	1 259	92.4	.2	4.9	.6	1.8	1.6	21.0	77.4	3.1
Nibbley city (pt.) -----	20	85.0	—	15.0	—	—	—	10.0	90.0	—
Paradise town -----	163	87.7	3.1	4.3	—	4.9	3.7	20.2	76.1	1.2
Wellsville city (pt.) -----	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Lewiston division -----	1 421	63.3	11.3	9.8	6.8	8.9	1.9	25.3	72.8	3.4
Clarkston town -----	173	—	35.8	10.4	37.0	16.8	1.2	29.5	69.4	.6
Cornish town -----	72	75.0	9.7	13.9	1.4	—	2.8	36.1	61.1	4.2
Lewiston city -----	435	81.8	3.9	6.0	1.1	7.1	2.1	26.4	71.5	3.9
Richmond city -----	553	79.9	1.3	10.5	1.4	6.9	2.4	23.7	74.0	4.3
Trenton town (pt.) -----	41	51.2	24.4	—	19.5	4.9	2.4	29.3	68.3	4.9
Logan division -----	14 927	89.2	1.4	7.2	.6	1.7	4.1	32.5	63.5	4.1
Hyde Park city -----	544	95.0	.7	2.6	—	1.7	3.7	13.8	82.5	2.8
Logan city (pt.) -----	11 034	88.6	1.1	8.4	.6	1.3	4.9	38.5	56.6	5.1
Millville city -----	287	93.0	—	4.2	1.0	1.7	2.1	13.9	84.0	—
Nibbley city (pt.) -----	294	91.8	2.0	2.0	—	4.1	.7	17.0	82.3	1.7
North Logan city -----	961	93.7	1.1	2.0	.2	3.0	1.2	18.2	80.5	.8
Providence city -----	873	96.2	.2	2.5	—	1.0	2.3	14.0	83.7	1.3
River Heights city -----	387	95.1	.5	2.8	.5	1.0	—	19.4	80.6	—
Smithfield division -----	2 082	77.0	6.1	7.1	4.2	5.5	2.6	16.6	80.8	3.0
Amalga town -----	102	92.2	3.9	2.0	—	—	—	19.6	80.4	3.9
Newton town -----	165	—	28.5	22.4	29.7	19.4	—	9.1	90.9	1.2
Smithfield city -----	1 513	92.7	.5	3.6	—	3.2	3.0	17.7	79.3	2.8
Trenton town (pt.) -----	97	17.5	40.2	20.6	18.6	3.1	2.1	20.6	77.3	11.3
Wasatch division -----	5	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logan city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellsville division -----	935	82.1	6.3	4.2	2.0	5.3	1.6	18.9	79.5	3.3
Mendon city -----	194	90.2	—	1.0	3.6	5.2	1.0	20.1	78.9	3.6
Wellsville city (pt.) -----	594	92.6	1.0	2.2	1.2	3.0	2.2	21.2	76.6	2.7
Carbon County -----	6 907	66.8	4.3	10.2	.3	18.3	5.2	26.6	68.2	5.2
East Carbon division -----	634	—	20.0	15.3	2.8	61.8	3.5	26.5	70.0	4.4
East Carbon city -----	516	—	21.1	14.3	3.5	61.0	3.9	27.9	68.2	5.0
Sunnyside city -----	118	—	15.3	19.5	—	65.3	1.7	20.3	78.0	1.7
Helper division -----	1 532	76.0	.8	5.0	—	18.1	4.8	26.4	68.8	1.4
Helper city -----	851	79.4	—	6.5	—	14.1	5.6	27.1	67.2	2.5
Scotfield town -----	24	—	8.3	—	—	91.7	12.5	20.8	66.7	—
Price division -----	4 741	72.8	3.3	11.2	.1	12.6	5.6	26.6	67.8	6.6
Hiawatha town (pt.) -----	13	—	7.7	—	—	92.3	7.7	15.4	76.9	—
Price city -----	2 995	77.6	1.0	11.8	.2	9.4	7.7	30.6	61.6	7.8
Wellington city -----	500	67.2	3.2	11.2	—	18.4	3.8	24.0	72.2	6.2
Daggett County -----	253	15.0	30.4	10.3	—	44.3	2.8	29.6	67.6	13.4
East Daggett division -----	60	63.3	6.7	—	—	30.0	—	25.0	75.0	18.3
West Daggett division -----	193	—	37.8	13.5	—	48.7	3.6	31.1	65.3	11.9
Manila town -----	90	—	47.8	10.0	—	42.2	7.8	50.0	42.2	13.3
Davis County -----	53 598	92.4	.5	6.0	—	1.1	2.7	23.3	74.0	2.0
North Davis division -----	31 240	90.5	.4	7.7	—	1.4	2.8	24.4	72.8	2.6
Clearfield city -----	6 168	86.2	.2	12.2	—	1.5	3.9	31.4	64.7	5.2
Clinton city -----	2 003	92.7	—	5.4	—	1.9	.9	16.2	82.8	1.3
Farmington city (pt.) -----	25	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Fruit Heights city (pt.) -----	992	87.3	1.2	10.7	—	.8	1.6	10.2	88.2	—
Kaysville city (pt.) -----	3 744	92.4	—	6.8	.2	.6	3.1	22.1	74.8	1.6
Layton city -----	12 730	91.5	.5	7.0	—	1.1	3.0	25.9	71.1	2.6
South Weber city -----	677	93.8	1.3	1.9	—	3.0	.9	14.3	84.8	.6
Sunset city -----	1 706	92.8	.5	5.3	.4	1.1	3.2	28.3	68.5	1.9
Syracuse city -----	1 209	96.4	.5	.5	—	3.1	1.5	12.3	86.2	—
West Point city -----	1 076	87.0	.9	8.2	—	3.9	.7	23.3	76.0	2.0
South Davis division -----	22 358	95.0	.8	3.5	—	.6	2.6	21.7	75.7	1.1
Bountiful city -----	11 152	95.0	.9	3.5	—	.5	3.3	22.5	74.2	1.0
Centerville city -----	3 017	95.6	.8	3.2	—	.3	2.0	19.1	78.9	.5
Farmington city (pt.) -----	2 174	94.0	.6	3.7	.3	1.4	2.7	15.4	82.0	—
Fruit Heights city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaysville city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Salt Lake city -----	2 062	96.4	.3	3.3	—	—	1.3	27.7	71.0	2.0
Val Verda CDP -----	1 110	95.4	—	4.0	—	.6	1.9	22.2	75.9	.6
West Bountiful city -----	1 101	96.2	2.0	.8	—	1.0	—	15.2	84.8	2.0
Woods Cross city -----	1 558	94.7	—	4.6	—	.7	2.4	26.4	71.2	3.5

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
Duchesne County	3 707	37.4	18.2	13.8	1.5	29.2	4.2	25.3	70.5	9.1
Duchesne division	785	38.2	18.5	9.6	3.6	30.2	5.1	23.3	71.6	8.0
Duchesne city	389	64.8	2.8	12.9	—	19.5	5.4	22.4	72.2	6.4
Tabiona town	45	—	40.0	—	6.7	53.3	—	22.2	77.8	—
North Duchesne division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roosevelt division	2 922	37.1	18.2	14.9	.9	28.9	3.9	25.9	70.2	9.4
Altamont town	41	53.7	12.2	14.6	—	19.5	12.2	29.3	58.5	9.8
Myton city	130	66.2	4.6	10.8	—	18.5	1.5	40.8	57.7	23.1
Neola CDP	176	—	38.1	23.9	5.1	33.0	1.7	21.6	76.7	11.9
Roosevelt city	1 171	72.4	1.9	14.2	—	11.5	5.8	31.7	62.5	9.5
South Duchesne division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emery County	2 998	49.5	10.5	11.7	.1	28.2	2.3	19.9	77.8	4.8
Castle Dale-Huntington division	2 031	55.4	5.6	12.5	.1	26.3	2.1	20.1	77.8	3.5
Castle Dale city	468	82.1	—	8.3	.4	9.2	2.8	21.2	76.1	3.0
Cleveland town	146	—	19.2	20.5	—	60.3	—	17.8	82.2	1.4
Elmo town	86	—	26.7	27.9	—	45.3	—	23.3	76.7	5.8
Hiawatha town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington city	597	76.9	.8	7.7	—	14.6	2.7	22.6	74.7	4.9
Orangeville city	393	68.4	.5	12.5	—	18.6	1.8	17.3	80.9	.5
Emery-Ferron division	673	53.2	10.1	9.4	—	27.3	2.8	17.1	80.1	5.1
Clawson town	42	42.9	7.1	—	—	50.0	4.8	21.4	73.8	16.7
Emery town	88	—	31.8	18.2	—	50.0	—	15.9	84.1	—
Ferron city	459	70.8	3.7	7.6	—	17.9	3.3	17.6	79.1	4.6
Green River division	294	—	45.6	11.2	.7	42.5	2.4	25.5	72.1	13.3
Green River city (pt.)	260	—	46.5	11.2	.8	41.5	1.9	28.1	70.0	11.9
Garfield County	1 321	.4	16.0	22.3	11.1	50.3	3.7	25.1	71.2	8.6
Escalante division	384	—	12.0	23.2	18.8	46.1	4.2	23.7	72.1	7.3
Boulder town	44	—	25.0	31.8	9.1	34.1	—	20.5	79.5	—
Escalante town	294	—	10.2	21.8	23.1	44.9	5.4	25.2	69.4	8.8
Hite division	22	—	31.8	68.2	—	—	—	100.0	—	36.4
Panguitch division	563	—	18.5	20.8	10.8	49.9	4.3	21.3	74.4	7.1
Hatch town	42	—	16.7	21.4	9.5	52.4	—	21.4	78.6	4.8
Panguitch city	447	—	18.3	20.6	12.8	48.3	5.4	21.0	73.6	6.3
Tropic division	352	1.4	15.3	20.7	3.7	58.8	2.6	27.8	69.6	10.8
Antimony town	29	—	—	10.3	20.7	69.0	6.9	20.7	72.4	20.7
Cannonville town	44	—	13.6	13.6	—	72.7	—	20.5	79.5	11.4
Henrieville town	65	7.7	12.3	27.7	10.8	41.5	—	27.7	72.3	9.2
Tropic town	117	—	14.5	18.8	—	66.7	3.4	26.5	70.1	7.7
Grand County	2 489	49.2	8.5	16.7	—	25.6	5.3	32.5	62.2	9.6
Moab division	2 378	51.5	5.9	16.9	—	25.7	5.3	32.8	61.9	9.0
Castle Valley town	62	—	16.1	4.8	—	79.0	3.2	19.4	77.4	3.2
Moab city	1 544	63.1	2.3	17.2	—	17.5	6.2	37.7	56.1	11.1
Thompson division	111	—	63.1	11.7	—	25.2	5.4	26.1	68.5	22.5
Green River city (pt.)	49	—	59.2	20.4	—	20.4	8.2	32.7	59.2	20.4
Uintah and Ouray division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron County	6 269	34.5	2.7	21.5	20.7	20.7	4.0	25.0	71.0	6.6
Beryl-Newcastle division	252	—	6.7	63.5	7.5	22.2	6.7	18.3	75.0	9.5
Cedar City division	5 111	38.9	2.5	19.5	21.7	19.4	3.9	24.4	71.7	6.1
Cedar City city	4 062	39.7	1.6	19.6	24.9	14.3	4.6	25.0	70.5	5.9
Enoch city	465	44.5	.6	19.1	3.9	31.8	.9	23.7	75.5	3.2
Kanarrville town	86	47.7	—	4.7	32.6	15.1	4.7	16.3	79.1	—
Parowan division	906	30.4	2.6	21.2	18.7	27.2	4.2	30.5	65.3	8.5
Brian Head town	41	—	19.5	80.5	—	—	—	39.0	61.0	—
Paragonah town	116	31.0	—	4.3	33.6	31.0	2.6	26.7	70.7	7.8
Parowan city	622	31.2	1.1	20.1	20.3	27.3	3.4	30.5	66.1	9.2
Juab County	1 801	.3	16.3	27.4	26.3	29.7	3.4	22.2	74.4	6.7
Eureka division	229	—	41.0	7.4	28.8	22.7	10.5	24.0	65.5	2.6
Eureka city	210	—	41.4	8.1	28.1	22.4	11.4	25.2	63.3	2.9
Nephi division	1 525	.3	13.0	31.0	26.7	28.9	2.1	20.5	77.4	5.0
Levan town	127	—	11.0	29.1	24.4	35.4	—	13.4	86.6	4.7
Mona town	160	—	4.4	24.4	23.1	48.1	1.3	25.0	73.8	3.8
Nephi city	1 102	.5	14.5	31.9	29.8	23.3	2.7	22.2	75.0	4.8
West Juab division	47	—	—	8.5	2.1	89.4	10.6	68.1	21.3	80.9
Kane County	1 724	—	17.1	24.8	7.4	50.6	3.8	29.7	66.5	10.0
Kanab division	1 403	—	19.6	26.7	7.7	46.0	4.0	29.9	66.1	9.4
Big Water town	101	—	27.7	25.7	—	46.5	2.0	26.7	71.3	23.8
Kanab city	1 092	—	11.4	29.1	9.3	50.1	3.7	27.7	68.7	5.1
Orderville division	321	—	6.2	16.5	6.2	71.0	2.8	28.7	68.5	12.5
Alton town	18	—	—	27.8	—	72.2	—	27.8	72.2	—
Glendale town	81	—	6.2	14.8	4.9	74.1	2.5	37.0	60.5	7.4
Orderville town	142	—	2.8	21.8	11.3	64.1	4.9	21.8	73.2	3.5
Millard County	3 349	.5	22.7	25.8	16.8	34.3	4.2	24.5	71.3	8.1
Delta division	2 018	—	25.9	29.2	11.0	33.9	4.0	21.1	74.9	4.2
Delta city	883	—	23.7	38.1	10.9	27.4	5.5	23.7	70.8	3.2
Hinckley town	188	—	32.4	16.0	9.6	42.0	5.9	21.3	72.9	5.3
Leamington town	58	—	12.1	43.1	15.5	29.3	—	10.3	89.7	—
Lynndyl town	47	—	31.9	17.0	2.1	48.9	—	29.8	70.2	14.9
Oak City town	150	—	24.7	28.0	1.3	46.0	—	19.3	80.7	4.7
Fillmore division	1 246	1.3	18.1	22.0	26.2	32.3	4.3	27.4	68.2	10.9
Fillmore city	621	2.3	18.8	24.6	25.0	29.3	5.8	34.3	59.9	12.2
Holden town	124	—	20.2	15.3	37.1	27.4	1.6	31.5	66.9	8.9
Kanosh town	140	—	13.6	2.1	26.4	57.9	5.7	26.4	67.9	9.3
Meadow town	86	—	26.7	25.6	16.3	31.4	7.0	19.8	73.3	1.2
Scipio town	87	2.3	4.6	12.6	49.4	31.0	—	5.7	94.3	3.4
Garrison-Sevier Lake division	85	—	14.1	—	15.3	70.6	7.1	62.4	30.6	60.0
Morgan County	1 555	76.4	6.1	9.3	.1	8.0	2.3	14.9	82.9	2.1
Morgan North division	1 230	80.2	4.1	9.3	.2	6.3	1.8	15.2	83.0	2.4
Morgan city	599	90.3	.3	3.8	—	5.5	2.2	19.0	78.8	3.7
Morgan South division	325	62.2	13.8	9.5	—	14.5	4.0	13.5	82.5	1.2
Plute County	449	33.4	2.4	11.4	13.8	39.0	3.8	21.6	74.6	7.1
Circleville division	276	33.3	2.2	10.9	14.9	38.8	2.5	15.6	81.9	2.9
Circleville town	136	42.6	2.2	10.3	24.3	20.6	3.7	22.8	73.5	2.2
Junction town	54	25.9	—	9.3	7.4	57.4	3.7	11.1	85.2	3.7
Kingston town	41	36.6	7.3	7.3	—	48.8	—	9.8	90.2	—
Marysville division	173	33.5	2.9	12.1	12.1	39.3	5.8	31.2	63.0	13.9
Marysville town	135	37.0	—	14.1	11.1	37.8	5.9	31.1	63.0	14.8

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 County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
Rich County	521	42.6	13.6	13.8	9.8	20.2	3.3	23.4	73.3	4.0
Garden City-Laketown division	194	3.6	18.0	16.5	20.6	41.2	4.1	25.3	70.6	2.1
Garden City town	67	—	22.4	20.9	10.4	46.3	7.5	29.9	62.7	3.0
Laketown town	70	—	12.9	15.7	32.9	38.6	—	28.6	71.4	—
Randolph-Woodruff division	327	65.7	11.0	12.2	3.4	7.6	2.8	22.3	74.9	5.2
Randolph city	158	76.6	—	10.1	3.8	9.5	3.8	23.4	72.8	8.9
Woodruff town	37	83.8	8.1	—	—	—	—	24.3	75.7	2.7
Salt Lake County	240 680	91.2	.6	6.9	.2	1.1	6.7	31.2	62.1	3.5
Bingham division	2 071	85.3	3.6	7.2	—	3.9	3.0	22.4	74.6	1.4
Bluffdale city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	1 435	93.9	.8	4.3	—	1.1	1.4	19.9	78.7	1.3
Cottonwood division	1 114	87.8	3.1	5.6	—	3.6	.5	15.0	84.5	.4
Alta town	68	51.5	—	48.5	—	—	—	67.6	32.4	—
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	660	96.4	—	3.6	—	—	—	7.9	92.1	—
Granite CDP (pt.)	286	92.7	4.5	1.7	—	1.0	—	15.0	85.0	—
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	29	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Sandy city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emigration division	2 808	97.4	.2	1.8	—	.6	.2	14.7	85.1	.1
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	29	82.8	—	17.2	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Mount Olympus CDP	2 504	99.1	—	.7	—	.2	.2	14.5	85.3	—
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magna division	5 011	94.9	.7	2.3	—	2.1	5.4	25.9	68.7	4.7
Magna CDP	5 011	94.9	.7	2.3	—	2.1	5.4	25.9	68.7	4.7
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City division	229 676	91.1	.6	7.1	.2	1.0	6.9	31.6	61.4	3.6
Bluffdale city (pt.)	524	73.9	5.5	9.5	2.1	9.0	1.7	13.7	84.5	—
Canyon Rim CDP	3 807	96.1	—	3.0	—	.9	4.9	31.0	64.0	.2
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	7 989	95.1	.6	3.8	.2	.3	2.4	21.5	76.1	.2
Cottonwood West CDP	6 885	94.1	.7	5.0	—	.2	2.9	35.8	61.3	.8
Draper city (pt.)	1 373	90.0	.7	6.4	.9	1.9	1.0	18.4	80.6	1.9
East Millcreek CDP	7 176	94.0	.3	5.1	.2	.4	2.3	25.1	72.6	.7
Granite CDP (pt.)	561	95.0	1.8	2.5	—	.7	2.7	8.7	88.6	—
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	4 665	93.3	.5	4.9	.2	1.1	1.7	25.2	73.1	.6
Kearns CDP	7 595	96.5	.2	2.0	—	1.3	3.1	21.6	75.3	3.2
Little Cottonwood Creek Valley CDP	1 479	93.4	—	4.8	.5	1.4	1.1	17.9	80.9	.5
Midvale city	4 630	79.4	.4	19.4	.2	.7	9.6	42.4	48.0	7.6
Millcreek CDP	13 551	92.9	.5	6.1	.2	.3	8.5	44.8	46.7	3.8
Murray city	11 712	91.5	.1	7.8	.1	.4	4.6	34.7	60.7	3.3
Quinn city	1 907	95.3	.4	3.0	—	1.3	1.3	20.7	78.0	—
Riverton city	2 745	94.1	.3	3.5	—	2.2	2.2	13.0	84.8	2.0
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	66 657	86.2	.8	11.1	.3	1.7	14.5	42.1	43.4	6.2
Sandy city (pt.)	19 423	96.0	.4	2.9	.1	.5	1.8	14.7	83.6	.9
South Jordan city (pt.)	2 829	91.1	.9	4.5	.4	3.1	2.3	10.3	87.5	.6
South Salt Lake city	4 421	89.9	1.3	8.3	.2	.3	12.4	47.1	40.8	7.1
Taylorville-Bennion CDP	15 792	90.8	.3	8.3	—	.6	2.5	26.8	70.7	2.1
Union CDP	5 123	94.6	.4	3.7	—	1.0	3.3	34.5	62.3	1.6
West Jordan city (pt.)	9 708	91.8	.3	6.8	—	.9	2.2	23.1	74.7	1.5
West Valley City city (pt.)	25 933	94.2	.5	4.3	.1	1.0	4.2	27.9	67.9	4.6
White City CDP	1 753	96.9	.3	2.1	—	.7	2.1	16.9	81.0	1.4
San Juan County	3 375	11.9	21.9	15.9	2.7	47.6	14.7	37.7	47.5	46.3
Blanding division	1 248	2.8	37.8	24.5	4.8	30.0	10.8	34.5	54.7	28.0
Blanding city	817	—	30.2	30.2	7.0	32.6	9.7	33.9	56.4	23.1
Monticello division	797	29.1	14.7	14.7	1.5	40.0	6.3	28.1	65.6	12.7
Monticello city	542	42.8	7.0	15.9	1.1	33.2	7.6	29.5	62.9	9.2
Ojato division	489	7.4	6.1	10.2	—	76.3	23.1	53.8	23.1	80.0
Mexican Hat CDP	58	—	—	—	—	100.0	12.1	36.2	51.7	87.9
Red Mesa division	841	11.7	14.1	7.6	2.4	64.2	23.7	42.4	33.9	85.7
Montezuma Creek CDP	51	9.8	11.8	45.1	—	33.3	9.8	52.9	37.3	54.9
Sanpete County	4 859	42.0	5.0	12.3	14.9	25.8	4.6	26.5	69.0	9.7
Ephraim-Manti division	1 807	41.2	2.8	16.2	18.4	21.4	6.8	28.7	64.5	12.2
Ephraim city	851	39.8	2.2	22.3	17.2	18.4	8.1	30.8	61.1	18.1
Manti city	688	42.7	2.3	10.3	22.1	22.5	5.1	28.2	66.7	5.5
Mayfield town	130	42.3	—	11.5	19.2	26.9	3.8	15.4	80.8	8.5
Sterling town	62	59.7	—	3.2	16.1	21.0	8.1	33.9	58.1	16.1
Gunnison division	818	40.5	1.5	11.4	16.3	30.4	3.1	24.4	72.5	9.0
Centerfield town	237	53.2	2.1	8.0	14.3	22.4	2.1	24.9	73.0	17.7
Fayette town	53	—	—	—	13.2	86.8	—	20.8	79.2	1.9
Gunnison city	408	42.9	—	14.7	18.4	24.0	3.9	27.2	68.9	3.4
Mount Pleasant-Moroni division	2 234	43.2	8.0	9.4	11.6	27.8	3.4	25.4	71.3	8.0
Fairview city	310	41.0	6.8	8.4	11.9	31.9	3.5	29.0	67.4	6.5
Fountain Green city	178	30.9	2.2	5.1	28.7	33.1	1.1	17.4	81.5	9.0
Moroni city	344	57.3	2.0	13.7	9.9	17.2	1.5	20.3	78.2	4.7
Mount Pleasant city	696	49.3	2.6	10.8	13.6	23.7	3.9	31.5	64.7	9.9
Spring City city	234	56.8	5.6	3.4	6.8	27.4	3.0	32.9	64.1	8.1
Wales town	51	—	39.2	11.8	9.8	39.2	5.9	13.7	80.4	—
Sevier County	4 877	40.9	2.5	16.8	14.0	25.9	3.9	22.3	73.8	5.7
Monroe division	1 091	32.5	4.5	17.5	17.0	28.4	3.8	22.7	73.5	5.4
Elsinore town	194	52.6	—	9.3	12.9	25.3	4.6	24.7	70.6	3.6
Joseph town	68	—	4.4	20.6	23.5	51.5	7.4	30.9	61.8	8.8
Monroe city	490	33.5	4.5	16.9	22.0	23.1	4.1	24.3	71.6	3.9
Richfield division	2 617	40.8	2.1	18.6	13.6	24.9	4.2	24.1	71.6	6.5
Annabella town	126	38.1	1.6	17.5	22.2	20.6	—	15.1	84.9	3.2
Glenwood town	114	42.1	2.6	21.9	15.8	17.5	2.6	7.9	89.5	4.4
Kooshare town	69	—	18.8	13.0	15.9	52.2	10.1	18.8	71.0	5.8
Richfield city	1 808	41.7	1.3	20.0	13.2	23.9	5.0	27.5	67.5	7.1
Sigurd town (pt.)	129	44.2	—	11.6	17.8	26.4	4.7	21.7	73.6	8.5
Salina division	1 169	48.8	1.4	12.1	12.0	25.7	3.4	17.7	78.9	4.1
Aurora city	253	57.3	—	7.1	10.3	25.3	.8	13.0	86.2	.8
Redmond town	194	55.7	—	13.9	13.9	16.5	5.2	10.8	84.0	4.1
Salina city	655	47.9	1.2	12.1	13.3	25.5	4.3	20.8	75.0	4.9
Sigurd town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summit County	5 271	80.0	3.5	10.1	.1	6.3	3.0	23.3	73.7	4.0
Coalville division	1 009	76.4	5.8	10.7	—	7.0	2.4	19.9	77.7	4.4
Coalville city	358	83.5	1.7	8.4	—	6.4	3.4	25.7	70.9	5.0
Henefer town	167	89.8	4.2	3.6	—	2.4	1.8	23.4	74.9	6.6

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								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	
Summit County—Con.										
Kamas division	1 027	65.7	6.6	10.8	.4	16.5	3.6	21.2	75.2	6.7
Francis town	128	74.2	2.3	15.6	—	7.8	3.1	25.8	71.1	14.1
Kamas city	343	82.2	.3	8.5	—	9.0	5.0	28.3	66.8	6.1
Oakley town	151	58.9	14.6	11.3	—	15.2	2.0	13.2	84.8	5.3
Park City division	3 235	85.7	1.9	9.6	—	2.8	2.9	25.0	72.1	3.0
Park City city (pt.)	1 741	89.3	.4	9.1	—	1.2	4.2	31.0	64.8	5.2
Tooele County	8 581	77.8	4.7	8.7	3.6	5.1	5.3	27.4	67.2	8.1
Dugway-Wendover division	1 028	7.3	18.9	43.3	25.6	5.0	9.4	37.9	52.6	19.7
Dugway CDP	466	2.6	3.0	39.3	55.2	—	—	38.8	61.2	—
Wendover city	294	19.4	32.0	37.8	.7	10.2	19.4	37.1	43.5	42.9
Onaqui division	229	—	30.1	15.7	10.5	43.7	1.3	11.8	86.9	3.5
Ophir town	15	—	26.7	26.7	20.0	26.7	—	60.0	40.0	26.7
Rush Valley town	124	—	37.9	16.1	13.7	32.3	—	10.5	89.5	—
Vernon town	56	—	17.9	16.1	—	66.1	5.4	5.4	89.3	3.6
Tooele-Grantsville division	7 324	90.2	2.0	3.7	.3	3.9	4.9	26.4	68.7	6.6
Erda CDP	267	80.9	4.1	5.6	1.9	7.5	2.2	6.0	91.8	—
Grantsville city	1 376	89.6	3.1	4.7	—	2.6	3.3	25.4	71.4	9.6
Stansbury Park CDP	327	90.5	—	—	—	9.5	—	12.2	87.8	—
Stockton town	118	—	21.2	16.1	11.9	50.8	3.4	17.8	78.8	8.5
Tooele city	4 842	95.2	.1	2.6	.1	2.0	6.0	28.9	65.1	6.1
Uintah County	6 670	28.4	16.7	17.9	.6	36.4	5.1	27.0	67.9	8.8
Uintah and Ouray division	1 234	11.8	33.3	22.7	.6	31.6	8.8	29.6	61.7	27.3
Ballard town	186	10.2	17.2	15.6	—	57.0	3.2	16.7	80.1	9.1
Fort Duchesne CDP	152	64.5	4.6	28.3	—	2.6	14.5	42.1	43.4	46.7
Randlett CDP	64	—	21.9	70.3	4.7	3.1	31.3	25.0	43.8	59.4
Whiterocks CDP	77	—	46.8	36.4	—	16.9	20.8	40.3	39.0	64.9
Vernal division	5 436	32.2	12.9	16.9	.6	37.5	4.2	28.4	69.4	4.7
Maeser CDP	753	26.2	16.2	12.1	1.5	44.1	.5	19.5	79.9	2.7
Naples city	386	13.5	23.8	11.9	.8	50.0	1.3	23.8	74.9	1.6
Vernal city	2 273	52.3	3.4	20.6	.4	23.4	6.6	36.1	57.2	6.5
Utah County	70 168	89.1	1.4	6.4	.4	2.7	4.0	26.7	69.3	2.4
American Fork-Pleasant Grove division	10 971	90.9	1.5	3.9	.4	3.4	3.4	17.6	79.0	1.9
Alpine city	769	89.2	—	7.8	—	3.0	5.2	7.5	87.3	.5
American Fork city (pt.)	3 954	95.6	.3	2.0	.3	1.7	4.0	22.3	73.7	1.9
Cedar Hills town	159	98.1	—	.6	—	1.3	1.3	17.0	81.8	—
Draper city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland city	994	91.2	1.6	5.1	—	2.0	2.0	3.1	94.9	.3
Lehi city (pt.)	101	69.3	14.9	15.8	—	—	12.9	18.8	68.3	—
Lindon city (pt.)	878	91.1	—	4.7	—	—	2.1	8.9	89.1	1.1
Orem city (pt.)	4	—	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Pleasant Grove city	3 467	91.6	.2	3.8	—	4.4	3.3	21.3	75.4	3.3
Provo city (pt.)	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Goshen division	463	1.3	33.3	18.4	16.4	30.7	3.0	17.5	79.5	12.7
Genola town	171	3.5	33.3	11.7	10.5	40.9	1.2	14.6	84.2	4.1
Goshen town	205	—	28.3	19.5	28.3	23.9	4.4	20.5	75.1	8.8
Lehi division	2 953	79.2	3.1	7.0	1.9	8.7	3.6	21.1	75.2	2.4
American Fork city (pt.)	142	86.6	4.9	—	—	8.5	—	9.2	90.8	—
Cedar Fort town	76	—	28.9	9.2	19.7	42.1	2.6	15.8	81.6	—
Lehi city (pt.)	2 256	91.2	.3	3.1	.3	5.1	4.3	23.2	72.5	2.8
Lindon city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provo-Orem division	41 584	90.9	.7	7.5	—	.9	4.3	31.5	64.2	2.1
Lindon city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orem city (pt.)	17 580	92.9	.6	5.3	—	1.2	3.0	25.7	71.4	1.7
Provo city (pt.)	23 793	89.4	.7	9.2	.1	.7	5.2	36.0	58.8	2.4
Springville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard town (pt.)	44	75.0	25.0	—	—	—	11.4	25.0	63.6	—
Spanish Fork-Payson division	8 837	85.8	2.5	5.5	.6	5.6	4.0	18.8	77.2	3.3
Elk Ridge town	147	78.2	5.4	10.2	—	6.1	—	10.2	89.8	—
Payson city	2 554	91.2	.5	3.1	—	5.1	3.7	22.9	73.4	3.0
Provo city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem city	559	94.8	—	2.3	—	2.9	1.1	14.7	84.3	2.3
Santaquin city	658	91.5	.9	5.8	—	1.8	4.9	13.8	81.3	2.6
Spanish Fork city (pt.)	3 217	94.8	.3	2.8	—	2.1	5.9	18.8	75.3	3.5
Springville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodland Hills town	64	—	48.4	20.3	1.6	29.7	—	7.8	92.2	—
Springville-Mapleton division	5 360	90.3	1.7	3.5	.4	4.2	3.7	24.8	71.5	2.9
Mapleton city	893	83.7	2.1	6.5	—	7.7	.9	16.7	82.4	3.1
Provo city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Fork city (pt.)	38	55.3	—	23.7	—	21.1	—	47.4	52.6	—
Springville city (pt.)	4 191	94.7	.3	2.3	.2	2.6	4.5	26.9	68.6	3.0
Wasatch County	3 074	77.2	3.3	6.7	1.6	11.2	4.2	22.2	73.6	5.3
Heber division	3 073	77.2	3.2	6.7	1.6	11.2	4.2	22.2	73.6	5.3
Charleston town	95	68.4	1.1	6.3	2.1	22.1	—	12.6	87.4	6.3
Heber city	1 555	91.3	—	6.0	—	2.7	6.6	26.6	66.8	5.9
Midway city	470	83.2	1.1	7.2	.9	7.7	2.3	24.0	73.6	3.6
Park City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallsburg town	69	—	11.6	8.7	18.8	60.9	2.9	20.3	76.8	4.3
Soldier Summit division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uintah and Ouray division	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Washington County	15 256	10.1	5.9	66.8	2.8	14.5	3.9	30.8	65.3	5.4
Enterprise division	314	—	6.7	36.9	11.1	45.2	4.1	21.3	74.5	7.0
Enterprise city	246	—	5.3	38.6	12.6	43.5	4.9	16.3	78.9	6.5
Hurricane division	2 662	20.5	13.4	27.2	3.6	35.2	3.9	28.5	67.6	8.8
Hildale town	155	—	12.3	34.2	—	5.5	8.4	39.4	52.3	7.1
Hurricane city (pt.)	1 173	25.1	10.6	28.8	4.1	31.5	3.4	28.3	68.3	7.8
La Verkin city	548	29.7	12.4	25.0	.7	32.1	3.1	32.3	64.6	10.0
Leeds town	87	34.5	6.9	26.4	2.3	29.9	4.6	20.7	74.7	4.6
New Harmony town	41	—	7.3	9.8	—	36.6	—	39.0	61.0	12.2
Rockville town	87	2.3	20.7	28.7	6.9	41.4	2.3	31.0	66.7	3.4
Springdale town	106	—	26.4	29.2	2.8	41.5	1.9	21.7	76.4	10.4
Toquerville town	172	29.7	14.0	16.3	1.7	38.4	4.1	20.9	75.0	8.1
Virgin town	68	—	16.2	13.2	11.8	58.8	10.3	13.2	76.5	14.7
Washington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George division	12 280	8.1	4.2	76.2	2.4	9.2	3.8	31.6	64.6	4.6
Hurricane city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivins town	470	13.2	9.1	50.0	1.1	26.6	.9	28.5	70.6	7.0
St. George city	9 450	6.5	2.9	84.4	2.3	3.8	4.6	33.2	62.2	4.7
Santa Clara city	584	13.7	—	56.7	3.8	25.9	1.5	13.4	85.1	5.0

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
Washington County—Con. St. George division—Con. Washington city (pt.)-----	1 283	16.8	11.6	50.1	3.7	17.8	.9	35.5	63.6	5.5
Wayne County-----	699	—	9.9	21.9	21.2	47.1	2.7	21.6	75.7	9.0
Hanksville division-----	99	—	17.2	21.2	8.1	53.5	4.0	30.3	65.7	30.3
Loa division-----	600	—	8.7	22.0	23.3	46.0	2.5	20.2	77.3	5.5
Bicknell town-----	105	—	10.5	17.1	39.0	33.3	5.7	10.5	83.8	—
Loa town-----	138	—	4.3	29.7	30.4	35.5	5.1	14.5	80.4	2.9
Lyman town-----	61	—	8.2	26.2	16.4	49.2	—	23.0	77.0	3.3
Torrey town-----	49	—	14.3	18.4	10.2	57.1	—	18.4	81.6	8.2
Weber County-----	53 253	89.5	1.6	6.3	.3	2.2	6.4	27.9	65.6	3.5
Ogden division-----	49 772	91.7	.6	6.0	.1	1.6	6.8	28.7	64.5	3.6
Farr West city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisville city (pt.)-----	728	87.6	—	3.3	—	9.1	.7	15.9	83.4	—
Hooper CDP-----	905	89.0	2.4	5.3	—	3.3	1.0	10.4	88.6	—
North Ogden city-----	3 181	95.3	1.0	2.3	—	1.4	2.0	14.6	83.4	—
Ogden city (pt.)-----	24 219	91.3	.6	6.6	—	1.5	11.4	35.6	53.0	5.8
Pleasant View city-----	1 094	97.0	—	2.2	.8	—	.7	21.3	78.0	2.3
Riverdale city-----	2 312	91.9	1.3	6.9	—	—	2.6	29.9	67.5	2.7
Roy city-----	7 655	94.8	.2	3.5	—	1.6	2.0	24.0	74.0	1.5
South Ogden city-----	4 276	86.9	.6	12.0	—	.5	3.6	28.2	68.2	2.7
Uintah town-----	258	88.8	2.7	8.5	—	—	1.6	27.9	70.5	1.9
Washington Terrace city-----	2 784	91.8	.6	6.4	—	1.2	3.8	27.6	68.7	1.8
Ogden Valley division-----	1 149	1.7	38.4	22.6	7.7	29.6	1.5	15.1	83.5	2.3
Huntsville town-----	167	—	41.9	9.0	19.8	29.3	2.4	26.3	71.3	3.6
Ogden city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber Northwest division-----	2 332	85.3	4.1	5.7	1.9	3.0	1.8	16.9	81.3	1.5
Farr West city (pt.)-----	662	93.5	.6	5.1	—	.8	2.4	24.0	73.6	1.5
Harrisville city (pt.)-----	44	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	13.6	86.4	—
Ogden city (pt.)-----	20	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Plain City city-----	727	88.4	2.5	4.8	—	4.3	3.6	11.3	85.1	—

Table 14. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State	537 273	81.9	2.3	9.5	1.3	5.0	5.4	28.5	66.1	4.0
COUNTY										
Beaver County	1 594	.3	7.0	26.0	29.9	37.0	5.1	22.8	72.0	5.6
Box Elder County	10 954	84.0	5.5	6.1	1.3	3.1	3.4	23.7	72.9	3.9
Cache County	21 021	85.5	3.0	7.1	1.5	2.9	3.5	28.7	67.8	3.8
Carbon County	6 907	66.8	4.3	10.2	.3	18.3	5.2	26.6	68.2	5.2
Daggett County	253	15.0	30.4	10.3	—	44.3	2.8	29.6	67.6	13.4
Davis County	53 598	92.4	.5	6.0	—	1.1	2.7	23.3	74.0	2.0
Duchesne County	3 707	37.4	18.2	13.8	1.5	29.2	4.2	25.3	70.5	9.1
Emery County	2 998	49.5	10.5	11.7	.1	28.2	2.3	19.9	77.8	4.8
Garfield County	1 321	.4	16.0	22.3	11.1	50.3	3.7	25.1	71.2	8.6
Grand County	2 489	49.2	8.5	16.7	—	25.6	5.3	32.5	62.2	9.6
Iron County	6 269	34.5	2.7	21.5	20.7	20.7	4.0	25.0	71.0	6.6
Juab County	1 801	.3	16.3	27.4	26.3	29.7	3.4	22.2	74.4	6.7
Kane County	1 724	—	17.1	24.8	7.4	50.6	3.8	29.7	66.5	10.0
Millard County	3 349	.5	22.7	25.8	16.8	34.3	4.2	24.5	71.3	8.1
Morgan County	1 555	76.4	6.1	9.3	.1	8.0	2.3	14.9	82.9	2.1
Piute County	449	33.4	2.4	11.4	13.8	39.0	3.8	21.6	74.6	7.1
Rich County	521	42.6	13.6	13.8	9.8	20.2	3.3	23.4	73.3	4.0
Salt Lake County	240 680	91.2	.6	6.9	.2	1.1	6.7	31.2	62.1	3.5
San Juan County	3 375	11.9	21.9	15.9	2.7	47.6	14.7	37.7	47.5	46.3
Sanpete County	4 859	42.0	5.0	12.3	14.9	25.8	4.6	26.5	69.0	9.7
Sevier County	4 877	40.9	2.5	16.8	14.0	25.9	3.9	22.3	73.8	5.7
Summit County	5 271	80.0	3.5	10.1	.1	6.3	3.0	23.3	73.7	4.0
Tooele County	8 581	77.8	4.7	8.7	3.6	5.1	5.3	27.4	67.2	8.1
Utah County	6 670	28.4	16.7	17.9	.6	36.4	5.1	27.0	67.9	8.8
Wasatch County	70 168	89.1	1.4	6.4	.4	2.7	4.0	26.7	69.3	2.4
Washington County	3 074	77.2	3.3	6.7	1.6	11.2	4.2	22.2	73.6	5.3
Wayne County	15 256	10.1	5.9	66.8	2.8	14.5	3.9	30.8	65.3	5.4
Weber County	699	—	9.9	21.9	21.2	47.1	2.7	21.6	75.7	9.0
Weber County	53 253	89.5	1.6	6.3	.3	2.2	6.4	27.9	65.6	3.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Alpine city, Utah County	769	89.2	—	7.8	—	3.0	5.2	7.5	87.3	.5
Alta town, Salt Lake County	68	51.5	—	48.5	—	—	—	67.6	32.4	—
Altamont town, Duchesne County	41	53.7	12.2	14.6	—	19.5	12.2	29.3	58.5	9.8
Alton town, Kane County	18	—	—	27.8	—	72.2	—	27.8	72.2	—
Amalga town, Cache County	102	92.2	3.9	2.0	2.0	—	—	19.6	80.4	3.9
American Fork city, Utah County	4 096	95.3	.5	2.0	.3	2.0	3.8	21.8	74.3	1.8
Annabella town, Sevier County	126	38.1	1.6	17.5	—	22.2	—	15.1	84.9	3.2
Antimony town, Garfield County	29	—	—	10.3	—	20.7	6.9	20.7	72.4	20.7
Aurora city, Sevier County	253	57.3	—	7.1	—	10.3	.8	13.0	86.2	.8
Ballard town, Uintah County	186	10.2	17.2	15.6	—	57.0	3.2	16.7	80.1	9.1
Bear River City town, Box Elder County	185	94.6	—	3.8	—	1.6	1.6	12.4	85.9	2.7
Beaver city, Beaver County	657	—	4.9	27.2	31.4	36.5	5.6	19.8	74.6	5.2
Bicknell town, Wayne County	105	—	10.5	17.1	39.0	33.3	5.7	10.5	83.8	—
Big Water town, Kane County	101	—	27.7	25.7	—	46.5	2.0	26.7	71.3	23.8
Blanding city, San Juan County	817	—	30.2	30.2	7.0	32.6	9.7	33.9	56.4	23.1
Bluffdale city, Salt Lake County	524	73.9	5.5	9.5	2.1	9.0	1.7	13.7	84.5	—
Boulder town, Garfield County	44	—	25.0	31.8	9.1	34.1	—	20.5	79.5	—
Bountiful city, Davis County	11 152	95.0	.9	3.5	—	.5	3.3	22.5	74.2	1.0
Brian Head town, Iron County	41	—	19.5	80.5	—	—	—	39.0	61.0	—
Brigham City city, Box Elder County	4 929	93.6	.9	3.9	.4	1.2	4.1	26.3	69.6	3.3
Cannonville town, Garfield County	44	—	13.6	13.6	—	72.7	—	20.5	79.5	11.4
Canyon Rim CDP, Salt Lake County	3 807	96.1	—	3.0	—	.9	4.9	31.0	64.0	.2
Castle Dale city, Emery County	468	82.1	—	8.3	.4	9.2	2.8	21.2	76.1	3.0
Castle Valley town, Grand County	62	—	16.1	4.8	—	79.0	3.2	19.4	77.4	3.2
Cedar City city, Iron County	4 062	39.7	1.6	19.6	24.9	14.3	4.6	25.0	70.5	5.9
Cedar Fort town, Utah County	76	—	28.9	9.2	19.7	42.1	2.6	15.8	81.6	—
Cedar Hills town, Utah County	159	98.1	—	.6	—	1.3	1.3	17.0	81.8	—
Centerfield town, Sanpete County	237	53.2	2.1	8.0	14.3	22.4	2.1	24.9	73.0	17.7
Centerville city, Davis County	3 017	95.6	.8	3.2	—	.3	2.0	19.1	78.9	.5
Charleston town, Wasatch County	95	68.4	1.1	6.3	2.1	22.1	—	12.6	87.4	6.3
Circleville town, Piute County	136	42.6	2.2	10.3	24.3	20.6	3.7	22.8	73.5	2.2
Clarkston town, Cache County	173	—	35.8	10.4	37.0	16.8	1.2	29.5	69.4	.6
Clawson town, Emery County	42	42.9	7.1	—	—	50.0	4.8	21.4	73.8	16.7
Cleaveland city, Davis County	6 168	86.2	.2	12.2	—	1.5	3.9	31.4	64.7	5.2
Cleveland town, Emery County	146	—	19.2	20.5	—	60.3	—	17.8	82.2	1.4
Clinton city, Davis County	2 003	92.7	—	5.4	—	1.9	.9	16.2	82.8	1.3
Coalville city, Summit County	358	83.5	1.7	8.4	—	6.4	3.4	25.7	70.9	5.0
Corinne city, Box Elder County	195	84.1	7.7	1.5	2.1	4.6	7.7	21.0	71.3	2.6
Cornish town, Cache County	72	75.0	9.7	13.9	1.4	—	2.8	36.1	61.1	4.2
Cottonwood Heights CDP, Salt Lake County	8 649	95.2	.5	3.8	.2	.3	2.2	20.4	77.3	.2
Cottonwood West CDP, Salt Lake County	6 885	94.1	.7	5.0	.2	.2	2.9	35.8	61.3	.8
Delta city, Millard County	883	—	23.7	38.1	10.9	27.4	5.5	23.7	70.8	3.2
Deweyville town, Box Elder County	102	90.2	2.9	—	1.0	5.9	10.8	16.7	72.5	3.9
Draper city	1 373	90.0	.7	6.4	.9	1.9	1.0	18.4	80.6	1.9
Salt Lake County	1 373	90.0	.7	6.4	.9	1.9	1.0	18.4	80.6	1.9
Utah County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duchesne city, Duchesne County	389	64.8	2.8	12.9	—	19.5	5.4	22.4	72.2	6.4
Dugway CDP, Tooele County	466	2.6	3.0	39.3	55.2	—	—	38.8	61.2	—
East Carbon city, Carbon County	516	—	21.1	14.3	3.5	61.0	3.9	27.9	68.2	5.0
East Millcreek CDP, Salt Lake County	7 176	94.0	.3	5.1	.2	.4	2.3	25.1	72.6	.7
Elk Ridge town, Utah County	147	78.2	5.4	10.2	—	6.1	—	10.2	89.8	—
Elmo town, Emery County	86	—	26.7	27.9	—	45.3	—	23.3	76.7	5.8
Elsinore town, Sevier County	194	52.6	—	9.3	12.9	25.3	4.6	24.7	70.6	3.6
Elwood town, Box Elder County	163	76.7	11.7	5.5	2.5	3.7	1.8	10.4	87.7	1.8
Emery town, Emery County	88	—	31.8	18.2	—	50.0	—	15.9	84.1	—
Enoch city, Iron County	465	44.5	.6	19.1	3.9	31.8	.9	23.7	75.5	3.2
Enterprise city, Washington County	246	—	5.3	38.6	12.6	43.5	4.9	16.3	78.9	6.5

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								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	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										
Ephraim city, Sanpete County	851	39.8	2.2	22.3	17.2	18.4	8.1	30.8	61.1	18.1
Erda CDP, Tooele County	267	80.9	4.1	5.6	1.9	7.5	2.2	6.0	91.8	—
Escalante town, Garfield County	294	—	10.2	21.8	23.1	44.9	5.4	25.2	69.4	8.8
Eureka city, Juab County	210	—	41.4	8.1	28.1	22.4	11.4	25.2	63.3	2.9
Fairview city, Sanpete County	310	41.0	6.8	8.4	11.9	31.9	3.5	29.0	67.4	6.5
Farmington city, Davis County	2 199	94.1	.5	3.6	.3	1.4	2.6	15.2	82.2	—
Farr West city, Weber County	662	93.5	.6	5.1	—	.8	2.4	24.0	73.6	1.5
Fayette town, Sanpete County	53	—	—	—	13.2	86.8	—	20.8	79.2	1.9
Ferron city, Emery County	459	70.8	3.7	7.6	—	17.9	3.3	17.6	79.1	4.6
Fielding town, Box Elder County	117	88.0	3.4	2.6	—	6.0	—	11.1	88.9	7.7
Fillmore city, Millard County	621	2.3	18.8	24.6	25.0	29.3	5.8	34.3	59.9	12.2
Fort Duchesne CDP, Uintah County	152	64.5	4.6	28.3	—	2.6	14.5	42.1	43.4	46.7
Fountain Green city, Sanpete County	178	30.9	2.2	5.1	28.7	33.1	1.1	17.4	81.5	9.0
Francis town, Summit County	128	74.2	2.3	15.6	—	7.8	3.1	25.8	71.1	14.1
Fruit Heights city, Davis County	992	87.3	1.2	10.7	—	.8	1.6	10.2	88.2	—
Garden City town, Rich County	67	—	22.4	20.9	10.4	46.3	7.5	29.9	62.7	3.0
Garland city, Box Elder County	487	91.0	2.1	3.7	—	3.3	2.5	24.6	72.9	3.5
Genola town, Utah County	171	3.5	33.3	11.7	10.5	40.9	1.2	14.6	84.2	4.1
Glendale town, Kane County	81	—	6.2	14.8	—	4.9	2.5	37.0	60.5	7.4
Glenwood town, Sevier County	114	42.1	2.6	21.9	15.8	17.5	2.6	7.9	89.5	4.4
Goshen town, Utah County	205	—	28.3	19.5	28.3	23.9	4.4	20.5	75.1	8.8
Granite CDP, Salt Lake County	847	94.2	2.7	2.2	—	.8	1.8	10.9	87.4	—
Grantsville city, Tooele County	1 376	89.6	3.1	4.7	—	2.6	3.3	25.4	71.4	9.6
Green River city	309	—	48.5	12.6	.6	38.2	2.9	28.8	68.3	13.3
Emery County	260	—	46.5	11.2	.8	41.5	1.9	28.1	70.0	11.9
Grand County	49	—	59.2	20.4	—	20.4	8.2	32.7	59.2	20.4
Gunnison city, Sanpete County	408	42.9	—	14.7	18.4	24.0	3.9	27.2	68.9	3.4
Harrisville city, Weber County	772	88.3	—	3.1	—	8.5	.6	15.8	83.5	—
Hatch town, Garfield County	42	—	16.7	21.4	9.5	52.4	—	21.4	78.6	4.8
Heber city, Wasatch County	1 555	91.3	—	6.0	—	2.7	6.6	26.6	66.8	5.9
Helper city, Carbon County	851	79.4	—	6.5	—	14.1	5.6	27.1	67.2	2.5
Henefer town, Summit County	167	89.8	4.2	3.6	—	2.4	1.8	23.4	74.9	6.6
Henrieville town, Garfield County	65	7.7	12.3	27.7	10.8	41.5	—	27.7	72.3	9.2
Hiawatha town	13	—	7.7	—	—	92.3	7.7	15.4	76.9	—
Carbon County	13	—	7.7	—	—	92.3	7.7	15.4	76.9	—
Emery County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland city, Utah County	994	91.2	1.6	5.1	—	2.0	2.0	3.1	94.9	.3
Hildale town, Washington County	155	—	12.3	34.2	—	53.5	8.4	39.4	52.3	7.1
Hinckley town, Millard County	188	—	32.4	16.0	9.6	42.0	5.9	21.3	72.9	5.3
Holden town, Millard County	124	—	20.2	15.3	37.1	27.4	1.6	31.5	66.9	8.9
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP, Salt Lake County	4 723	93.3	.5	4.9	.2	1.1	1.7	24.9	73.4	.6
Honeyville city, Box Elder County	299	83.9	6.0	5.0	—	5.0	1.3	21.1	77.6	5.7
Hooper CDP, Weber County	905	89.0	2.4	5.3	—	3.3	1.0	10.4	88.6	—
Howell town, Box Elder County	55	1.8	56.4	20.0	14.5	7.3	9.1	7.3	83.6	3.6
Huntington city, Emery County	597	76.9	.8	7.7	—	14.6	2.7	22.6	74.7	4.9
Huntsville town, Weber County	167	—	41.9	9.0	19.8	29.3	2.4	26.3	71.3	3.6
Hurricane city, Washington County	1 173	25.1	10.6	28.8	4.1	31.5	3.4	28.3	68.3	7.8
Hyde Park city, Cache County	544	95.0	.7	2.6	—	1.7	3.7	13.8	82.5	2.8
Hyrum city, Cache County	1 259	92.4	.2	4.9	.6	1.8	1.6	21.0	77.4	3.1
Ivins town, Washington County	470	13.2	9.1	50.0	1.1	26.6	.9	28.5	70.6	7.0
Joseph town, Sevier County	68	—	4.4	20.6	23.5	51.5	7.4	30.9	61.8	8.8
Junction town, Piute County	54	25.9	—	9.3	7.4	57.4	3.7	11.1	85.2	3.7
Kamas city, Summit County	343	82.2	.3	8.5	—	9.0	5.0	28.3	66.8	6.1
Kanab city, Kane County	1 092	—	11.4	29.1	9.3	50.1	3.7	27.7	68.7	5.1
Kanarrville town, Iron County	86	47.7	—	4.7	32.6	15.1	4.7	16.3	79.1	—
Kanosh town, Millard County	140	—	13.6	2.1	26.4	57.9	5.7	26.4	67.9	9.3
Kaysville city, Davis County	3 744	92.4	—	6.8	.2	.6	3.1	22.1	74.8	1.6
Kearns CDP, Salt Lake County	7 595	96.5	.2	2.0	—	1.3	3.1	21.6	75.3	3.2
Kingston town, Piute County	41	36.6	7.3	7.3	—	48.8	—	9.8	90.2	—
Koosharem town, Sevier County	69	—	18.8	13.0	15.9	52.2	10.1	18.8	71.0	5.8
Laketown town, Rich County	70	—	12.9	15.7	32.9	38.6	—	28.6	71.4	—
La Varkin city, Washington County	548	29.7	12.4	25.0	.7	32.1	3.1	32.3	64.6	10.0
Layton city, Davis County	12 730	91.5	.5	7.0	—	1.1	3.0	25.9	71.1	2.6
Leamington town, Millard County	58	—	12.1	43.1	15.5	29.3	—	10.3	89.7	—
Leads town, Washington County	87	34.5	6.9	26.4	2.3	29.9	4.6	20.7	74.7	4.6
Lehi city, Utah County	2 357	90.3	.9	3.6	.3	4.8	4.7	23.0	72.3	2.7
Levan town, Juab County	127	—	11.0	29.1	24.4	35.4	—	13.4	86.6	4.7
Lewiston city, Cache County	435	81.8	3.9	6.0	1.1	7.1	2.1	26.4	71.5	3.9
Lindon city, Utah County	878	91.1	—	4.7	—	4.2	2.1	8.9	89.1	1.1
Little Cottonwood Creek Valley CDP, Salt Lake County	1 479	93.4	—	4.8	.5	1.4	1.1	17.9	80.9	.5
Loa town, Wayne County	138	—	4.3	29.7	30.4	35.5	5.1	14.5	80.4	2.9
Logan city, Cache County	11 034	88.6	1.1	8.4	.6	1.3	4.9	38.5	56.6	5.1
Lyman town, Wayne County	61	—	8.2	26.2	16.4	49.2	—	23.0	77.0	3.3
Lyndyl town, Millard County	47	—	31.9	17.0	2.1	48.9	—	29.8	70.2	14.9
Maeser CDP, Uintah County	753	26.2	16.2	12.1	1.5	44.1	.5	19.5	79.9	2.7
Magna CDP, Salt Lake County	5 011	94.9	.7	2.3	—	2.1	5.4	25.9	68.7	4.7
Manila town, Daggett County	90	—	47.8	10.0	—	42.2	7.8	50.0	42.2	13.3
Manti city, Sanpete County	688	42.7	2.3	10.3	22.1	22.5	5.1	28.2	66.7	5.5
Mantua town, Box Elder County	168	85.7	1.2	3.0	—	10.1	—	8.9	91.1	4.2
Mapleton city, Utah County	893	83.7	2.1	6.5	—	7.7	.9	16.7	82.4	3.1
Marysville town, Piute County	135	37.0	—	14.1	11.1	37.8	5.9	31.1	63.0	14.8
Mayfield town, Sanpete County	130	42.3	—	11.5	19.2	26.9	3.8	15.4	80.8	8.5
Meadow town, Millard County	86	—	26.7	25.6	16.3	31.4	7.0	19.8	73.3	1.2
Mendon city, Cache County	194	90.2	—	1.0	3.6	5.2	1.0	20.1	78.9	3.6
Mexican Hat CDP, San Juan County	58	—	—	—	—	100.0	12.1	36.2	51.7	87.9
Midvale city, Salt Lake County	4 630	79.4	.4	19.4	.2	.7	9.6	42.4	48.0	7.6
Midway city, Wasatch County	470	83.2	1.1	7.2	.9	7.7	2.3	24.0	73.6	3.6

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—										
Con.										
Millford city, Beaver County	432	—	5.1	24.5	44.2	26.2	8.6	31.0	60.4	4.4
Millcreek CDP, Salt Lake County	13 551	92.9	.5	6.1	.2	.3	8.5	44.8	46.7	3.8
Millville city, Cache County	287	93.0	—	4.2	1.0	1.7	2.1	13.9	84.0	—
Minersville town, Beaver County	171	—	8.8	19.3	23.4	48.5	3.5	21.1	75.4	6.4
Moab city, Grand County	1 544	63.1	2.3	17.2	—	17.5	6.2	37.7	56.1	11.1
Mona town, Juab County	160	—	4.4	24.4	23.1	48.1	1.3	25.0	73.8	3.8
Monroe city, Sevier County	490	33.5	4.5	16.9	22.0	23.1	4.1	24.3	71.6	3.9
Montezuma Creek CDP, San Juan County	51	9.8	11.8	45.1	—	33.3	9.8	52.9	37.3	54.9
Monticello city, San Juan County	542	42.8	7.0	15.9	1.1	33.2	7.6	29.5	62.9	9.2
Morgan city, Morgan County	599	90.3	.3	3.8	—	5.5	2.2	19.0	78.8	3.7
Moroni city, Sanpete County	344	57.3	2.0	13.7	9.9	17.2	1.5	20.3	78.2	4.7
Mount Olympus CDP, Salt Lake County	2 504	99.1	—	.7	—	.2	.2	14.5	85.3	—
Mount Pleasant city, Sanpete County	696	49.3	2.6	10.8	13.6	23.7	3.9	31.5	64.7	9.9
Murray city, Salt Lake County	11 712	91.5	.1	7.8	—	.4	4.6	34.7	60.7	3.3
Myton city, Duchesne County	130	66.2	4.6	10.8	—	18.5	1.5	40.8	57.7	23.1
Naples city, Uintah County	386	13.5	23.8	11.9	.8	50.0	1.3	23.8	74.9	1.6
Neola CDP, Duchesne County	176	—	38.1	23.9	5.1	33.0	1.7	21.6	76.7	11.9
Nephi city, Juab County	1 102	.5	14.5	31.9	29.8	23.3	2.7	22.2	75.0	4.8
New Harmony town, Washington County	41	—	7.3	9.8	36.6	46.3	—	39.0	61.0	12.2
Newton town, Cache County	165	—	28.5	22.4	29.7	19.4	—	9.1	90.9	1.2
Nibley city, Cache County	314	91.4	1.9	2.9	—	3.8	.6	16.6	82.8	1.6
North Logan city, Cache County	961	93.7	1.1	2.0	.2	3.0	1.2	18.2	80.5	.8
North Ogden city, Weber County	3 181	95.3	1.0	2.3	—	1.4	2.0	14.6	83.4	—
North Salt Lake city, Davis County	2 062	96.4	.3	3.3	—	—	1.3	27.7	71.0	2.0
Oak City town, Millard County	150	—	24.7	28.0	1.3	46.0	—	19.3	80.7	4.7
Oakley town, Summit County	151	58.9	14.6	11.3	—	15.2	2.0	13.2	84.8	5.3
Ogden city, Weber County	24 239	91.3	.6	6.6	—	1.5	11.4	35.5	53.1	5.8
Ophir town, Tooele County	15	—	26.7	26.7	20.0	26.7	—	60.0	40.0	26.7
Oquirrh CDP, Salt Lake County	1 907	95.3	.4	3.0	—	1.3	1.3	20.7	78.0	—
Orangeville city, Emery County	393	68.4	.5	12.5	—	18.6	1.8	17.3	80.9	.5
Orderville town, Kane County	142	—	2.8	21.8	11.3	64.1	4.9	21.8	73.2	3.5
Orem city, Utah County	17 584	92.9	.6	5.3	—	1.2	3.0	25.7	71.4	1.7
Panguitch city, Garfield County	447	—	18.3	20.6	12.8	48.3	5.4	21.0	73.6	6.3
Paradise town, Cache County	163	87.7	3.1	4.3	—	4.9	3.7	20.2	76.1	1.2
Paragonah town, Iron County	116	31.0	—	4.3	33.6	31.0	2.6	26.7	70.7	7.8
Park City city, Summit County	1 741	89.3	.4	9.1	—	1.2	4.2	31.0	64.8	5.2
Summit County	1 741	89.3	.4	9.1	—	1.2	4.2	31.0	64.8	5.2
Wasatch County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parowan city, Iron County	622	31.2	1.1	20.1	20.3	27.3	3.4	30.5	66.1	9.2
Payson city, Utah County	2 554	91.2	.5	3.1	—	5.1	3.7	22.9	73.4	3.0
Perry city, Box Elder County	352	86.4	6.3	3.7	.9	2.8	1.1	12.8	86.1	2.8
Plain City city, Weber County	727	88.4	2.5	4.8	—	4.3	3.6	11.3	85.1	—
Pleasant Grove city, Utah County	3 467	91.6	.2	3.8	—	4.4	3.3	21.3	75.4	3.3
Pleasant View city, Weber County	1 094	97.0	—	2.2	.8	—	.7	21.3	78.0	2.3
Plymouth town, Box Elder County	85	72.9	9.4	8.2	5.9	3.5	4.7	28.2	67.1	9.4
Portage town, Box Elder County	67	—	53.7	4.5	20.9	20.9	6.0	13.4	80.6	6.0
Price city, Carbon County	2 995	77.6	1.0	11.8	.2	9.4	7.7	30.6	61.6	7.8
Providence city, Cache County	873	96.2	.2	2.5	—	1.0	2.3	14.0	83.7	1.3
Provo city, Utah County	23 797	89.4	.7	9.2	.1	.7	5.2	36.0	58.8	2.4
Randlett CDP, Uintah County	64	—	21.9	70.3	4.7	3.1	31.3	25.0	43.8	59.4
Randolph city, Rich County	158	76.6	—	10.1	3.8	9.5	3.8	23.4	72.8	8.9
Redmond town, Sevier County	194	55.7	—	13.9	13.9	16.5	5.2	10.8	84.0	4.1
Richfield city, Sevier County	1 808	41.7	1.3	20.0	13.2	23.9	5.0	27.5	67.5	7.1
Richmond city, Cache County	553	79.9	1.3	10.5	1.4	6.9	2.4	23.7	74.0	4.3
Riverdale city, Weber County	2 312	91.9	1.3	6.9	—	—	2.6	29.9	67.5	2.7
River Heights city, Cache County	387	95.1	.5	2.8	.5	1.0	—	19.4	80.6	—
Riverton city, Salt Lake County	2 745	94.1	.3	3.5	—	2.2	2.2	13.0	84.8	2.0
Rockville town, Washington County	87	2.3	20.7	28.7	6.9	41.4	2.3	31.0	66.7	3.4
Roosevelt city, Duchesne County	1 171	72.4	1.9	14.2	—	11.5	5.8	31.7	62.5	9.5
Roy city, Weber County	7 655	94.8	.2	3.5	—	1.6	2.0	24.0	74.0	1.5
Rush Valley town, Tooele County	124	—	37.9	16.1	13.7	32.3	—	10.5	89.5	—
St. George city, Washington County	9 450	6.5	2.9	84.4	2.3	3.8	4.6	33.2	62.2	4.7
Salem city, Utah County	559	94.8	—	2.3	—	2.9	1.1	14.7	84.3	2.3
Salina city, Sevier County	655	47.9	1.2	12.1	13.3	25.5	4.3	20.8	75.0	4.9
Salt Lake City city, Salt Lake County	66 657	86.2	.8	11.1	.3	1.7	14.5	42.1	43.4	6.2
Sandy city, Salt Lake County	19 423	96.0	.4	2.9	.1	.5	1.8	14.7	83.6	.9
Santa Clara city, Washington County	584	13.7	—	56.7	3.8	25.9	1.5	13.4	85.1	.5
Santaquin city, Utah County	658	91.5	.9	5.8	—	1.8	4.9	13.8	81.3	2.6
Scipio town, Millard County	87	2.3	4.6	12.6	49.4	31.0	—	5.7	94.3	3.4
Scofield town, Carbon County	24	—	8.3	—	—	—	12.5	20.8	66.7	—
Sigurd town, Sevier County	129	44.2	—	11.6	17.8	26.4	4.7	21.7	73.6	8.5
Smithfield city, Cache County	1 513	92.7	.5	3.6	—	3.2	3.0	17.7	79.3	2.8
Snowville town, Box Elder County	75	—	60.0	14.7	2.7	22.7	—	29.3	70.7	10.7
South Jordan city, Salt Lake County	2 829	91.1	.9	4.5	.4	3.1	2.3	10.3	87.5	.6
South Ogden city, Weber County	4 276	86.9	.6	12.0	—	.5	3.6	28.2	68.2	2.7
South Salt Lake city, Salt Lake County	4 421	89.9	1.3	8.3	.2	.3	12.4	47.1	40.6	7.1
South Weber city, Davis County	677	93.8	1.3	1.9	—	3.0	.9	14.3	84.8	.6
Spanish Fork city, Utah County	3 255	94.4	.3	3.0	—	2.3	5.8	19.1	75.1	3.5
Spring City city, Sanpete County	234	56.8	5.6	3.4	6.8	27.4	3.0	32.9	64.1	8.1
Springdale town, Washington County	106	—	26.4	29.2	2.8	41.5	1.9	21.7	76.4	10.4
Springville city, Utah County	4 191	94.7	.3	2.3	.2	2.6	4.5	26.9	68.6	3.0
Stansbury Park CDP, Tooele County	327	90.5	—	—	—	9.5	—	12.2	87.8	—
Sterling town, Sanpete County	62	59.7	—	3.2	16.1	21.0	8.1	33.9	58.1	16.1
Stockton town, Tooele County	118	—	21.2	16.1	11.9	50.8	3.4	17.8	78.8	8.5
Sunnyside city, Carbon County	118	—	15.3	19.5	—	65.3	1.7	20.3	78.0	1.7
Sunset city, Davis County	1 706	92.8	.5	5.3	.4	1.1	3.2	28.3	68.5	1.9
Syracuse city, Davis County	1 209	96.4	—	.5	—	3.1	1.5	12.3	86.2	—
Tabiona town, Duchesne County	45	—	40.0	—	6.7	53.3	—	22.2	77.8	—
Taylorville-Bennion CDP, Salt Lake County	15 792	90.8	.3	8.3	—	.6	2.5	26.8	70.7	2.1

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								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	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										
Tooele city, Tooele County	4 842	95.2	.1	2.6	.1	2.0	6.0	28.9	65.1	6.1
Toquerville town, Washington County	172	29.7	14.0	16.3	1.7	38.4	4.1	20.9	75.0	8.1
Torrey town, Wayne County	49	—	14.3	18.4	10.2	57.1	—	18.4	81.6	8.2
Tremonton city, Box Elder County	1 306	92.1	.3	5.1	.7	1.8	3.0	28.8	68.2	6.2
Trenton town, Cache County	138	27.5	35.5	14.5	18.8	3.6	2.2	23.2	74.6	9.4
Tropic town, Garfield County	117	—	14.5	18.8	—	—	3.4	26.5	70.1	7.7
Uintah town, Weber County	258	88.8	2.7	8.5	—	—	1.6	27.9	70.5	1.9
Union CDP, Salt Lake County	5 123	94.6	.4	3.7	.3	1.0	3.3	34.5	62.3	1.6
Val Verda CDP, Davis County	1 110	95.4	—	4.0	—	—	1.9	22.2	75.9	.6
Vernal city, Uintah County	2 273	52.3	3.4	20.6	.4	23.4	6.6	36.1	57.2	6.5
Vernon town, Tooele County	56	—	17.9	16.1	—	66.1	5.4	5.4	89.3	3.6
Vineyard town, Utah County	44	75.0	25.0	—	—	—	11.4	25.0	63.6	—
Virgin town, Washington County	68	—	16.2	13.2	11.8	58.8	10.3	13.2	76.5	14.7
Wales town, Sanpete County	51	—	39.2	11.8	9.8	39.2	5.9	13.7	80.4	—
Wallsburg town, Wasatch County	69	—	11.6	8.7	18.8	60.9	2.9	20.3	76.8	4.3
Washington city, Washington County	1 283	16.8	11.6	50.1	3.7	17.8	.9	35.5	63.6	5.5
Washington Terrace city, Weber County	2 784	91.8	.6	6.4	—	1.2	3.8	27.6	68.7	1.8
Wellington city, Carbon County	500	67.2	3.2	11.2	—	18.4	3.8	24.0	72.2	6.2
Wellsville city, Cache County	600	92.7	1.0	2.2	1.2	3.0	2.2	21.0	76.8	2.7
Wendover city, Tooele County	294	19.4	32.0	37.8	.7	10.2	19.4	37.1	43.5	42.9
West Bountiful city, Davis County	1 101	96.2	2.0	.8	—	1.0	—	15.2	84.8	2.0
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County	11 143	92.1	.4	6.5	.1	.9	2.1	22.7	75.2	1.5
West Point city, Davis County	1 076	87.0	.9	8.2	—	3.9	.7	23.3	76.0	2.0
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County	25 933	94.2	.5	4.3	.1	1.0	4.2	27.9	67.9	4.6
White City CDP, Salt Lake County	1 753	96.9	.3	2.1	—	.7	2.1	16.9	81.0	1.4
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County	77	—	46.8	36.4	—	16.9	20.8	40.3	39.0	64.9
Willard city, Box Elder County	401	95.8	.5	2.5	—	1.2	3.7	12.5	83.8	1.5
Woodland Hills town, Utah County	64	—	48.4	20.3	1.6	29.7	—	7.8	92.2	—
Woodruff town, Rich County	37	83.8	8.1	—	—	8.1	—	24.3	75.7	2.7
Woods Cross city, Davis County	1 558	94.7	—	4.6	—	.7	2.4	26.4	71.2	3.5

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
The State -----	366 010	10.0	24.8	213 968	667	20.9	92 258	185	12.1	171 263	55.8	1.4	369	23.8
Beaver County -----	1 356	7.6	35.3	520	468	21.8	542	171	13.8	238	51.3	4.2	294	26.5
Beaver division -----	737	8.1	31.3	284	471	21.2	304	164	13.7	133	52.6	—	270	26.6
Beaver city -----	551	6.7	35.4	224	460	19.6	255	163	14.2	106	47.2	—	257	25.2
Milford-Minersville division -----	619	6.9	39.9	236	463	22.3	238	180	14.0	105	49.5	9.5	316	24.8
Milford city -----	347	8.9	43.2	147	466	22.1	166	182	15.0	85	54.1	8.2	309	24.6
Minersville town -----	161	2.5	37.3	69	426	23.3	57	179	12.7	10	50.0	—	—	—
Box Elder County -----	8 653	7.8	31.2	4 632	588	16.7	2 308	167	12.0	2 301	50.9	2.3	343	18.3
Brigham City division -----	4 749	8.4	32.1	2 691	606	16.7	1 306	165	11.5	1 444	49.0	2.1	350	19.1
Brigham City city -----	3 692	8.9	33.6	2 197	605	16.8	1 071	163	11.6	1 237	48.4	1.5	353	19.2
Manitou town -----	146	5.5	26.0	90	638	17.6	42	173	10.5	22	68.2	—	450	21.3
Perry city -----	285	2.5	34.0	149	623	19.1	66	175	10.3	67	61.2	11.9	327	16.5
Willard city -----	340	5.3	29.7	179	598	15.0	83	165	11.9	61	39.3	8.2	375	18.3
Howell-Snowville division -----	440	7.0	21.1	221	583	16.9	104	165	14.1	103	55.3	1.9	359	16.3
Garland city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howell town -----	43	11.6	18.6	15	610	27.5	4	125	27.5	12	41.7	—	508	10.0
Plymouth town -----	75	12.0	44.0	31	555	13.5	33	174	17.4	10	60.0	20.0	267	27.5
Portage town -----	63	6.3	38.1	22	456	12.4	31	140	13.5	4	100.0	—	300	10.0
Snowville town -----	63	14.3	14.3	14	580	26.0	19	171	11.2	12	41.7	—	317	15.0
Tremonton city (pt.) -----	8	—	—	2	450	10.0	—	250	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Tremonton division -----	3 372	7.1	31.4	1 713	566	16.7	883	172	12.5	727	53.4	2.9	328	16.8
Bear River City town -----	168	5.4	31.5	104	620	18.6	53	171	10.8	17	35.3	—	375	13.3
Corinne city -----	167	4.2	37.7	87	533	15.3	53	167	17.7	28	50.0	—	325	32.5
Deweyville town -----	91	8.8	44.0	41	492	15.8	27	142	16.9	11	63.6	—	325	26.3
Elwood town -----	144	7.6	20.8	80	656	14.5	14	214	10.0	19	57.9	—	300	15.6
Fielding town -----	90	6.7	25.6	51	589	14.2	26	175	13.0	27	44.4	—	276	15.0
Garland city (pt.) -----	402	11.2	34.6	228	522	15.6	125	163	12.8	85	48.2	—	359	15.2
Honeyville city -----	263	7.2	30.0	120	611	16.7	71	167	15.8	36	58.3	—	388	23.8
Tremonton city (pt.) -----	978	7.6	30.3	556	534	16.7	278	180	11.5	320	60.3	—	322	16.8
West Box Elder division -----	92	5.4	26.1	7	450	22.5	15	115	16.7	27	70.4	—	—	—
Cache County -----	13 161	9.2	28.8	6 933	615	19.7	3 940	173	11.9	7 860	63.8	.6	335	24.0
Hyrum division -----	1 352	8.4	27.2	731	598	18.8	354	165	11.9	299	50.8	.7	384	24.3
Hyrum city -----	1 015	8.1	28.7	563	588	18.0	283	167	11.7	244	48.8	—	395	26.0
Nibley city (pt.) -----	20	—	—	16	580	17.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paradise town -----	139	6.5	36.7	72	575	18.0	49	163	13.6	24	37.5	8.3	367	21.7
Wellsville city (pt.) -----	6	—	100.0	—	—	—	6	125	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Lewiston division -----	1 148	4.7	33.4	486	523	20.1	346	157	12.8	273	53.8	—	322	19.7
Clarkston town -----	157	3.2	40.1	83	544	14.8	59	153	12.8	16	25.0	—	346	10.0
Cornish town -----	53	5.7	50.9	15	438	15.0	22	161	12.2	19	78.9	—	300	30.0
Lewiston city -----	348	4.9	33.6	123	483	21.7	103	163	15.1	87	55.2	—	308	17.1
Richmond city -----	437	4.1	28.8	225	529	20.4	127	151	11.4	116	56.0	—	323	21.7
Trenton town (pt.) -----	40	—	45.0	6	450	10.0	18	167	13.8	1	—	—	275	10.0
Logan division -----	8 116	10.3	28.1	4 315	637	19.5	2 512	180	11.6	6 811	65.6	.6	333	24.7
Hyde Park city -----	462	10.6	26.6	299	637	20.2	120	171	11.7	82	53.7	3.7	378	20.2
Logan city (pt.) -----	4 771	12.0	31.0	2 282	621	19.9	1 647	179	11.6	6 263	66.0	.5	328	25.2
Millville city -----	263	9.5	19.8	178	564	21.1	55	170	12.2	24	62.0	—	391	13.3
Nibley city (pt.) -----	266	6.4	15.8	169	621	19.7	49	174	12.9	28	64.3	17.9	370	25.0
North Logan city -----	769	7.5	16.5	480	735	20.4	171	204	10.9	192	69.8	—	455	20.0
Providence city -----	775	8.9	25.8	495	685	19.0	221	181	11.2	98	51.0	—	381	17.8
River Heights city -----	328	6.7	36.0	183	626	14.0	123	183	12.3	59	57.6	3.4	409	20.0
Smithfield division -----	1 732	9.9	30.1	949	603	20.2	489	148	11.6	350	47.1	.6	365	16.7
Amalga town -----	77	14.3	19.5	34	600	23.3	23	168	10.0	25	56.0	—	294	22.5
Newton town -----	139	2.2	32.4	92	524	15.1	33	192	10.0	26	23.1	7.7	364	15.0
Smithfield city -----	1 260	9.4	29.9	756	605	20.5	361	142	11.9	253	44.7	—	378	16.1
Trenton town (pt.) -----	88	9.1	44.3	15	494	11.5	30	137	12.5	9	77.8	—	325	22.5
Wasatch division -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Logan city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellsville division -----	813	4.3	28.8	452	575	20.4	239	181	14.2	122	68.0	2.5	372	14.9
Mendon city -----	157	7.6	26.8	77	575	19.7	64	163	11.6	37	27.0	8.1	438	16.5
Wellsville city (pt.) -----	517	3.3	36.2	304	557	20.4	166	185	16.0	77	84.4	—	367	13.1
Carbon County -----	5 230	6.4	35.8	1 932	577	17.8	2 099	169	12.5	1 677	50.5	3.1	313	25.2
East Carbon division -----	538	3.7	51.1	141	436	19.3	356	144	11.1	96	42.7	5.2	275	25.9
East Carbon city -----	435	4.6	51.5	117	424	18.0	287	145	11.3	81	46.9	—	271	28.6
Sunnyside city -----	103	—	49.5	24	489	27.0	69	138	10.3	15	20.0	33.3	279	10.0
Helper division -----	1 247	3.8	43.3	352	577	18.7	569	162	12.5	285	49.1	10.2	315	19.8
Helper city -----	699	2.6	53.1	218	593	17.6	378	166	12.8	152	46.7	15.1	306	16.3
Scofield town -----	19	—	10.5	—	—	—	6	113	10.0	5	—	40.0	325	10.0
Price division -----	3 445	7.7	30.7	1 439	591	17.5	1 174	179	12.9	1 296	51.4	1.4	316	26.1
Hiawatha town (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7.7	—	213	10.0
Price city -----	1 987	5.3	36.9	885	560	16.9	827	183	13.0	1 008	51.2	.6	314	26.8
Wellington city -----	365	8.8	27.7	157	611	17.4	123	167	12.4	135	54.1	5.9	320	21.8
Daggett County -----	152	11.2	14.5	14	700	25.0	47	152	13.1	101	33.7	3.0	270	14.2
East Daggett division -----	15	6.7	20.0	—	—	—	1	125	10.0	45	28.9	6.7	225	10.0
West Daggett division -----	137	11.7	13.9	14	700	25.0	46	153	13.1	56	37.5	—	353	25.5
Manila town -----	56	16.1	17.9	2	1 125	35.0+	27	147	14.2	34	38.2	—	363	27.0
Davis County -----	39 711	10.5	20.5	26 983	713	20.4	7 111	188	11.3	13 887	55.5	.7	394	22.1
North Davis division -----	22 420	11.5	17.6	15 878	694	20.9	3 217	188	11.4	8 820	57.0	.5	388	22.2
Clearfield city -----	3 381	10.2	24.3	2 136	649	22.1	747	182	11.9	2 787	58.9	.5	382	22.4
Clinton city -----	1 766	10.6	7.9	1 425	653	19.3	173	181	10.4	237	48.1	—	518	25.4
Farmington city (pt.) -----	25	—	—	20	1 227	26.2	5	400+	27.5	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Heights city (pt.) -----	920	8.4	8.2	615	910	18.0	112	242	11.0	72	45.8	—	638	20.5
Kaysville														

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
Davis County—Con.														
South Davis division -----	17 291	9.2	24.4	11 105	748	19.3	3 894	188	11.2	5 067	52.8	1.0	402	22.0
Bountiful city -----	8 522	8.1	32.3	4 996	740	17.5	2 530	185	11.1	2 630	48.1	1.3	397	21.9
Centerville city -----	2 550	11.8	14.8	1 814	814	20.5	443	208	11.3	467	51.4	2.6	434	23.4
Farmington city (pt.) -----	1 858	10.4	15.7	1 446	842	21.5	274	192	12.1	316	51.9	1.9	460	18.5
Fruit Heights city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaysville city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Salt Lake city -----	1 366	11.6	12.6	749	718	19.5	124	176	11.3	696	62.9	—	393	22.3
Val Verda CDP -----	820	7.7	41.6	501	651	17.3	237	192	11.4	290	52.1	—	423	20.7
West Bountiful city -----	987	8.2	6.3	759	741	21.5	102	190	10.5	114	66.7	—	402	14.8
Woods Cross city -----	1 065	8.5	20.8	754	655	21.0	155	179	10.9	493	63.3	—	380	24.3
Duchesne County -----	3 020	10.1	19.5	941	522	21.4	663	170	13.2	687	62.0	3.6	335	24.4
Duchesne division -----	663	6.5	22.8	164	490	22.5	179	173	13.4	122	54.1	5.7	332	32.5
Duchesne city -----	328	6.1	19.8	121	480	21.1	104	179	13.3	61	65.6	3.3	347	32.9
Tabiona town -----	40	—	37.5	5	817	35.0+	23	135	11.5	5	40.0	—	263	21.3
North Duchesne division -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roosevelt division -----	2 357	11.1	18.6	777	529	21.0	484	168	13.2	565	63.7	3.2	336	23.3
Altamont town -----	29	17.2	20.7	5	583	25.8	10	150	10.0	12	83.3	—	475	35.0+
Myton city -----	104	7.7	12.5	25	390	29.2	38	165	17.3	26	73.1	11.5	338	21.7
Neola CDP -----	150	15.3	21.3	49	582	20.7	48	144	10.9	26	92.3	—	472	19.1
Roosevelt city -----	827	13.2	19.8	450	532	21.4	215	183	13.7	344	72.1	.6	326	24.7
South Duchesne division -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emery County -----	2 467	7.7	22.2	900	538	15.8	684	156	11.9	531	52.9	2.6	311	18.8
Castle Dale-Huntington division -----	1 697	8.0	22.6	614	544	15.1	465	156	11.4	334	52.1	3.0	324	17.7
Castle Dale city -----	367	9.5	17.2	167	552	14.0	112	152	10.7	101	51.5	2.0	300	17.1
Cleveland town -----	135	7.4	28.9	43	539	17.2	58	131	10.4	11	100.0	—	342	12.9
Elmo town -----	75	8.0	21.3	25	630	13.8	24	150	10.0	11	63.6	18.2	325	30.8
Hiawatha town (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington city -----	471	9.6	29.1	170	516	13.6	141	165	11.7	126	50.0	3.2	338	18.9
Orangeville city -----	341	5.9	20.8	180	552	17.5	100	166	12.8	52	59.6	3.8	327	18.4
Emery-Ferron division -----	560	6.3	21.8	215	531	16.7	170	154	13.6	113	54.9	1.8	259	17.8
Clawson town -----	36	5.6	30.6	3	450	10.0	14	114	11.7	6	50.0	—	275	30.0
Emery town -----	83	6.0	39.8	16	438	10.0	49	168	16.3	5	60.0	—	558	35.0+
Ferron city -----	374	7.0	16.3	189	545	17.7	101	154	12.9	85	58.8	2.4	246	18.4
Green River division -----	210	10.0	20.5	71	495	20.4	49	163	11.7	84	53.6	2.4	307	23.3
Green River city (pt.) -----	182	6.6	23.6	67	486	21.0	49	163	11.7	78	55.1	2.6	307	23.3
Garfield County -----	1 082	10.8	31.1	276	475	21.5	427	143	12.8	239	53.1	4.2	292	17.8
Escalante division -----	326	10.4	33.1	56	483	20.5	112	128	13.3	58	55.2	—	373	20.0
Boulder town -----	35	8.6	60.0	—	—	—	15	119	10.0	9	100.0	—	425	35.0+
Escalante town -----	254	10.6	34.3	51	481	20.2	97	129	14.1	40	35.0	—	363	19.3
Hite division -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	53.3	—	—	—
Panguitch division -----	467	11.6	34.9	164	469	21.3	204	162	13.0	96	51.0	10.4	312	21.5
Hatch town -----	34	—	44.1	6	475	21.3	19	127	13.6	8	25.0	50.0	350	22.5
Panguitch city -----	377	12.5	39.3	146	467	21.9	158	164	12.7	70	54.3	8.6	308	22.1
Tropic division -----	282	10.3	23.4	56	482	23.2	111	134	12.1	70	54.3	—	229	13.4
Antimony town -----	29	17.2	17.2	4	700	27.5	13	128	10.8	—	—	—	—	—
Cannonville town -----	42	11.9	26.2	12	450	25.0	15	122	15.0	2	—	—	275	35.0+
Henrieville town -----	54	7.4	37.0	10	450	23.8	27	116	13.5	11	54.5	—	335	23.5
Tropic town -----	107	7.5	26.2	16	467	25.0	47	142	11.5	10	70.0	—	290	16.0
Grand County -----	1 831	11.5	18.7	623	488	21.0	437	159	12.8	658	60.9	1.5	315	24.5
Moab division -----	1 746	11.6	18.6	620	486	20.9	422	161	12.9	632	61.2	1.6	314	24.3
Castle Valley town -----	58	12.1	—	5	350	16.7	24	139	12.6	4	25.0	—	225	10.0
Moab city -----	1 068	11.4	23.7	444	463	21.7	255	165	14.0	476	62.4	—	299	26.3
Thompson division -----	85	9.4	21.2	3	550	32.5	15	120	10.0	26	53.8	—	363	35.0
Green River city (pt.) -----	32	—	18.8	3	550	32.5	7	108	10.0	17	52.9	—	275	23.8
Uintah and Ouray division -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron County -----	4 378	10.3	24.2	2 036	573	21.0	1 372	175	12.2	1 891	60.5	1.1	343	27.9
Beryl-Newcastle division -----	185	4.3	13.0	29	469	13.8	44	144	12.2	67	53.7	—	218	35.0
Cedar City division -----	3 491	11.0	22.2	1 725	596	21.0	1 016	185	12.3	1 620	61.4	.8	346	28.2
Cedar City city -----	2 575	8.9	27.3	1 256	628	20.2	856	191	12.4	1 487	62.0	.5	341	28.1
Enoch city -----	417	14.4	4.8	316	505	23.2	47	177	12.7	48	62.5	4.2	450	25.0
Kanarrville town -----	73	8.2	39.7	17	558	27.1	36	154	12.0	13	23.1	—	325	35.0+
Parowan division -----	702	8.0	37.0	282	482	23.0	312	148	12.1	204	55.4	3.9	336	23.2
Brian Head town -----	12	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	37.9	—	490	35.0+
Paragonah town -----	107	1.9	57.9	37	462	25.4	56	144	11.0	9	77.8	—	338	23.1
Parowan city -----	484	9.3	33.3	220	496	23.5	224	153	12.6	138	55.8	5.8	329	22.1
Juab County -----	1 442	5.9	40.4	643	463	17.7	579	154	12.2	359	45.1	.6	285	16.3
Eureka division -----	203	3.0	54.2	35	491	14.6	149	177	16.1	26	30.8	—	322	17.7
Eureka city -----	184	2.2	56.0	35	491	14.6	131	178	16.7	26	30.8	—	322	17.7
Nephi division -----	1 218	6.4	38.8	608	459	17.9	419	148	11.3	307	48.9	.7	281	16.2
Levan town -----	115	10.4	34.8	47	475	24.6	49	140	10.4	12	75.0	16.7	317	11.4
Mona town -----	144	7.6	25.7	66	465	17.8	45	183	14.5	16	31.3	—	394	35.0+
Nephi city -----	846	5.9	45.3	467	447	16.5	319	144	11.1	256	49.6	—	271	16.2
West Juab division -----	21	4.8	—	—	—	—	11	122	10.0	26	15.4	—	—	—
Kane County -----	1 335	11.0	16.6	506	561	24.4	393	160	12.3	389	62.5	1.5	308	18.8
Kanab division -----	1 059	11.8	12.8	417	582	25.6	273	167	12.2	344	61.9	1.7	320	18.8
Big Water town -----	84	15.5	4.8	8	650	20.0	16	120	10.0	17	11.8	—	358	30.8
Kanab city -----	866	9.8	15.2	391	578	26.0	233	173	12.3	226	72.1	2.7	389	21.5
Orderville division -----	276	8.0	30.8	89	447	17.5	120	143	12.4	45	66.7	—	265	19.0
Alton town -----	16	—	50.0	—	—	—	16	138	12.3	2	100.0	—	275	27.5
Glendale town -----	76	11.8	22.4	34	467	18.9	31	148	11.9	5	80.0	—	242	16.7
Orderville town -----	125	8.0	38.4	49	432	15.8	46	145	13.8	17	35.3	—	288	16.3
Millard County -----	2 655	9.5	29.0	1 001	561	19.7	956	174	13.8	694	50.6	6.3	290	19.4

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County County Subdivision Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
Millard County—Con.														
Delta division	1 586	9.9	25.9	697	591	19.8	464	183	13.6	432	44.7	5.3	295	19.4
Delta city	615	9.3	20.2	324	582	16.8	198	189	15.0	268	54.9	—	284	19.8
Hinckley town	174	14.4	31.0	61	571	23.8	62	189	15.5	14	50.0	21.4	469	22.5
Learnington town	53	—	32.1	19	550	14.6	21	168	10.0	5	20.0	—	450	10.0
Lyndly town	39	5.1	20.5	14	600	20.0	15	195	11.5	8	—	—	442	35.0+
Oak City town	126	16.7	25.4	62	630	20.2	52	139	12.7	24	41.7	—	369	10.0
Fillmore division	1 055	9.0	34.0	304	480	19.5	492	166	13.9	191	65.4	11.0	279	18.4
Fillmore city	516	12.2	28.9	194	479	17.6	221	166	13.9	105	69.5	3.8	279	19.5
Holden town	109	2.8	51.4	35	506	19.4	63	192	18.5	15	33.3	26.7	332	28.8
Kanosh town	127	10.2	38.6	25	470	19.2	88	145	12.4	13	84.6	15.4	175	15.0
Meadow town	77	7.8	48.1	17	393	24.5	35	126	16.7	9	100.0	—	300	10.0
Scipio town	80	—	52.5	18	471	22.5	50	189	15.2	7	42.9	28.6	125	22.5
Garrison-Sevier Lake division	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	46.5	—	225	32.5
Morgan County	1 286	8.0	30.0	652	650	18.1	385	173	12.2	269	39.8	5.9	355	14.9
Morgan North division	1 012	9.0	29.1	553	632	17.3	310	174	12.5	218	42.2	7.3	363	15.4
Morgan city	455	6.2	38.7	231	592	19.1	182	169	12.8	144	39.6	5.6	326	14.8
Morgan South division	274	4.4	33.6	99	808	23.4	75	168	11.2	51	29.4	—	256	11.9
Piute County	385	9.4	37.7	98	416	22.3	189	141	14.1	64	34.4	9.4	242	26.0
Circleville division	241	10.0	46.1	68	417	19.4	115	146	13.4	35	28.6	8.6	263	27.5
Circleville town	117	3.4	57.3	35	411	17.5	72	145	13.6	19	26.3	15.8	288	28.5
Junction town	54	20.4	31.5	16	440	20.0	22	138	12.2	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston town	35	17.1	37.1	13	365	18.6	7	185	10.0	6	33.3	—	225	10.0
Marysville division	144	8.3	23.6	30	414	25.0	74	135	15.4	29	41.4	10.3	234	17.0
Marysville town	118	10.2	22.0	27	436	28.8	64	136	16.0	17	52.9	—	225	14.0
Rich County	410	6.3	37.3	120	489	19.0	168	167	12.9	111	39.6	8.1	304	19.6
Garden City-Laketown division	169	7.7	43.2	55	498	22.2	74	179	13.2	25	12.0	—	325	12.9
Garden City town	60	8.3	35.0	21	607	19.1	25	163	11.4	7	—	—	375	10.0
Laketown town	61	9.8	44.3	29	491	23.1	30	180	15.0	9	33.3	—	325	16.7
Randolph-Woodruff division	241	5.4	33.2	65	450	15.5	94	158	12.7	86	47.7	10.5	303	21.3
Randolph city	128	4.7	33.6	40	460	16.7	65	156	12.7	30	56.7	10.0	260	25.0
Woodruff town	33	—	42.4	11	521	12.2	15	166	12.5	4	25.0	—	133	10.0
Salt Lake County	156 766	10.0	24.1	102 288	690	21.3	34 676	198	12.1	83 914	54.9	1.5	379	24.0
Bingham division	1 812	14.5	13.2	1 166	722	23.1	282	179	11.1	259	52.5	3.5	475	28.6
Bluffdale city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Jordan city (pt.)	1 299	16.1	2.7	980	725	23.4	43	177	10.0	136	57.4	—	516	35.0+
Cottonwood division	905	8.5	9.2	696	1 229	19.5	131	333	10.9	209	69.9	3.3	819	17.6
Alta town	15	13.3	20.0	3	550	27.5	7	400+	10.0	53	24.5	13.2	360	14.8
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	570	7.0	9.3	455	1 115	15.9	69	323	10.0	90	92.2	—	915	25.4
Granite CDP (pt.)	247	10.5	10.9	179	1 654	25.5	41	338	11.7	39	84.6	—	1 000+	15.0
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	29	10.3	—	24	1 864	18.5	5	375	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Sandy city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emigration division	2 592	8.5	30.2	1 570	931	17.9	820	278	12.5	216	60.2	—	604	14.4
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	29	—	20.7	23	1 675	24.5	6	375	32.5	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Olympus CDP	2 350	8.9	30.9	1 426	926	17.4	760	281	12.4	154	70.8	—	642	16.0
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magna division	4 079	11.2	27.5	2 962	536	21.4	892	176	12.0	932	59.0	.8	418	27.3
Magna CDP	4 079	11.2	27.5	2 962	536	21.4	892	176	12.0	932	59.0	.8	418	27.3
West Jordan city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Valley City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City division	147 378	9.9	24.1	95 894	692	21.3	32 551	198	12.1	82 298	54.8	1.5	378	24.0
Bluffdale city (pt.)	452	5.1	16.4	245	796	22.9	122	193	10.9	72	40.3	15.3	348	22.5
Canyon Rim CDP	2 910	5.9	49.8	1 438	684	21.3	1 200	194	11.3	897	45.7	.7	450	21.9
Cottonwood Heights CDP (pt.)	5 812	9.6	20.5	4 582	829	20.2	847	229	11.9	2 177	55.9	.3	476	21.9
Cottonwood West CDP	4 783	8.0	23.0	2 614	750	20.9	1 129	247	12.1	2 102	51.0	1.8	424	22.3
Draper city (pt.)	1 105	12.4	23.3	595	857	20.3	307	205	11.2	268	52.2	—	390	23.6
East Millcreek CDP	5 848	5.2	43.8	2 983	777	18.9	2 339	236	11.7	1 328	54.0	.7	413	21.1
Granite CDP (pt.)	500	9.2	10.4	379	1 071	23.4	83	275	12.2	61	34.4	—	625	29.2
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP (pt.)	3 579	6.8	31.7	1 921	922	20.4	1 131	255	11.8	1 086	45.7	1.3	433	23.5
Kearns CDP	6 502	12.1	22.7	5 064	573	22.5	1 044	173	11.7	1 093	54.1	1.6	497	26.6
Little Cottonwood Creek Valley CDP	1 244	10.1	12.5	819	1 091	22.4	208	302	12.0	235	51.9	4.3	457	21.1
Midvale city	1 875	6.8	52.3	880	557	21.9	845	172	12.8	2 755	59.9	.9	347	23.4
Millcreek CDP	5 382	7.8	37.5	2 515	613	21.3	1 820	184	12.0	8 169	54.1	.4	393	23.4
Murray city	7 141	9.0	27.5	3 939	677	20.6	1 878	178	11.7	4 571	58.2	1.4	392	21.8
Oquirrh CDP	1 835	18.7	—	1 754	658	25.1	36	182	10.0	72	75.0	—	532	29.3
Riverton city	2 469	8.2	13.0	1 838	719	22.7	391	195	11.4	276	52.5	6.9	415	24.6
Salt Lake City city (pt.)	32 925	8.8	37.4	16 405	665	21.0	11 578	191	12.7	33 732	52.2	2.3	333	24.9
Sandy city (pt.)	16 964	13.6	5.5	13 840	853	21.9	1 333	225	11.4	2 459	58.5	.5	500	22.8
South Jordan city (pt.)	2 576	9.4	9.9	1 921	893	23.3	457	247	12.8	253	41.5	7.5	512	21.7
South Salt Lake city	1 720	11.8	41.7	770	509	21.5	684	151	12.1	2 701	52.9	1.8	326	24.1
Taylorville-Bennion CDP	11 354	11.7	10.3	8 685	674	21.1	1 136	208	11.6	4 438	66.2	.4	401	23.8
Union CDP	2 733	8.5	27.1	1 597	662	19.1	667	194	11.2	2 390	52.3	.8	453	22.7
West Jordan city (pt.)	7 478	10.9	6.4	6 040	713	22.0	586	217	13.8	2 230	58.9	—	394	25.2
West Valley City city (pt.)	17 456	10.3	18.6	13 004	608	20.8	2 203	191	11.9	8 477	60.6	.7	390	24.6
White City CDP	1 489	11.8	32.4	1 177	568	19.6	246	184	12.4	264	31.4	—	562	23.2
San Juan County	2 614	8.9	28.7	590	452	15.6	837	129	13.2	761	45.5	.3	254	23.1
Blanding division	875	12.0	19.0	318	480	16.0	230	170	12.1	373	57.4	—	289	28.4
Blanding city	566	9.9	25.1	264	475	15.7	161	183	11.8	251	57.8	—	319	34.8
Monticello division	626	12.5	25.6	209	477	17.3	178	159	11.8	171	43.3	1.2	281	22.7
Monticello city	422	9.2	31.8	190	479	17.4	149	158	12.2	120	50.0	1.7	301	22.8
Oljato division	384	1.6	61.7	26	200—	10.0	185	100—	12.0	105	36.2	—	226	30.2
Mexican Hat CDP	53	—	100.0	—	—	—	53	104	10.0	5	100.0	—	175	10.0
Red Mesa division	729	5.9	25.8	37	200—	11.9	244	100—	17.4	112	17.9	—	196	16.6
Montezuma Creek CDP	21	—	—	—	—	—	13	125	10.0	30	40.0	—	235	15.8

Table 16. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dol- lars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Springdale town, Washington County -----	80	6.3	6.3	15	583	27.5	31	170	14.1	26	30.8	—	369	12.1
Springville city, Utah County -----	2 864	11.2	33.7	1 300	631	20.5	1 064	178	11.3	1 327	50.6	2.2	347	23.8
Stansbury Park CDP, Tooele County -----	285	15.4	3.2	227	745	17.3	51	208	11.6	42	50.0	—	606	14.5
Sterling town, Sanpete County -----	48	20.8	25.0	15	521	26.1	17	147	30.8	14	42.9	—	350	35.0+
Stockton town, Tooele County -----	106	5.7	43.4	42	564	14.5	45	154	13.2	12	83.3	—	360	22.9
Sunnyside city, Carbon County -----	103	—	49.5	24	489	27.0	69	138	10.3	15	20.0	33.3	279	10.0
Sunset city, Davis County -----	1 198	9.8	40.9	825	515	17.8	296	173	11.8	508	51.4	—	422	24.1
Syracuse city, Davis County -----	1 023	6.2	18.5	777	658	21.2	109	185	10.7	186	43.0	5.4	426	16.1
Tabiona town, Duchesne County -----	40	—	37.5	5	817	35.0+	23	135	11.5	5	40.0	—	263	21.3
Taylorville-Bennion CDP, Salt Lake County --	11 354	11.7	10.3	8 685	674	21.1	1 136	208	11.6	4 438	66.2	.4	401	23.8
Tooele city, Tooele County -----	3 606	9.2	33.0	1 955	581	19.1	980	175	12.0	1 236	55.2	3.2	357	21.8
Toquerville town, Washington County -----	145	4.8	19.3	57	569	27.1	70	153	11.7	27	59.3	—	358	22.5
Torrey town, Wayne County -----	41	12.2	17.1	8	367	21.7	13	113	10.0	8	25.0	25.0	250	10.0
Tremonton city, Box Elder County -----	986	7.5	30.0	558	534	16.7	282	181	11.5	320	60.3	—	322	16.8
Trenton town, Cache County -----	128	6.3	44.5	21	485	11.1	48	142	13.0	10	70.0	—	288	21.3
Tropic town, Garfield County -----	107	7.5	26.2	16	467	25.0	47	142	11.5	10	70.0	—	290	16.0
Uintah town, Weber County -----	235	6.0	19.1	109	689	19.5	29	171	11.2	23	17.4	17.4	413	14.6
Union CDP, Salt Lake County -----	2 733	8.5	27.1	1 597	662	19.1	667	194	11.2	2 390	52.3	.8	453	22.7
Val Verda CDP, Davis County -----	820	7.7	41.6	501	651	17.3	237	192	11.4	290	52.1	—	423	20.7
Vernal city, Uintah County -----	1 436	10.4	26.6	692	532	19.2	498	186	14.4	837	68.2	—	275	23.6
Vernon town, Tooele County -----	49	—	40.8	15	392	16.7	12	150	10.0	7	57.1	—	275	10.0
Vineyard town, Utah County -----	28	—	35.7	12	586	17.1	5	400+	35.0+	16	—	—	100—	10.0
Virgin town, Washington County -----	54	11.1	24.1	10	650	28.3	23	189	12.8	14	—	—	329	31.3
Wales town, Sanpete County -----	43	4.7	25.6	17	456	15.5	23	156	15.3	8	37.5	—	275	10.0
Wallsburg town, Wasatch County -----	59	10.2	42.4	22	644	22.1	32	167	12.7	10	80.0	—	338	10.0
Washington city, Washington County -----	1 030	12.7	7.3	415	549	26.3	205	159	12.7	253	65.2	—	411	22.7
Washington Terrace city, Weber County ----	1 955	10.9	42.7	1 104	598	17.1	693	167	11.8	829	54.4	.4	377	22.3
Wellington city, Carbon County -----	365	8.8	27.7	157	611	17.4	123	167	12.4	135	54.1	5.9	320	21.8
Wellsville city, Cache County -----	523	3.3	36.9	304	557	20.4	172	182	15.6	77	84.4	—	367	13.1
Wendover city, Tooele County -----	133	16.5	23.3	18	600	16.4	41	174	12.6	161	47.8	—	320	21.7
West Bountiful city, Davis County -----	987	8.2	6.3	759	741	21.5	102	190	10.5	114	66.7	—	402	14.8
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County -----	8 777	11.6	5.8	7 020	716	22.2	629	213	13.4	2 366	58.8	—	401	25.7
West Point city, Davis County -----	890	13.0	18.0	645	674	22.0	119	186	12.4	186	69.9	—	371	24.7
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County ----	17 456	10.3	18.6	13 004	608	20.8	2 203	191	11.9	8 477	60.6	.7	390	23.2
White City CDP, Salt Lake County -----	1 489	11.8	32.4	1 177	568	19.6	246	184	12.4	264	31.4	—	562	23.2
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County -----	54	—	29.6	2	250	10.0	43	171	17.9	23	34.8	—	244	35.0+
Willard city, Box Elder County -----	340	5.3	29.7	179	598	15.0	83	165	11.9	61	39.3	8.2	375	18.3
Woodland Hills town, Utah County -----	60	28.3	—	48	1 056	31.0	8	325	10.0	4	—	—	875	32.5
Woodruff town, Rich County -----	33	—	42.4	11	521	12.2	15	166	12.5	4	25.0	—	133	10.0
Woods Cross city, Davis County -----	1 065	8.5	20.8	754	655	21.0	155	179	10.9	493	63.3	—	380	24.3

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 Area County	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut																
	All persons	Persons 3 years and over—Enrolled in elementary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons for whom poverty status is determined				
			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																	
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.) -----	45	—	—	—	—	35	54.3	11.4	35	14	28.6	1 325	42	100.0	7	100.0	
Juab County -----	36	—	—	—	—	26	73.1	15.4	26	14	28.6	1 156	33	100.0	7	100.0	
Tooele County -----	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	1 945	9	100.0	—	—	
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) -----	5 500	1 526	514	64	32	2 505	34.7	4.4	3 356	1 562	39.0	3 572	5 222	57.0	1 578	55.6	
Navajo Reservation (pt.) -----	5 500	1 526	514	64	32	2 505	34.7	4.4	3 356	1 562	39.0	3 572	5 222	57.0	1 578	55.6	
San Juan County -----	5 500	1 526	514	64	32	2 505	34.7	4.4	3 356	1 562	39.0	3 572	5 222	57.0	1 578	55.6	
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation, UT -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Box Elder County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT -----	624	71	16	1	1	143	45.5	—	182	81	4.9	4 708	285	40.7	76	42.1	
Iron County -----	268	33	6	1	1	84	53.6	—	99	47	8.5	5 700	141	31.2	31	12.9	
Millard County -----	28	7	4	—	—	9	100.0	—	15	11	—	4 563	24	—	7	—	
Sevier County -----	56	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	19	5	—	1 960	39	92.3	12	100.0	
Washington County -----	272	25	6	—	—	41	26.8	—	49	18	—	4 348	81	44.4	26	61.5	
Skull Valley Reservation, UT -----	17	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	17	5	—	20 647	17	—	—	—	
Tooele County -----	17	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	17	5	—	20 647	17	—	—	—	
Uintah and Ouray Reservation, UT -----	17 235	804	173	41	29	1 130	52.3	4.1	1 498	798	28.6	4 520	2 606	46.3	823	42.5	
Carbon County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Duchesne County -----	12 645	191	46	13	13	279	58.8	7.9	372	210	22.9	5 265	643	31.1	189	25.4	
Grand County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uintah County -----	4 584	613	127	28	16	851	50.2	2.8	1 126	588	30.6	4 267	1 963	51.2	634	47.6	
Utah County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wasatch County -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO-NM-UT (pt.) -----	254	58	11	—	—	118	39.0	—	167	101	32.7	4 304	246	46.7	58	58.6	
Ute Mountain Reservation (pt.) -----	246	58	11	—	—	118	39.0	—	167	101	32.7	4 304	246	46.7	58	58.6	
San Juan County -----	246	58	11	—	—	118	39.0	—	167	101	32.7	4 304	246	46.7	58	58.6	
Ute Mountain Trust Lands -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
San Juan County -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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

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

American Indian Area County	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occu- pied	Renter occu- pied	Lacking com- plete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median se- lected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dol- lars)
							None	1 or more	With a mort- gage	Not mort- gaged	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Goshute Reservation, NV--UT (pt.) -----	28	13	13	1	12	8	5	8	--	100--	--
Juab County -----	20	8	8	1	7	3	5	3	--	100--	--
Tooele County -----	8	5	5	--	5	5	--	5	--	--	--
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ--NM- -UT (pt.) -----	2 053	1 330	1 242	1 059	183	663	271	971	300--	100--	221
Navajo Reservation (pt.) -----	2 053	1 330	1 242	1 059	183	663	271	971	300--	100--	221
San Juan County -----	2 053	1 330	1 242	1 059	183	663	271	971	300--	100--	221
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation, UT ---- Box Elder County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT ----- Iron County -----	255	192	69	30	39	--	11	58	300--	100--	200--
Millard County -----	130	89	30	16	14	--	6	24	300--	150	200--
Sevier County -----	15	8	8	8	--	--	--	8	300--	100--	--
Washington County -----	16	12	10	2	8	--	3	7	300--	--	200--
Skull Valley Reservation, UT ----- Tooele County -----	94	83	21	4	17	--	2	19	300--	--	200--
Skull Valley Reservation, UT ----- Tooele County -----	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO--NM--UT (pt.) -----	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Carbon County -----	7 549	4 942	656	421	235	18	92	564	319	159	264
Duchesne County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grand County -----	5 821	3 707	152	95	57	7	13	139	442	181	344
Utah County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wasatch County -----	1 551	1 234	504	326	178	11	79	425	300--	155	240
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO--NM--UT (pt.) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ute Mountain Reservation (pt.) -----	177	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Juan County -----	73	65	63	51	12	11	30	33	300--	100--	290
Ute Mountain Trust Lands -----	68	63	63	51	12	11	30	33	300--	100--	290
San Juan County -----	68	63	63	51	12	11	30	33	300--	100--	290
Ute Mountain Trust Lands -----	5	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Juan County -----	5	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)						
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household		
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
Washington County—Con.										
St. George division	38 227	17.0	162	25 155	26 585	28 314	30 087	11 746	14 276	
Hurricane city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivins town	1 630	46.0	263	21 649	23 913	22 972	25 277	8 825	13 312	
St. George city	28 502	12.8	234	24 873	27 029	28 613	30 882	11 875	15 349	
Santa Clara city	2 322	49.0	304	30 111	32 283	31 171	33 882	7 210	12 244	
Washington city (pt.)	4 198	16.2	344	22 106	26 106	25 122	28 277	7 221	12 218	
Wayne County	2 177	45.3	243	18 701	20 996	20 813	23 335	6 757	10 808	
Hanksville division	324	57.7	415	17 158	21 298	18 502	22 748	4 927	16 395	
Loa division	1 853	43.2	282	18 566	21 224	20 804	23 782	6 563	10 877	
Bicknell town	327	36.4	767	13 011	19 347	15 863	24 602	4 634	10 488	
Loa town	444	43.2	656	20 371	25 639	21 975	26 423	4 975	30 050	
Lyman town	198	55.1	500	15 040	20 364	15 913	21 282	579	4 422	
Torrey town	122	40.2	1 543	18 380	31 232	19 754	33 992	10 219	28 312	
Weber County	158 330	15.6	89	29 685	30 512	33 980	34 949	15 103	16 236	
Ogden division	146 037	15.0	95	29 103	30 073	33 634	34 644	14 865	16 052	
Farr West city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisville city (pt.)	2 774	16.1	340	34 697	38 466	35 704	40 531	8 433	25 637	
Hooper CDP	3 468	15.8	388	32 298	40 872	33 990	42 171	10 379	28 497	
North Ogden city	11 668	15.3	304	40 060	42 296	41 182	43 657	15 982	26 428	
Ogden city (pt.)	63 853	14.3	142	22 852	24 110	27 826	29 453	12 890	14 605	
Pleasant View city	3 603	15.9	609	33 514	40 305	35 467	42 191	16 792	31 089	
Riverdale city	6 419	12.4	557	29 273	32 622	32 376	37 109	18 984	25 665	
Roy city	24 603	13.8	192	33 793	36 085	36 990	38 780	15 103	20 718	
South Ogden city	12 105	16.7	342	32 283	34 816	35 800	38 838	17 428	22 174	
Uintah town	760	43.8	906	30 967	37 793	36 024	41 796	13 098	21 545	
Washington Terrace city	8 189	15.4	304	26 734	30 233	30 129	34 498	11 904	17 814	
Ogden Valley division	3 954	19.9	611	35 130	40 242	38 121	43 549	15 727	31 498	
Huntsville town	561	43.9	730	28 679	35 964	33 012	38 040	7 460	14 322	
Ogden city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber Northwest division	8 339	23.7	205	34 950	37 436	36 190	39 431	19 328	23 653	
Farr West city (pt.)	2 178	46.8	250	30 253	32 085	32 143	35 133	17 774	21 116	
Harrisville city (pt.)	230	17.0	714	29 223	49 238	29 223	49 238	—	—	
Ogden city (pt.)	56	5.4	—	—	45 000	—	45 000	—	—	
Plain City city	2 722	17.2	410	35 074	40 629	35 871	41 829	6 293	30 183	

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—									
Con.									
Ephraim city, Sanpete County	3 363	15.3	565	14 757	20 895	20 889	28 316	6 187	10 958
Erda CDP, Tooele County	1 113	17.2	554	35 395	42 489	35 615	42 548	7 369	53 522
Escalante town, Garfield County	818	46.3	563	18 922	22 165	22 217	25 916	6 202	8 963
Eureka city, Juab County	562	45.4	479	17 046	22 159	25 498	33 072	6 122	8 671
Fairview city, Sanpete County	960	45.4	342	21 208	24 520	24 480	29 356	4 802	9 029
Farmington city, Davis County	9 028	15.9	422	41 483	48 589	44 681	50 995	12 879	24 785
Farr West city, Weber County	2 178	46.8	200	30 253	32 085	32 143	35 133	17 774	21 116
Fayette town, Sanpete County	183	50.8	578	19 524	27 209	21 619	27 852	5 296	14 716
Ferron city, Emery County	1 606	45.8	282	28 160	33 273	31 532	35 915	8 051	12 112
Fielding town, Box Elder County	422	53.3	431	32 883	37 024	32 949	37 927	5 943	33 198
Fillmore city, Millard County	1 956	18.0	478	20 711	26 505	25 270	33 352	8 205	12 409
Fort Duchesne CDP, Uintah County	655	44.9	310	12 167	16 846	11 640	17 876	2 232	15 640
Fountain Green city, Sanpete County	578	52.4	365	19 703	27 554	22 131	29 953	7 708	14 002
Francis town, Summit County	381	46.5	576	21 845	27 143	24 078	30 658	15 157	22 133
Fruit Heights city, Davis County	3 900	16.1	875	50 716	58 387	53 687	61 286	12 641	27 218
Garden City town, Rich County	193	44.6	822	17 206	37 731	26 258	38 747	13 864	17 435
Garland city, Box Elder County	1 637	48.3	315	30 076	33 770	33 479	36 592	7 795	17 139
Genola town, Utah County	803	47.2	296	25 824	29 309	26 342	30 053	7 261	13 832
Glendale town, Kane County	282	43.3	607	17 735	26 975	19 116	28 884	2 897	21 270
Glenwood town, Sevier County	437	46.5	590	19 986	28 019	20 527	29 945	3 951	21 708
Goshen town, Utah County	578	51.6	391	19 776	26 237	25 444	31 174	10 644	15 728
Granite CDP, Salt Lake County	3 300	12.6	1 397	55 530	68 337	59 383	72 293	10 781	35 939
Grantsville city, Tooele County	4 500	16.8	378	27 120	32 556	32 281	37 071	9 726	17 028
Green River city	866	49.5	363	19 567	23 009	23 062	27 108	9 197	13 228
Emery County	744	50.3	386	20 148	23 464	23 256	27 400	10 243	15 382
Grand County	122	45.1	1 027	10 816	23 657	18 132	35 618	5 640	10 641
Gunnison city, Sanpete County	1 298	48.3	332	21 083	24 315	24 640	28 409	7 412	10 614
Harrisville city, Weber County	3 004	16.2	319	35 113	39 259	35 982	40 802	8 430	25 639
Hatch town, Garfield County	103	48.5	917	15 602	23 055	9 749	24 008	8 622	22 318
Heber city, Wasatch County	4 782	16.7	584	21 598	26 225	26 074	29 506	8 874	12 393
Helper city, Carbon County	2 148	14.8	944	21 591	30 351	25 988	34 189	10 368	16 834
Henefer town, Summit County	554	51.6	370	28 024	34 462	30 228	36 193	5 689	9 941
Henrieville town, Garfield County	163	49.1	596	13 669	22 110	19 554	28 140	4 690	9 045
Hiawatha town	43	41.9	1 761	30 307	43 656	30 931	43 448	81	54 881
Carbon County	43	41.9	1 761	30 307	43 656	30 931	43 448	81	54 881
Emery County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland city, Utah County	5 002	17.2	496	40 705	47 598	41 338	48 437	8 998	32 008
Hildale town, Washington County	1 325	52.2	199	20 225	24 854	21 380	26 100	2 614	6 951
Hinckley town, Millard County	658	44.7	453	22 027	27 035	25 064	32 641	6 215	15 430
Holden town, Millard County	402	50.0	450	20 599	27 616	24 027	30 122	9 867	12 241
Holladay-Cottonwood CDP, Salt Lake County	14 095	14.9	560	36 719	41 935	44 319	50 503	17 930	21 873
Honeyville city, Box Elder County	1 112	50.6	389	30 358	37 007	34 150	39 505	9 219	20 095
Hooper CDP, Weber County	3 468	15.8	388	32 298	40 872	33 990	42 171	10 379	28 497
Howell town, Box Elder County	237	44.7	1 338	30 329	43 224	38 441	44 686	1 972	18 029
Huntington city, Emery County	1 875	47.7	306	27 449	31 955	32 748	35 184	11 840	16 573
Huntsville town, Weber County	561	43.9	730	28 679	35 964	33 012	38 400	7 460	14 322
Hurricane city, Washington County	3 915	28.1	410	18 924	21 577	21 166	24 201	9 220	11 566
Hyde Park city, Cache County	2 190	49.1	284	32 158	35 687	35 079	38 708	9 913	18 999
Hyrum city, Cache County	4 829	24.2	275	30 421	33 819	31 437	35 903	11 962	22 778
Ivins town, Washington County	1 630	46.0	263	21 649	23 913	22 972	25 277	8 825	13 312
Joseph town, Sevier County	198	61.6	537	11 645	19 039	15 729	23 021	3 535	9 430
Junction town, Piute County	132	47.7	1 012	15 578	21 807	20 265	26 838	8 968	13 475
Kamas city, Summit County	1 061	48.2	314	20 534	24 603	23 900	28 029	5 978	8 497
Kanab city, Kane County	3 289	15.5	562	19 272	25 931	23 527	30 407	9 934	15 916
Kanarrville town, Iron County	228	40.8	778	13 530	22 369	16 386	27 114	5 606	10 920
Kanosh town, Millard County	386	49.7	328	16 274	21 159	18 499	23 252	5 986	14 832
Kaysville city, Davis County	13 961	16.0	279	37 597	40 662	40 399	43 268	13 161	17 811
Kearns CDP, Salt Lake County	28 374	16.1	113	27 552	29 466	28 278	30 184	17 847	21 366
Kingston town, Piute County	134	59.0	1 059	21 765	30 219	21 765	30 219	—	—
Koosharem town, Sevier County	266	37.6	1 071	9 813	23 074	18 401	27 347	2 589	7 700
Laketown town, Rich County	261	41.0	578	20 664	28 964	22 058	37 211	3 428	8 531
La Varkin city, Washington County	1 771	41.4	285	17 538	20 266	19 375	22 610	7 795	11 757
Layton city, Davis County	41 784	14.9	164	33 428	35 395	36 268	38 060	19 054	21 514
Leamington town, Millard County	253	42.7	735	21 023	40 378	21 811	42 399	6 881	27 762
Leeds town, Washington County	254	39.0	1 627	20 428	24 228	22 215	32 342	8 765	21 488
Lehi city, Utah County	8 475	12.1	343	26 591	30 912	30 225	33 342	10 493	14 107
Levan town, Juab County	416	48.1	426	20 847	24 814	22 288	26 934	5 609	9 575
Lewiston city, Cache County	1 532	49.4	231	21 293	24 253	23 312	26 378	6 895	9 394
Lindon city, Utah County	3 818	16.5	524	31 365	36 911	33 291	38 764	9 397	24 298
Little Cottonwood Creek Valley CDP, Salt Lake County	5 042	15.9	871	44 428	51 843	47 883	55 824	15 115	28 838
Loa town, Wayne County	444	43.2	656	20 371	25 639	21 975	26 423	4 975	30 050
Logan city, Cache County	32 762	16.6	174	20 600	22 025	25 143	27 213	13 236	15 150
Lyman town, Wayne County	198	55.1	900	15 040	20 364	15 913	21 282	5 799	4 422
Lynndyl town, Millard County	120	53.3	550	14 461	36 299	20 414	42 918	1 342	8 659
Maeser CDP, Uintah County	2 598	16.5	622	26 641	34 099	28 819	35 864	10 840	25 883
Magna CDP, Salt Lake County	17 829	15.8	172	26 857	29 407	27 419	30 939	15 358	19 345
Manila town, Daggett County	207	37.7	958	11 205	16 451	15 681	25 230	5 977	10 699
Manti city, Sanpete County	2 268	47.4	299	18 607	20 934	21 466	25 093	6 515	8 666
Mantua town, Box Elder County	665	45.9	368	36 811	40 969	41 834	42 923	12 923	28 461
Mapleton city, Utah County	3 572	16.8	329	31 287	36 709	31 702	38 400	9 502	30 107
Marysvale town, Piute County	364	43.1	898	12 662	17 983	16 566	21 472	5 283	6 875
Mayfield town, Sanpete County	438	45.4	440	16 637	25 102	22 928	31 572	5 734	8 309
Meadow town, Millard County	250	44.8	459	15 708	21 509	18 079	23 412	4 866	14 245
Mendon city, Cache County	684	48.4	576	26 526	31 259	29 752	34 579	7 798	14 984
Mexican Hat CDP, San Juan County	259	18.5	776	19 059	34 381	18 595	32 809	—	60 000
Midvale city, Salt Lake County	11 886	11.6	338	20 085	22 280	22 504	24 857	12 359	16 400
Midway city, Wasatch County	1 554	43.0	340	26 334	31 626	29 896	35 508	8 564	13 766

SUMMARY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—									
Con.									
Tooele city, Tooele County	13 887	16.8	237	27 949	31 010	32 017	34 786	12 794	16 181
Toquerville town, Washington County	488	43.9	535	18 434	22 359	20 175	25 812	5 819	15 555
Torrey town, Wayne County	122	40.2	1 543	18 380	31 232	19 754	33 992	10 219	28 312
Tremonton city, Box Elder County	4 264	31.5	328	32 595	35 230	35 691	37 491	11 687	17 157
Trenton town, Cache County	464	48.7	448	17 455	26 895	23 094	31 631	7 441	14 593
Tropic town, Garfield County	374	43.9	419	19 617	24 085	21 268	28 449	5 310	10 935
Uintah town, Weber County	760	43.8	906	30 967	37 793	36 024	41 796	13 098	21 545
Union CDP, Salt Lake County	13 684	13.9	305	30 242	32 301	32 291	35 549	21 827	26 990
Val Verda CDP, Davis County	3 712	13.8	459	29 737	37 464	32 923	40 157	16 565	24 307
Vernal city, Uintah County	6 644	16.1	440	19 887	24 234	23 915	30 216	10 337	12 451
Vernon town, Tooele County	181	47.0	657	30 292	36 649	30 721	38 919	13 719	33 766
Vineyard town, Utah County	151	13.9	2 768	13 621	76 104	13 922	87 814	—	17 500
Virgin town, Washington County	229	30.1	749	15 649	21 543	17 085	22 429	3 074	11 475
Wales town, Sanpete County	189	37.6	962	19 121	31 419	19 266	32 794	3 966	45 517
Wallsburg town, Wasatch County	252	51.6	1 233	20 850	31 383	25 549	35 426	5 590	8 535
Washington city, Washington County	4 198	16.2	344	22 106	26 106	25 122	28 277	7 221	12 218
Washington Terrace city, Weber County	8 189	15.4	304	26 734	30 233	30 129	34 498	11 904	17 814
Wellington city, Carbon County	1 632	41.2	451	21 530	27 541	25 609	31 785	10 856	15 787
Wellsville city, Cache County	2 206	17.7	445	28 386	33 952	32 465	36 774	5 541	15 421
Wendover city, Tooele County	1 127	40.8	335	18 006	21 767	18 119	23 303	14 123	20 307
West Bountiful city, Davis County	4 477	16.3	419	35 364	41 099	37 567	42 932	14 111	30 352
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County	42 892	14.9	134	32 331	34 247	34 259	36 089	15 224	18 891
West Point city, Davis County	4 258	14.0	470	32 527	36 780	33 751	37 701	8 287	21 960
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County	86 976	14.9	93	28 934	30 068	30 747	31 729	17 632	19 489
White City CDP, Salt Lake County	6 506	15.4	360	32 010	35 481	32 696	36 355	17 999	25 862
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County	312	46.2	430	6 337	17 790	5 451	18 002	1 289	16 856
Willard city, Box Elder County	1 298	49.1	405	31 119	35 451	35 618	39 921	9 580	21 273
Woodland Hills town, Utah County	301	49.5	1 125	36 945	52 110	36 320	52 110	—	—
Woodruff town, Rich County	135	37.8	1 991	25 943	32 557	26 388	33 612	5 447	31 827
Woods Cross city, Davis County	5 384	15.1	389	30 137	35 995	32 034	38 700	18 675	25 929

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Davis County—Con. South Davis division—Con. Val Verda CDP West Bountiful city Woods Cross city	1 146 1 124 1 642	12.7 16.3 14.7	599 706 628	702 776 683	178 170 164	218 216 194	14.0 19.4 19.1	20.6 23.4 22.3	8.2 6.6 7.4	14.7 14.4 14.4	391 327 362	451 444 398	15.7 9.6 22.0	23.9 20.0 27.5
Duchesne County Duchesne division Duchesne city Taborian town North Duchesne division Roosevelt division Altamont town Myton city Neola CDP Roosevelt city South Duchesne division	5 860 2 117 529 67 163 3 536 73 179 201 1 347 44	47.7 48.7 47.1 47.8 50.3 47.4 39.7 44.1 49.3 47.8 18.2	508 463 454 329 — 514 508 298 540 512 —	536 523 508 881 — 544 688 469 626 551 —	165 167 172 118 — 161 118 143 132 171 —	175 179 186 154 — 176 237 187 167 194 —	20.7 21.3 19.2 5.8 — 20.2 20.6 21.5 16.2 20.4 —	22.1 23.7 22.6 87.5 — 21.9 29.6 32.6 23.7 22.4 —	12.3 11.7 11.1 7.4 — 12.1 3.6 12.1 8.3 12.1 —	14.1 15.0 15.6 15.6 — 14.2 16.4 26.2 13.5 15.4 —	319 299 308 214 — 318 170 308 462 303 —	351 360 372 371 — 353 898 401 482 348 —	23.0 28.0 26.6 5.8 — 21.8 5.5 11.2 12.1 22.8 —	26.3 41.4 45.5 62.5 — 24.8 86.7 54.6 23.3 28.3 —
Emery County Castle Dale-Huntington division Castle Dale city Cleveland town Elmo town Hiawatha town (pt.) Huntington city Orangeville city Emery-Ferron division Clawson town Emery town Ferron city Green River division Green River city (pt.)	3 928 2 676 554 170 95 — 727 471 864 54 162 541 388 329	47.4 48.1 48.4 49.4 46.3 — 46.6 49.7 45.5 50.0 31.5 49.0 47.2 47.7	525 530 529 487 458 — 489 531 499 403 126 513 429 422	551 558 575 600 731 — 547 573 564 497 498 576 549 540	152 151 141 120 126 — 158 154 143 79 145 142 148 148	161 162 165 141 193 — 172 178 164 136 188 167 178 177	14.9 14.1 12.2 12.8 8.6 — 11.8 15.3 14.6 5 3.9 15.5 16.6 17.6	16.7 16.2 15.9 21.4 18.9 — 15.4 19.6 18.7 19.5 16.1 19.8 22.5 22.9	11.1 10.5 9.0 8.1 6.4 — 10.0 10.7 11.7 6.5 10.7 10.8 8.8 8.8	12.7 12.3 12.4 12.6 13.6 — 13.5 14.9 15.5 16.8 23.7 15.1 14.6 14.5	302 315 271 300 305 — 321 308 238 199 — 223 283 283	319 334 322 400 345 — 354 345 282 425 600 273 330 329	17.2 15.9 14.1 5.7 5.2 — 15.7 13.9 14.7 9.9 — 15.0 21.1 21.1	20.4 19.5 20.1 20.0 34.1 — 22.8 31.0 22.3 78.7 100.0 24.1 26.2 26.2
Garfield County Escalante division Boulder town Escalante town Hite division Panguitch division Hatch town Panguitch city Tropic division Antimony town Cannonville town Henrieville town Tropic town	2 488 514 89 357 56 1 427 73 602 491 59 63 70 147	44.2 47.1 43.8 48.2 19.6 44.6 49.3 46.0 42.6 50.8 44.4 45.7 42.9	456 447 — 447 — 443 424 437 440 619 341 306 424	494 525 — 520 — 495 552 497 526 781 530 594 527	138 120 65 121 — 152 109 155 124 110 98 98 126	148 136 178 137 — 171 146 173 144 146 144 133 162	19.8 15.9 — 15.5 — 18.5 9.6 18.9 19.9 3.8 9.4 20.2 14.0	23.2 23.4 — 23.3 — 23.7 23.8 24.9 28.9 87.6 34.0 53.1 34.7	11.7 11.1 5.2 11.6 — 11.3 8.4 10.9 9.9 6.0 7.9 8.8 8.3	14.0 15.5 14.8 16.5 — 14.7 18.8 14.5 14.3 15.7 21.1 18.2 14.6	272 356 404 327 — 288 308 285 210 — — 305 263	315 391 446 383 — 338 392 348 248 — 300 368 328	15.3 14.3 40.4 13.2 — 17.9 25.0 18.8 10.2 — — 20.5 5.3	20.3 28.0 94.6 26.4 — 24.1 25.0 24.9 16.6 — 100.0 58.9 71.5
Grand County Moab division Castle Valley town Moab city Thompson division Green River city (pt.) Uintah and Ouray division	2 992 2 809 130 1 761 183 55 —	22.9 21.4 41.5 15.6 45.4 45.5 —	453 450 306 418 600 600 —	521 521 394 508 105 105 —	150 152 112 152 136 38 —	168 170 167 179 136 148 —	18.8 18.6 2.1 18.3 — — —	22.7 22.7 34.2 24.6 35.0 35.0 —	11.0 11.0 7.6 10.6 5.3 3.2 —	14.7 14.9 17.7 17.4 14.7 16.8 —	297 295 — 280 290 228 —	333 333 250 325 406 322 —	21.4 20.8 — 19.7 23.0 11.2 —	30.2 30.1 20.0 31.9 64.3 75.8 —
Iron County Beryl-Newcastle division Cedar City division Cedar City city Enoch city Kanarrville town Parowan division Brian Head town Paragonah town Parowan city	8 499 414 5 747 4 356 500 115 2 338 1 026 162 866	27.5 15.0 20.8 14.4 48.2 44.3 46.2 46.0 49.4 48.3	556 419 573 602 486 490 461 — 432 472	589 551 618 655 526 665 503 — 492 521	170 103 178 180 156 201 141 — 133 145	180 177 193 201 198 177 155 — 157 162	20.2 3.8 19.8 18.1 21.9 23.4 20.8 — 14.9 21.4	21.9 22.5 22.0 21.7 24.5 38.9 25.2 — 29.6 25.6	11.4 5.0 11.1 10.7 9.5 8.3 10.8 — 8.5 11.2	13.1 19.4 13.5 14.1 15.9 15.7 13.3 — 13.4 14.1	334 163 335 326 415 285 320 459 225 312	353 409 359 356 485 565 353 721 450 346	26.8 21.9 26.1 26.3 22.6 35.7 21.3 40.9 20.0 20.1	29.0 74.3 29.6 29.9 34.6 83.0 25.3 81.1 27.5 24.1
Juab County Eureka division Eureka city Nephi division Levan town Mona town Nephi city West Juab division	2 311 370 326 1 828 184 183 1 274 113	28.7 47.6 47.5 25.3 47.8 48.6 16.0 22.1	440 461 461 432 433 435 396 —	486 552 552 487 534 495 499 —	146 165 166 140 127 152 132 39	162 188 190 159 155 194 159 148	15.9 10.3 10.3 15.8 22.8 14.1 13.6 —	19.5 18.8 18.8 19.9 31.5 21.6 19.4 —	10.9 13.8 14.1 9.8 7.9 10.9 8.7 7	13.5 18.4 19.3 12.9 13.0 18.2 13.4 19.3	268 302 302 261 279 359 244 —	304 343 343 300 337 458 297 —	13.8 11.3 11.3 13.4 4.5 13.5 12.3 —	18.7 26.6 26.6 19.0 18.4 70.8 20.4 —
Kane County Kanab division Big Water town Kanab city Orderville division Alton town Glendale town Orderville town	3 237 1 731 173 1 258 1 506 37 113 160	26.8 22.6 44.5 15.5 31.7 45.9 46.0 48.1	525 541 413 527 387 — 380 384	598 623 865 633 511 — 564 475	150 154 72 157 130 115 129 129	170 180 167 188 159 176 178 161	22.6 23.5 7.0 23.4 13.0 — 13.1 11.9	26.1 27.4 23.2 28.2 21.7 — 22.6 19.7	10.6 9.9 4.9 9.1 9.7 6.8 8.1 10.2	14.0 14.5 15.1 15.4 15.2 17.8 15.7 17.3	244 228 311 338 234 — 208 224	336 355 393 441 294 300 387 414	15.9 15.3 21.1 17.1 11.6 — 3.4 8.6	21.1 21.3 34.3 24.2 29.6 30.0 83.5 28.9
Millard County Delta division Delta city Hinckley town Leamington town Lynnndyl town Oak City town Fillmore division Fillmore city Holden town Kanosh town Meadow town Scipio town Garrison-Sevier Lake division	4 125 2 432 1 012 230 80 54 182 1 576 721 155 173 122 133 117	29.5 29.7 15.9 47.8 41.3 46.3 47.8 30.1 15.8 49.7 50.9 46.7 48.1 17.1	542 571 548 515 454 148 558 460 444 466 382 341 420 —	580 614 624 653 693 877 698 502 502 560 564 462 581 —	168 174 172 178 133 161 126 157 150 176 135 113 174 —	181 192 211 200 200 262 157 175 183 207 157 139 207 —	18.1 17.9 13.3 22.1 8.0 10.5 16.2 16.7 12.8 14.0 13.0 20.9 15.4 —	20.7 20.8 20.2 27.2 26.3 22.4 21.8 21.7 22.4 24.4 26.1 28.9 29.1 —	12.6 12.0 11.0 12.1 5.7 6.3 9.7 12.4 10.4 14.7 10.3 11.7 11.5 —	14.9 15.2 19.0 18.9 14.3 16.8 15.7 15.5 17.4 25.1 14.6 22.1 18.8 —	280 284 268 366 — 409 233 259 247 314 135 269 100 250	300 310 300 506 500 487 410 299 373 350 215 331 150 250	17.0 16.6 15.0 13.3 — 26.3 5.8 14.0 11.0 13.4 6.9 3.8 20.0 —	22.1 22.0 24.3 56.9 20.0 88.8 14.2 29.5 32.6 32.5 55.0 16.2 25.0 —

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			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				
Wasatch County	4 465	30.3	598	637	158	171	20.7	22.7	11.7	14.1	372	415	20.3	24.9
Heber division	4 279	29.3	597	637	158	171	20.7	22.7	11.7	14.1	372	415	20.2	25.0
Charleston town	102	48.0	635	769	175	219	14.2	24.0	6.8	13.2	403	620	21.5	45.6
Heber city	1 653	17.4	540	618	152	174	17.8	23.5	11.7	16.6	345	414	22.5	28.1
Midway city	686	45.3	580	642	152	177	21.7	24.7	11.5	16.5	369	443	12.5	18.4
Park City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallsburg town	81	49.4	601	688	141	193	20.5	23.7	8.7	16.7	305	370	4.7	15.3
Soldier Summit division	8	62.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah and Ouray division	178	51.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County	19 523	22.2	655	684	168	176	24.5	25.7	11.2	12.5	407	421	24.0	25.9
Enterprise division	762	49.2	494	555	132	151	24.9	28.9	12.4	16.6	296	337	15.2	27.2
Enterprise city	316	49.7	466	539	136	156	25.1	29.6	12.7	17.5	283	334	13.7	26.3
Hurricane division	3 336	38.5	574	614	163	172	25.2	27.9	11.7	13.6	348	371	21.4	24.1
Hildale town	169	48.5	—	900	250	514	—	—	8.3	20.0	265	385	45.0	90.0
Hurricane city (pt.)	1 325	27.7	557	617	159	175	24.5	28.5	10.3	13.9	313	370	22.1	27.2
La Verkin city	610	46.2	563	627	172	188	24.9	32.9	12.1	16.5	359	400	19.6	30.7
Leeds town	112	46.4	510	726	117	194	20.5	32.0	8.5	16.2	258	464	15.5	29.7
New Harmony town	59	47.5	361	739	131	221	4.8	60.7	8.2	17.4	364	491	20.9	81.6
Rockville town	111	42.3	577	878	79	150	13.3	24.7	9.6	19.1	367	433	21.1	65.2
Springdale town	149	40.9	434	944	150	189	22.7	60.2	9.1	19.1	227	537	7.1	17.1
Toquerville town	192	47.9	490	666	137	165	23.7	37.8	9.3	14.2	292	389	15.3	29.1
Virgin town	82	39.0	258	942	166	241	11.7	71.6	7.3	18.3	301	411	10.5	48.8
Washington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George division	15 425	17.3	671	708	170	181	24.0	25.6	10.7	12.4	414	431	24.2	26.6
Hurricane city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivins town	545	45.7	529	605	143	192	17.3	24.2	10.3	15.6	325	454	21.2	33.4
St. George city	11 766	14.4	690	739	167	182	23.3	25.3	10.3	12.3	413	432	24.3	27.2
Santa Clara city	627	48.8	743	778	192	214	24.3	26.7	11.3	14.9	558	643	20.9	30.4
Washington city (pt.)	1 793	15.9	499	599	129	190	24.1	27.9	9.3	16.0	386	434	18.2	27.0
Wayne County	1 061	46.3	432	522	142	157	21.1	24.5	12.1	15.2	236	282	12.6	18.5
Hanksville division	172	51.7	270	390	113	152	21.4	54.5	8.2	26.4	179	253	8.9	16.1
Loa division	889	45.2	443	531	143	159	20.6	24.7	12.0	15.2	249	321	13.5	21.5
Bicknell town	127	44.1	415	617	132	159	21.5	32.5	15.0	23.5	229	332	14.5	28.7
Loa town	169	45.0	399	580	145	177	19.8	27.0	9.2	15.0	303	415	6.1	21.5
Lyman town	83	49.4	327	536	133	200	17.7	27.3	11.5	26.5	—	200	—	20.0
Torrey town	96	44.8	324	629	65	140	9.4	26.5	4.9	15.1	204	296	9	19.1
Weber County	57 851	15.5	642	658	181	186	19.7	20.4	11.6	12.5	351	360	22.7	23.9
Ogden division	53 641	15.0	639	655	179	184	19.4	20.3	11.6	12.5	350	359	22.8	24.0
Farr West city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisville city (pt.)	740	15.8	691	762	168	231	20.9	23.6	6.1	15.2	321	587	20.6	42.3
Hooper CDP	929	16.0	662	733	156	203	19.3	23.8	9.4	18.0	268	616	11.9	31.6
North Ogden city	3 238	15.7	702	764	198	228	19.6	21.7	9.5	13.4	392	458	18.0	24.2
Ogden city (pt.)	27 173	14.3	553	578	171	178	19.2	20.7	11.7	13.0	323	337	23.8	25.3
Pleasant View city	1 146	16.1	672	880	199	237	15.8	22.2	8.4	14.6	361	490	17.1	23.8
Riverdale city	2 422	12.1	625	697	168	216	14.8	20.4	7.7	14.8	371	398	14.6	20.4
Roy city	7 935	13.8	651	681	180	193	18.0	20.3	10.5	13.6	373	392	20.6	24.4
South Ogden city	4 501	17.4	654	718	189	211	18.3	20.9	10.0	12.6	365	390	20.9	24.3
Utah town	248	46.4	649	725	153	189	16.2	22.1	7.5	14.8	258	489	8.7	25.9
Washington Terrace city	2 898	15.8	567	624	158	176	15.2	19.1	10.1	13.5	358	396	20.3	24.3
Ogden Valley division	1 778	18.7	711	842	218	263	20.3	22.9	10.2	15.1	385	515	13.3	26.3
Huntsville town	193	48.2	525	641	159	200	16.3	22.1	10.2	15.7	362	513	10.8	28.4
Ogden city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weber Northwest division	2 432	23.0	631	683	188	207	20.3	21.9	9.7	12.8	339	419	14.1	22.3
Farr West city (pt.)	701	44.1	605	657	185	216	21.3	23.3	8.6	12.9	341	438	13.0	23.1
Harrisville city (pt.)	55	12.7	605	816	—	250	4.8	23.9	—	20.0	—	—	—	—
Ogden city (pt.)	21	4.8	—	800	—	—	—	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plain City city	754	17.0	551	659	178	209	16.9	22.0	9.4	16.8	324	476	9.7	24.8

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dol- lars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Milford city, Beaver County	522	46.9	432	501	174	189	19.4	24.8	13.0	17.1	276	332	21.9	32.2
Millcreek CDP, Salt Lake County	14 530	11.8	589	633	178	190	20.2	22.5	10.7	13.3	388	398	22.6	24.3
Millville city, Cache County	292	46.6	528	599	158	183	19.6	22.4	9.3	15.1	371	417	8.5	18.1
Minersville town, Beaver County	214	48.1	390	468	165	193	21.4	25.3	9.8	15.5	—	—	—	—
Moab city, Grand County	1 761	15.6	418	508	152	179	18.3	24.6	10.6	17.4	280	325	19.7	31.9
Mona town, Juab County	183	48.6	435	495	172	194	14.1	21.6	10.9	18.2	359	458	13.5	70.8
Monroe city, Sevier County	581	48.0	404	477	145	166	17.1	21.4	11.8	15.4	283	383	13.7	24.0
Montezuma Creek CDP, San Juan County	119	12.6	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	20.0	176	374	3.3	59.2
Monticello city, San Juan County	673	47.7	456	502	149	168	15.3	19.6	10.5	13.9	273	320	20.5	25.0
Morgan city, Morgan County	625	48.3	553	622	161	177	17.0	20.9	11.2	14.5	309	343	12.6	17.0
Moroni city, Sanpete County	394	47.7	479	569	167	182	15.9	24.3	12.9	17.0	246	293	15.1	26.4
Mount Olympus CDP, Salt Lake County	2 550	15.5	881	965	267	295	15.6	19.2	10.7	14.1	600	731	10.9	25.7
Mount Pleasant city, Sanpete County	819	46.4	471	526	162	175	20.1	23.0	13.9	17.5	305	338	16.4	23.8
Murray city, Salt Lake County	12 347	13.4	654	700	172	184	19.5	21.5	10.6	12.9	385	399	20.9	22.7
Myton city, Duchesne County	179	44.1	298	469	143	187	21.5	32.6	12.1	26.2	308	401	11.2	54.6
Naples city, Uintah County	445	47.0	498	591	144	191	17.8	21.8	9.4	14.1	280	333	14.9	23.3
Neola CDP, Duchesne County	201	49.3	540	626	132	167	16.2	23.7	8.3	13.5	462	482	12.1	23.3
Nephi city, Juab County	1 274	16.0	396	499	132	159	13.6	19.4	8.7	13.4	244	297	12.3	20.4
New Harmony town, Washington County	59	47.5	361	739	131	221	4.8	60.7	8.2	17.4	364	491	20.9	81.6
Newton town, Cache County	189	38.1	466	583	173	216	11.7	18.4	6.3	13.7	298	387	8.6	26.1
Nibley city, Cache County	318	48.4	583	662	159	189	17.0	21.0	9.8	16.0	335	420	20.3	29.7
North Logan city, Cache County	985	26.0	696	775	188	224	18.1	21.7	8.6	13.3	410	481	16.0	22.6
North Ogden city, Weber County	3 238	15.7	702	764	198	228	19.6	21.7	9.5	13.4	392	458	18.0	24.2
North Salt Lake city, Davis County	2 197	13.2	675	767	160	192	16.5	21.7	7.0	15.5	379	412	19.7	24.9
Oak City town, Millard County	182	47.8	558	698	126	157	16.2	21.8	9.7	15.7	233	410	5.8	14.2
Oakley town, Summit County	194	48.5	571	683	159	188	21.3	24.5	7.7	14.3	368	528	7.6	22.8
Ogden city, Weber County	27 194	14.3	554	578	171	178	19.3	20.7	11.7	13.0	323	337	23.8	25.3
Ophir town, Tooele County	30	53.3	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	20.0	119	181	7.4	23.1
Oquirrh CDP, Salt Lake County	1 967	12.0	643	674	158	271	23.8	26.2	2.6	17.4	461	579	16.3	33.8
Orangeville city, Emery County	471	49.7	531	573	154	178	15.3	19.6	10.7	14.9	308	345	13.9	31.0
Orderville town, Kane County	160	48.1	384	475	129	161	11.9	19.7	10.2	17.3	224	414	8.6	28.9
Orem city, Utah County	17 965	14.7	676	699	189	199	20.3	21.5	10.3	12.1	354	371	22.1	23.8
Panguitch city, Garfield County	602	46.0	437	497	155	173	18.9	24.9	10.9	14.5	285	348	18.8	24.9
Paradise town, Cache County	173	46.2	483	650	148	177	14.2	21.6	10.2	17.1	286	422	15.2	25.2
Paragonah town, Iron County	162	49.4	432	492	133	157	14.9	29.6	8.5	13.4	225	450	20.0	27.5
Park City city	5 544	10.8	1 176	1 430	189	316	20.6	25.7	8.3	17.6	546	637	20.1	26.8
Summit city	5 544	10.8	1 176	1 430	189	316	20.6	25.7	8.3	17.6	546	637	20.1	26.8
Wasatch County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parowan city, Iron County	866	48.3	472	521	145	162	21.4	25.6	11.2	14.1	312	346	20.1	24.1
Payson city, Utah County	2 659	12.7	514	582	162	179	20.1	23.9	10.9	15.1	332	370	17.6	24.3
Perry city, Box Elder County	374	45.5	580	669	163	187	16.3	20.9	8.0	12.6	304	349	12.7	20.1
Plain City city, Weber County	754	17.0	551	659	178	209	16.9	22.0	9.4	16.8	324	476	9.7	24.8
Pleasant Grove city, Utah County	3 549	13.5	615	668	172	190	21.6	23.6	10.1	13.6	353	415	22.0	27.6
Pleasant View city, Weber County	1 146	16.1	672	880	199	237	15.8	22.2	8.4	14.6	361	490	17.1	23.8
Plymouth town, Box Elder County	98	50.0	509	601	164	184	9.5	17.5	12.4	21.9	160	360	20.7	48.0
Portage town, Box Elder County	80	48.8	412	500	126	162	7.8	16.9	9.4	17.6	258	342	1.6	18.4
Price city, Carbon County	3 410	16.0	534	585	174	193	14.7	19.0	11.3	14.7	291	340	23.8	29.7
Providence city, Cache County	897	47.5	664	707	174	189	17.5	20.3	9.9	12.5	309	453	14.6	21.7
Provo city, Utah County	24 578	13.8	643	682	186	197	19.9	21.6	11.2	12.9	331	341	26.8	28.3
Randlett CDP, Uintah County	78	42.3	9	596	107	193	20.1	24.9	9	19.1	184	298	32.7	71.7
Randolph city, Rich County	206	51.0	379	552	143	173	12.4	20.6	10.2	15.3	215	298	21.8	33.5
Redmond town, Sevier County	242	48.3	435	523	141	167	15.7	22.3	11.8	18.0	290	365	9.8	22.0
Richfield city, Sevier County	2 067	16.4	505	588	164	181	15.5	20.8	11.1	15.2	314	347	20.1	24.2
Richmond city, Cache County	584	49.8	497	564	142	160	18.5	21.7	9.8	13.1	306	340	18.7	24.4
Riverdale city, Weber County	2 422	12.1	625	697	168	216	14.8	20.4	7.7	14.8	371	398	14.6	20.4
River Heights city, Cache County	392	49.2	583	671	174	191	12.3	15.8	10.4	14.2	370	428	15.4	27.0
Riverton city, Salt Lake County	2 832	15.5	701	737	183	212	21.8	23.6	9.1	13.6	378	476	18.5	28.0
Rockville town, Washington County	111	42.3	577	878	79	150	13.3	24.7	9.6	19.1	367	433	21.1	65.2
Roosevelt city, Duchesne County	1 347	47.8	512	551	171	194	20.4	22.4	12.1	15.4	303	348	22.8	28.3
Roy city, Weber County	7 935	13.8	651	681	180	193	18.0	20.3	10.5	13.6	373	392	20.6	24.4
Rush Valley town, Tooele County	137	48.9	610	713	127	184	11.3	20.0	8.0	15.2	189	294	4.7	15.3
St. George city, Washington County	11 766	14.4	690	739	167	182	23.3	25.3	10.3	12.3	413	432	24.3	27.2
Salem city, Utah County	589	16.1	600	695	164	231	15.4	22.3	8.6	16.9	303	418	11.9	25.8
Salina city, Sevier County	776	47.9	494	547	149	166	18.4	22.2	11.5	14.6	271	320	23.0	30.9
Salt Lake City city, Salt Lake County	73 762	13.6	654	676	189	194	20.5	21.4	12.2	13.2	330	337	24.5	25.4
Sandy city, Salt Lake County	20 110	14.3	842	864	215	234	21.5	22.2	10.2	12.7	480	525	21.6	24.0
Santa Clara city, Washington County	627	48.8	743	778	192	214	24.3	26.7	11.3	14.9	558	643	20.9	30.4
Santaquin city, Utah County	684	17.3	508	632	160	189	18.1	22.8	9.5	15.4	321	472	21.3	55.5
Scipio town, Millard County	133	48.1	420	581	174	207	15.4	29.1	11.5	18.8	100	150	20.0	25.0
Scofield town, Carbon County	102	49.0	—	—	48	138	—	—	3.2	16.8	—	350	—	20.0
Sigurd town, Sevier County	131	51.1	355	462	132	160	13.4	22.1	9.4	14.8	335	548	7.0	54.8
Smithfield city, Cache County	1 577	18.0	573	634	133	150	18.3	21.8	9.7	14.1	336	424	12.5	19.8
Snowville town, Box Elder County	82	48.8	517	708	135	202	22.3	29.2	6.9	15.5	281	373	7.7	32.3
South Jordan city, Salt Lake County	2 885	15.6	870	917	233	264	22.4	24.1	10.5	15.1	414	667	16.4	28.9
South Ogden city, Weber County	4 501	17.4	654	718	189	211	18.3	20.9	10.0	12.6	365	390	20.9	24.3
South Salt Lake city, Salt Lake County	4 984	12.1	472	547	141	162	19.9	23.1	10.1	14.2	318	335	22.5	25.8
South Weber city, Davis County	696	48.0	773	826	192	218	20.3	22.3	9.1	13.0	364	504	15.3	22.9
Spanish Fork														

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

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dol- lars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Tooele city, Tooele County -----	5 190	16.3	555	607	168	181	17.4	20.5	10.6	13.4	339	375	19.2	24.6
Toquerville town, Washington County -----	192	47.9	490	666	137	165	23.7	37.8	9.3	14.2	292	389	15.3	29.1
Torrey town, Wayne County -----	96	44.8	324	629	65	140	9.4	26.5	4.9	15.1	204	296	.9	19.1
Tremonton city, Box Elder County -----	1 415	33.0	513	554	174	188	15.0	18.4	9.9	13.1	306	338	14.5	19.1
Trenton town, Cache County -----	146	50.7	448	555	127	169	7.1	15.0	9.9	16.0	234	398	10.3	31.6
Tropic town, Garfield County -----	147	42.9	424	527	126	162	14.0	34.7	8.3	14.6	263	328	5.3	71.5
Uintah town, Weber County -----	248	46.4	649	725	153	189	16.2	22.1	7.5	14.8	258	489	8.7	25.9
Union CDP, Salt Lake County -----	5 399	13.3	636	689	185	206	17.1	20.8	9.4	13.1	441	464	21.4	24.0
Val Verda CDP, Davis County -----	1 146	12.7	599	702	178	218	14.0	20.6	8.2	14.7	391	451	15.7	23.9
Vernal city, Uintah County -----	2 845	15.5	504	561	170	202	16.4	21.8	11.9	16.9	254	296	20.3	26.5
Vernon town, Tooele County -----	71	50.7	339	588	115	173	9.7	24.1	5.3	14.7	—	300	—	20.0
Vineyard town, Utah County -----	43	14.0	—	1 000	—	801	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	100	—	20.0
Virgin town, Washington County -----	82	39.0	258	942	166	241	11.7	71.6	7.3	18.3	301	411	10.5	48.8
Wales town, Sanpete County -----	78	51.3	415	498	138	171	9.4	21.3	10.2	25.4	259	291	3.5	16.5
Wallsburg town, Wasatch County -----	81	49.4	601	688	141	193	20.5	23.7	8.7	16.7	305	370	4.7	15.3
Washington city, Washington County -----	1 793	15.9	499	599	129	190	24.1	27.9	9.3	16.0	386	434	18.2	27.0
Washington Terrace city, Weber County -----	2 898	15.8	567	624	158	176	15.2	19.1	10.1	13.5	358	396	20.3	24.3
Wellington city, Carbon County -----	614	43.8	562	664	159	176	14.9	20.0	10.3	14.5	286	373	18.3	25.4
Wellsville city, Cache County -----	629	16.5	518	597	160	205	16.3	22.8	11.2	20.2	331	414	7.6	18.5
Wendover city, Tooele County -----	348	42.8	471	952	160	188	9.0	30.1	8.8	16.4	309	331	19.0	24.1
West Bountiful city, Davis County -----	1 124	16.3	706	776	170	216	19.4	23.4	6.6	14.4	327	444	9.6	20.0
West Jordan city, Salt Lake County -----	11 640	14.8	705	726	200	225	21.7	22.7	11.3	15.6	390	417	24.4	27.2
West Point city, Davis County -----	1 149	13.5	643	706	165	212	20.2	23.8	7.6	17.3	331	420	17.5	33.6
West Valley City city, Salt Lake County -----	27 367	14.7	600	616	186	196	20.4	21.2	10.9	12.8	385	395	23.9	25.3
White City CDP, Salt Lake County -----	1 799	15.4	536	600	175	193	17.4	21.1	9.4	15.5	531	589	20.2	26.0
Whiterocks CDP, Uintah County -----	87	47.1	—	300	158	183	—	20.0	13.2	25.4	202	372	21.4	66.5
Willard city, Box Elder County -----	431	47.8	564	626	148	184	13.1	17.0	9.6	14.1	338	455	13.4	21.4
Woodland Hills town, Utah County -----	65	46.2	970	1 227	237	503	24.9	42.0	3.7	16.3	764	986	30.3	34.7
Woodruff town, Rich County -----	66	43.9	221	565	139	188	5.4	19.1	6.5	18.5	102	343	.7	19.3
Woods Cross city, Davis County -----	1 642	14.7	628	683	164	194	19.1	22.3	7.4	14.4	362	398	22.0	27.5

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

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

American Indian Area County	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
	90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper							
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
Goshute Reservation, NV--UT (pt.) -----	76	15.8	38	34.2	409	--	--	--	100	--	--
Juab County -----	37	27.0	23	47.8	507	--	--	--	100	--	--
Tooele County -----	39	5.1	15	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ--NM-- UT (pt.) -----	5 500	11.9	2 053	13.2	133	71	230	63	94	155	277
Navajo Reservation (pt.) -----	5 500	11.9	2 053	13.2	133	71	230	63	94	155	277
San Juan County -----	5 500	11.9	2 053	13.2	133	71	230	63	94	155	277
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation, UT ----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Box Elder County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paiute of Utah Reservation, UT -----	645	39.7	250	44.0	428	101	264	8	193	83	172
Iron County -----	295	37.3	135	41.5	504	85	549	--	200	25	239
Millard County -----	52	25.0	15	46.7	996	--	300	--	100	--	--
Sevier County -----	50	40.0	15	46.7	298	--	300	--	--	36	273
Washington County -----	248	45.6	85	47.1	1 085	--	300	--	--	71	173
Skull Valley Reservation, UT -----	32	12.5	11	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tooele County -----	32	12.5	11	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uintah and Ouray Reservation, UT -----	17 224	46.4	7 545	47.6	159	248	407	146	171	241	286
Carbon County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Duchesne County -----	12 634	46.8	5 816	47.9	282	367	524	149	218	301	388
Grand County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uintah County -----	4 584	45.2	1 551	45.9	190	160	285	141	169	216	265
Utah County -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wasatch County -----	6	16.7	178	51.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ute Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, CO--NM--UT (pt.) -----	251	31.5	69	39.1	587	87	296	46	109	228	429
Ute Mountain Reservation (pt.) -----	245	30.6	64	37.5	587	83	299	45	112	226	434
San Juan County -----	245	30.6	64	37.5	587	83	299	45	112	226	434
Ute Mountain Trust Lands -----	6	66.7	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Juan County -----	6	66.7	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

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

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

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

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

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

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

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

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

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

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

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

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

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

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

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

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

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

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

BLOCK

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

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

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

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

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

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

Tabulation Block Group

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

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

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

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

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

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

Northeast Region

New England Division:

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

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

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

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

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

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region*Mountain Division:*

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

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

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

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

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

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

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

Census Tract

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

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

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

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

COUNTY

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

Census County Division (CCD)

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

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

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

Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

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

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

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

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

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

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

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

Census Code

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

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

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

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

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

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

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

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

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

```

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

Inventory Presentation

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

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

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

HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNAL POINT

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

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Central City

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

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

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

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

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

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

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

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

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

PLACE

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

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consolidated City

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incorporated Place

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

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

STATE

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

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

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

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

TIGER

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

UNITED STATES

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extended City

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

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

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

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

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

Urbanized Area Central Place

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

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

Urbanized Area Title and Code

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

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

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

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

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

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

ZIP CODE®

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

APPENDIX B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presentation Based on Persons:

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

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

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

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

Presentations Based on Responses:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

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

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried-Partner Household

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

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

INCOME IN 1989

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

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

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

Income Type in 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Wage or salary income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

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

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

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 500 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Means of Transportation to Work

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

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

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy

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

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

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

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

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

Travel Time to Work

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ability to Speak English

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

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

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE WEEK

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

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

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

RESIDENCE IN 1985

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

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

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

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

SEX

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

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

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

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

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

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

WORK STATUS IN 1989

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

Weeks Worked in 1989

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

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

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YEAR OF ENTRY

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

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

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

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACREAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL SALES

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

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

BEDROOMS

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

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

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

BOARDED-UP STATUS

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

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

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

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

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

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

CONDOMINIUM FEE

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

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

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

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

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

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

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

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

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

CONTRACT RENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DURATION OF VACANCY

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

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

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

FARM RESIDENCE

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

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

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

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

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

GROSS RENT

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

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

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

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

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

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

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

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

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

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

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

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

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

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/ recreational/ occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/ enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/ enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/ enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}$$

$$SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{\hat{X}/\hat{Y}} = \frac{\sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}}{\hat{Y}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE_{9,948} = \sqrt{\frac{9,948 \times 16.0 \times 21,220}{15,888}} = 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179 \text{ to } 9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE_{\$6.7} &= \sqrt{\$SE_{\$62.6}^2 + \$SE_{\$55.9}^2} = \sqrt{\$0.94^2 + \$0.95^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) &\$ \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 &\text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948 / 9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE_{\$1.07} &= \$ \frac{9948}{9314} \cdot \$ \frac{\sqrt{179^2 + 188^2}}{\$9948^2 \cdot \$9314^2} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) &\$ \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 &\text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/ nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/ NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/ SEX/ RACE/ HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/ Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/ rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

121-140

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE_{\hat{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

¹For a percentage and/ or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE_{\hat{p}} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}}{B}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Utah

[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	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.0
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.3
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.1
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/ rural).....	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7
Household type.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
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	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/ rural).....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	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	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	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

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Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/ mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/ leave/ mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/ enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*
- If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*
- If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*
- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
 Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
 For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
 If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
 Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
 Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input checked="" type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>						0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>						0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican ■ <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

PERSON 7

Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

Husband/wife Brother/sister
 Natural-born or adopted son/daughter Father/mother or Grandchild
 Stepson/stepdaughter Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

Roomer, boarder, or foster child Unmarried partner
 Housemate, roommate Other nonrelative

Male Female

White
 Black or Negro
 Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
 Eskimo
 Aleut
 Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
 Chinese Japanese
 Filipino Asian Indian
 Hawaiian Samoan
 Korean Guamanian
 Vietnamese Other API
 Other race (Print race)

a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____

Now married Separated
 Widowed Never married
 Divorced

No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?
 Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
 No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?
 Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
 No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.
 A mobile home or trailer
 A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building with 2 apartments
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 A building with 50 or more apartments
 Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.
 1 room 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 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?
 Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
 Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	G. DO 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	ID 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<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 style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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>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 style="text-align: center;"><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <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

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? ↘

 (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11
 Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
 Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
 Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
 No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

1987 to 1990 1970 to 1974
 1985 or 1986 1965 to 1969
 1982 to 1984 1960 to 1964
 1980 or 1981 1950 to 1959
 1975 to 1979 Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?
 Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

No, has not attended since February 1
 Yes, public school, public college
 Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?
 Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

No school completed
 Nursery school
 Kindergarten
 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
 9th grade
 10th grade
 11th grade
 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
 Some college but no degree
 Associate degree in college - Occupational program
 Associate degree in college - Academic program
 Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
 Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
 Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
 Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? ↘
 (See instruction guide for further information.)

 (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person
 Yes — Skip to 15a
 No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country ↘

 (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S. ↘

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. ↘

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?
 Yes
 No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

Yes No — Skip to 16

b. What is this language? ↘

 (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

Very well Not well
 Well Not at all

16. When was this person born?

Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a
 Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

Yes, now on active duty
 Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
 Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18
 No — Skip to 18

b. Was active-duty military service during —
 Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

September 1980 or later
 May 1975 to August 1980
 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
 February 1955—July 1964
 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
 World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
 World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
 Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?
 _____ Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

Yes No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

Yes No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

Yes No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

Yes No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
 None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
 No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
 _____ Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
 If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street) ↘

 (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office ↘

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

Yes No, outside the city/town limits

d. County ↘

e. State ↘ **f. ZIP Code** ↘

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

Car, truck, or van Motorcycle
 Bus or trolley bus Bicycle
 Streetcar or trolley car Walked
 Subway or elevated Worked at home
 Railroad Skip to 28
 Ferryboat Other method
 Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

Drove alone 5 people
 2 people 6 people
 3 people 7 to 9 people
 4 people 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

Yes, on layoff
 Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

Yes
 No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

No, already has a job
 No, temporarily ill
 No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

1990 1980 to 1984
 1989 1979 or earlier
 1988 Never worked
 1985 to 1987

Go to 28 *Skip to 32*

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

Manufacturing Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
 Wholesale trade
 Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
 Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
 Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
 State GOVERNMENT employee
 Federal GOVERNMENT employee
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes
 No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the “long-form” questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA’s), urbanized areas (UA’s), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau’s Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/ Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/ Boundary™ and TIGER/ DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/ Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/ Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
 Sex
 Race
 Age
 Marital status
 Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
 Number of rooms in unit
 Tenure—owned or rented
 Value of home or monthly rent
 Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
 Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
 Education—enrollment and attainment
 Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
 Ancestry
 Language spoken at home
 Migration (residence in 1985)
 Disability
 Fertility
 Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
 Labor force
 Occupation, industry, and class of worker
 Place of work and journey to work
 Work experience in 1989
 Income in 1989
 Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
 Number of bedrooms
 Plumbing and kitchen facilities
 Telephone in unit
 Vehicles available
 Heating fuel
 Source of water and method of sewage disposal
 Year structure built
 Condominium status
 Farm residence
 Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/ BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

Maps are not available.