

Table 76. General Characteristics of Persons, Households, and Families: 1990—Con.

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

County County Subdivision	All persons												Households	Families	
	Total	Female	Age			In group quarters	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin			
			Under 18 years	65 years and over	Median age		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander					
Hettinger County—Con.															
Solon township	42	21	12	8	37.0	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	15	14
Steiner township	33	13	11	2	37.5	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	11	10
Strehlow township	46	23	19	4	34.0	—	44	—	—	—	2	—	44	13	12
Tepee Butte township	54	29	22	3	31.7	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	54	17	14
Wagendorf township	46	21	16	5	29.5	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	14	11
Walker township	36	15	9	2	41.5	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	13	11
Kidder County	3 332	1 615	916	665	38.4	41	3 328	—	—	—	4	7	3 321	1 247	956
Allen township	66	28	20	3	34.5	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	66	21	20
Atwood township	47	19	15	9	36.6	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	16	12
Baker township	60	27	16	7	44.5	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	19	16
Buckeye township	34	14	10	3	35.5	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	13	11
Bunker township	48	19	14	11	40.5	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	16	15
Chestina township	40	20	12	4	37.0	—	39	—	—	—	1	—	39	13	9
Clear Lake township	65	33	20	11	33.8	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	25	18
Crown Hill township	25	13	3	6	48.5	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	11	9
Crystal Springs township	64	28	24	7	31.0	—	64	—	—	—	—	2	63	20	18
Dawson city	78	36	14	23	56.0	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	78	19	17
Excelsior township	46	23	22	7	22.5	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	12	11
Frettim township	39	18	8	5	50.3	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	13	13
Graf township	39	16	10	8	47.8	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	14	13
Haynes township	27	12	6	6	39.5	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	11	8
Kickapoo township	29	14	6	7	54.5	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	10	10
Lake Williams township	39	19	10	7	43.5	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	15	12
Manning township	103	49	33	17	34.6	—	103	—	—	—	—	103	32	28	
Merkel township	65	26	19	6	34.3	—	65	—	—	—	—	2	63	20	18
Northwest township	34	16	12	4	29.5	—	33	—	—	—	1	—	33	11	9
Peace township	49	19	17	2	33.5	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	49	15	15
Petersville township	43	24	7	13	56.5	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	19	16
Pettibone city	93	44	20	37	54.5	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	93	45	26
Pettibone township	70	34	27	11	31.5	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	23	18
Pleasant Hill township	59	30	18	9	42.8	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	59	20	18
Quinby township	23	11	7	2	35.2	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	7	6
Rexine township	28	14	12	1	31.0	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	8	8
Robinson city	87	45	10	36	58.3	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	87	47	27
Robinson township	61	32	23	7	33.8	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	61	20	18
Sibley township	91	42	31	13	34.1	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	91	32	28
South Kidder unorg.	36	14	10	1	33.0	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	12	10
Steele city	762	403	165	232	46.3	41	762	—	—	—	—	5	757	321	212
Stewart township	34	14	13	5	37.3	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	10	9
Tanner township	41	17	11	9	42.3	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	14	11
Tappen city	239	116	66	35	33.8	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	239	90	70
Tappen township	95	47	31	12	30.6	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	95	30	24
Tuttle city	160	79	43	45	43.0	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	160	71	43
Tuttle township	89	40	26	16	40.2	—	87	—	—	—	2	—	87	29	25
Valley township	42	22	17	—	26.5	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	13	12
Vernon township	45	20	13	5	35.9	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	14	14
Wallace township	33	18	11	1	35.5	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	11	11
Weiser township	53	28	15	9	35.5	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	20	17
Westford township	40	18	10	5	44.5	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	13	12
Williams township	22	11	7	—	39.5	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	7	7
Woodlawn township	89	43	32	8	31.5	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	89	29	25
LaMoure County	5 383	2 658	1 465	1 200	39.3	95	5 371	—	—	5	2	8	5 368	2 075	1 483
Adrian township	132	62	40	31	37.0	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	132	46	41
Badger township	64	30	18	13	33.5	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	64	22	22
Berlin city	32	14	8	6	37.0	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	13	10
Black Loam township	79	40	31	6	33.1	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	79	24	22
Bluebird township	68	29	18	11	38.0	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	68	26	21
Dean township	215	103	86	21	24.5	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	215	54	46
Dickey city	53	26	10	20	49.5	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	21	17
Edgeley city	680	368	151	229	49.5	38	679	—	—	1	—	—	679	295	174
Gladstone township	90	38	21	19	38.5	—	85	—	—	—	5	—	85	32	28
Glen township	58	28	10	11	52.8	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	58	25	17
Glenmore township	74	33	20	16	40.0	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	74	26	23
Golden Glen township	136	61	38	23	43.0	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	136	50	41
Grand Rapids township	120	57	47	17	29.5	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	40	32
Grandview township	85	37	25	18	36.3	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	31	23
Greenville township	94	42	36	10	30.2	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	94	28	25
Henrietta township	91	39	26	13	37.3	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	91	31	27
Jud city	84	42	11	36	60.5	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	84	42	25
Kennison township	120	60	25	29	45.0	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	49	38
Kulm city	514	267	95	188	56.8	—	510	—	—	4	—	2	508	257	150
La Moure city	970	517	255	243	38.4	57	968	—	—	—	2	—	968	383	244
Litchville township	90	40	20	15	41.5	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	38	27
Marion city	169	91	47	40	38.9	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	169	75	46
Mikkelsen township	63	28	19	7	37.5	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	63	19	17
Nora township	87	34	28	11	34.5	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	87	32	25
Norden township	77	31	21	10	37.8	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	77	27	24
Ovid township	81	43	26	13	38.8	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	81	29	22
Pearl Lake township	81	39	34	6	32.3	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	81	23	21
Pomona View township	43	18	14	4	34.5	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	15	12
Prairie township	84	35	19	14	43.0	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	84	29	28
Raney township	33	14	5	7	48.3	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	11	11
Ray township	64	29	19	7	37.0	—	64	—	—	—	—	1	63	23	19
Roscoe township	96	46	34	5	36.5	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	96	31	26
Russell township	71	33	19	15	41.5	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	71	28	19
Ryan township	107	50	33	14	35.3	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	107	36	32
Saratoga township	62	33	18	11	45.0	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	62	23	20
Sheridan township	51	20	20	8	36.5	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	51	16	13
Swede township	61	26	14	9	39.2	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	61	25	20
Verona city	103	54	27	22	33.3	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	103	46	26
Wano township	62	31	17	13	34.0	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	62	20	18
Willowbank township	139	70	60	9	23.3	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	139	34	31

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County County Subdivision	All persons											Households	Families	
	Total	Female	Age			In group quarters	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)			White, not of Hispanic origin
			Under 18 years	65 years and over	Median age		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander				
Stutsman County—Con.														
Cleveland city	121	66	36	22	35.4	—	119	—	2	—	—	119	48	34
Conklin township	16	7	3	3	32.5	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	6	4
Corinne township	38	17	9	4	36.5	—	38	—	—	—	—	38	16	12
Corwin township	95	43	24	11	36.5	—	94	1	—	—	—	94	36	29
Courtenay city	70	35	27	15	31.5	—	70	—	—	—	—	70	26	17
Courtenay township	58	24	25	3	33.0	—	58	—	—	—	—	58	16	13
Cusator township	58	30	20	10	36.3	—	58	—	—	—	—	58	18	17
Deer Lake township	30	14	7	9	30.5	—	30	—	—	—	—	30	11	9
Durham township	77	37	20	10	38.5	—	77	—	—	—	—	77	23	22
Edmunds township	74	38	29	6	28.5	—	74	—	—	—	—	74	25	18
Eldridge township	162	78	48	30	36.5	—	162	—	—	—	—	162	61	46
Flint township	53	22	7	14	41.8	—	53	—	—	—	—	53	19	18
Fried township	177	94	65	17	34.5	—	175	—	1	—	1	175	57	49
Gerber township	19	9	4	4	39.8	—	19	—	—	—	—	19	7	5
Germania township	45	22	12	3	37.5	—	45	—	—	—	—	45	16	14
Glacier township	46	20	11	8	32.5	—	46	—	—	—	—	46	16	15
Gray township	55	18	20	—	32.1	—	54	—	1	—	—	54	19	14
Griffin township	68	35	13	15	49.5	—	68	—	—	—	—	68	28	22
Hidden township	58	22	17	8	34.0	—	58	—	—	—	—	58	21	16
Homer township	312	143	102	31	33.6	—	311	—	1	—	—	311	105	88
Iosco township	15	6	4	—	33.8	—	15	—	—	—	—	15	4	4
Jamestown city	15 571	8 211	3 852	2 633	34.5	1 134	15 284	47	130	89	78	15 230	6 203	3 908
Jim River Valley township	61	28	24	8	30.8	—	61	—	—	—	—	61	18	15
Kensal city	191	105	59	45	39.4	—	191	—	—	—	—	191	77	58
Kensal township	48	20	13	7	45.5	—	48	—	—	—	—	48	16	15
Lenton township	72	33	21	10	29.5	—	72	—	—	—	—	72	26	19
Lippert township	110	53	31	7	34.8	—	110	—	—	—	—	110	39	35
Lowery township	48	23	17	1	29.5	—	48	—	—	—	—	48	15	12
Lyon township	25	10	6	6	52.3	—	25	—	—	—	—	25	9	9
Manns township	74	34	20	16	43.5	—	74	—	—	—	—	74	28	23
Marston Moor township	39	15	13	4	33.5	—	39	—	—	—	—	39	12	12
Medina city	387	198	71	130	51.9	—	387	—	—	—	—	387	187	115
Midway township	599	270	182	47	34.6	—	597	2	—	—	1	597	206	165
Montpelier city	82	42	22	16	37.0	—	82	—	—	—	—	82	33	22
Montpelier township	76	32	26	1	33.0	—	76	—	—	—	—	76	25	24
Moon Lake township	78	42	23	11	32.0	—	78	—	—	—	—	78	27	21
Newbury township	56	31	13	6	33.5	—	56	—	—	—	—	56	20	19
Nogosek township	43	15	14	8	34.8	—	43	—	—	—	—	43	14	11
Northwest Stutsman unorg.	24	12	8	4	28.0	—	24	—	—	—	—	24	8	6
Paris township	42	18	11	9	42.0	—	40	—	2	—	—	40	17	13
Peterson township	56	33	19	9	37.0	—	55	—	—	1	—	55	18	17
Pingree city	61	24	12	6	41.5	—	61	—	—	—	—	61	27	19
Pingree township	42	16	15	5	34.5	—	42	—	—	—	—	42	17	13
Pipestem Valley township	50	21	11	8	40.5	—	50	—	—	—	—	50	20	17
Plainview township	63	29	21	7	31.5	—	63	—	—	—	—	63	23	17
Rose township	76	36	26	8	32.7	—	76	—	—	—	2	74	25	21
Round Top township	32	15	13	4	33.0	—	32	—	—	—	—	32	9	7
St. Paul township	71	31	16	6	37.3	—	71	—	—	—	—	71	26	21
Severn township	55	28	20	3	37.8	—	55	—	—	—	—	55	19	16
Sharlow township	70	36	32	6	26.5	—	70	—	—	—	—	70	20	17
Sinclair township	39	16	14	3	39.5	—	39	—	—	—	—	39	15	12
Spiritwood township	99	44	31	10	32.2	—	99	—	—	—	—	99	36	27
Spiritwood Lake city	61	27	7	18	56.5	—	61	—	—	—	—	61	31	20
Stirtont township	82	36	17	15	46.0	—	82	—	—	—	—	82	28	22
Streeter city	161	89	24	68	59.2	—	161	—	—	—	—	161	86	51
Streeter township	62	28	15	15	38.0	—	62	—	—	—	—	62	27	18
Strong township	60	29	14	11	41.5	—	60	—	—	—	—	60	23	20
Sydney township	92	45	22	23	40.5	—	92	—	—	—	—	92	37	28
Valley Spring township	33	14	9	4	36.8	—	33	—	—	—	—	33	11	10
Wadsworth township	35	18	9	4	35.5	—	35	—	—	—	—	35	15	10
Walters township	69	33	18	5	32.8	—	69	—	—	—	—	69	23	22
Weld township	39	16	8	9	48.3	—	39	—	—	—	—	39	16	14
Windsor township	58	28	12	7	47.7	—	58	—	—	—	—	58	23	18
Winfield township	81	37	30	10	36.8	—	81	—	—	—	—	81	28	24
Woodbury township	244	120	76	16	32.0	—	244	—	—	—	—	244	80	64
Woodworth city	102	52	28	23	38.0	—	102	—	—	—	—	102	46	28
Ypsilanti township	154	71	45	30	37.7	—	154	—	—	—	—	154	63	45
Towner County	3 627	1 810	975	818	37.8	89	3 566	2	53	5	5	3 562	1 433	971
Armourdale township	66	29	17	6	34.0	—	66	—	—	—	—	66	22	21
Atkins township	52	26	25	3	24.5	—	52	—	—	—	—	52	14	12
Bethel township	24	12	5	3	34.0	—	24	—	—	—	—	24	10	8
Bisbee city	227	119	64	59	38.4	—	227	—	—	—	—	227	103	62
Cando city	1 564	810	364	450	41.4	89	1 525	2	37	4	1 521	660	391	
Cando township	119	58	26	15	39.5	—	119	—	—	—	—	119	42	37
Coolin township	45	19	12	4	36.5	—	44	—	1	—	—	44	15	14
Crocus township	69	30	17	13	43.3	—	69	—	—	—	—	69	26	22
Dash township	56	29	16	10	35.5	—	53	—	3	—	—	53	22	18
Egeland city	103	48	37	18	32.8	—	101	—	2	—	—	101	39	24
Gerrard township	39	15	7	12	41.5	—	39	—	—	—	—	39	16	12
Grainfield township	57	26	13	11	44.5	—	57	—	—	—	—	57	23	19
Hansboro city	20	8	1	5	48.5	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	11	4
Howell township	73	31	29	6	29.1	—	73	—	—	—	—	73	19	17
Lansing township	13	5	4	1	39.5	—	12	—	—	—	1	12	6	4
Maza city	12	3	4	—	32.5	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	5	3
Maza township	36	18	9	6	43.0	—	36	—	—	—	—	36	14	12
Monroe township	30	12	5	3	34.5	—	30	—	—	—	—	30	12	9
Mount View township	64	32	21	7	38.0	—	60	—	4	—	—	60	22	18
New City township	34	14	13	3	35.0	—	34	—	—	—	—	34	12	8

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County County Subdivision	All persons													Households	Families		
	Total	Female	Age			In group quarters	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin					
			Under 18 years	65 years and over	Median age		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander							
Walsh County—Con.																	
St. Andrews township	68	30	18	13	37.5	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	68	24	22		
Sauter township	61	31	9	19	56.8	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	61	26	22		
Shepherd township	55	25	7	15	53.8	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	55	23	20		
Silvesta township	75	41	22	16	41.5	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	75	25	21		
Tiber township	124	60	36	24	37.0	—	122	—	2	—	—	—	122	44	38		
Vernon township	124	49	35	19	38.7	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	124	40	37		
Vesta township	44	21	14	5	33.0	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	15	12		
Walsh Centre township	208	97	57	25	30.7	—	179	—	4	—	—	30	174	73	61		
Walshville township	191	85	56	21	35.6	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	191	61	52		
Ward County	57 921	29 097	16 252	6 511	29.3	2 325	54 545	1 411	962	594	857	54 131	21 485	15 259			
Afton township	506	229	173	39	30.1	—	505	—	1	—	1	504	166	130			
Anna township	37	16	13	4	34.5	—	37	—	—	—	—	37	13	11			
Baden township	48	22	9	9	48.5	—	48	—	—	—	—	48	18	16			
Berthold township	409	203	125	68	32.1	—	403	—	5	—	1	403	154	112			
Berthold city	83	40	28	12	35.8	—	83	—	—	—	—	83	27	23			
Brilliant township	43	17	15	5	37.5	—	43	—	—	—	—	43	15	13			
Burlington city	995	496	371	43	26.8	—	986	—	6	2	1	986	325	260			
Burlington township	288	146	85	31	35.8	—	288	—	—	—	—	288	94	84			
Burt township	90	41	29	9	34.0	—	89	—	—	1	—	89	32	26			
Cameron township	42	20	10	5	43.0	—	41	—	1	—	—	41	16	13			
Carbondale township	64	29	10	12	43.3	—	64	—	—	—	—	64	25	22			
Carpio city	178	79	38	50	44.7	—	178	—	—	—	—	178	74	56			
Carpio township	63	26	12	18	51.8	—	63	—	—	—	—	63	24	22			
Denmark township	65	34	16	11	42.8	—	63	—	2	—	2	61	27	22			
Des Lacs city	216	109	80	19	29.7	—	216	—	—	4	4	212	70	54			
Des Lacs township	90	47	24	17	37.0	—	90	—	—	—	—	90	33	29			
Donnybrook city	106	54	32	20	36.5	—	106	—	—	—	—	106	41	30			
Douglas city	93	52	29	22	39.5	—	86	—	7	—	—	86	35	26			
Elmdale township	64	34	11	11	41.5	—	62	—	—	—	4	60	26	26			
Eureka township	305	140	88	24	30.4	—	296	8	—	—	2	294	107	82			
Evergreen township	8	2	3	—	32.0	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	3	2			
Foxholm township	88	38	15	18	47.7	—	88	—	—	—	1	87	42	27			
Freedom township	143	63	37	26	40.5	—	143	—	—	—	—	143	55	44			
Gasman township	100	47	35	13	30.5	—	99	—	1	—	4	95	34	29			
Greely township	37	19	9	7	43.5	—	37	—	—	—	—	37	14	10			
Greenbush township	44	23	17	6	34.3	—	44	—	—	—	—	44	13	12			
Harrison township	1 268	580	420	114	32.6	50	1 217	—	36	12	8	1 212	420	348			
Hiddenwood township	60	32	19	15	39.7	—	60	—	—	—	—	60	20	19			
Hilton township	49	20	11	6	38.5	—	49	—	—	—	—	49	18	15			
Iota Flat township	85	36	31	8	29.3	—	85	—	—	—	—	85	24	22			
Kenmare city	1 214	651	271	378	44.3	71	1 201	—	1	9	3	1 201	513	324			
Kenmare township	106	55	37	9	34.5	—	106	—	—	—	—	106	36	28			
Kirkelie township	372	173	119	27	32.8	—	372	—	—	—	—	372	119	104			
Linton township	35	9	8	8	41.5	—	35	—	—	—	—	35	14	10			
Lund township	49	22	14	6	41.3	—	49	—	—	—	—	49	17	15			
McKinley township	152	69	37	12	35.2	—	152	—	—	—	—	152	48	41			
Makoti city	145	74	24	59	55.5	—	144	—	—	1	—	144	76	42			
Mandan township	65	32	27	6	23.5	—	65	—	—	—	—	65	16	14			
Margaret township	67	28	16	11	40.5	—	66	—	—	—	1	66	29	20			
Maryland township	85	38	34	10	30.2	—	85	—	—	—	—	85	26	23			
Mayland township	57	28	16	11	31.5	—	57	—	—	—	—	57	17	15			
Minot city	34 544	18 077	8 743	4 818	31.9	1 168	33 098	380	724	261	268	32 930	13 965	8 930			
Nedrose township	2 077	1 031	687	116	29.6	—	1 999	12	59	5	6	1 995	707	573			
Newman township	85	42	26	13	31.5	—	85	—	—	—	—	85	31	22			
New Prairie township	221	104	74	6	31.5	—	214	5	2	—	—	214	69	61			
Orlien township	53	24	12	8	45.5	—	53	—	—	—	—	53	21	17			
Passport township	51	27	13	11	40.5	—	51	—	—	—	—	51	19	15			
Ree township	38	19	4	16	55.5	—	38	—	—	—	—	38	18	15			
Rice Lake township	54	27	10	4	47.3	—	54	—	—	—	—	54	23	18			
Rolling Green township	96	42	31	5	33.8	—	96	—	—	—	—	96	32	25			
Rushville township	81	36	15	24	52.5	—	81	—	—	—	—	81	34	28			
Ryder city	121	56	27	28	38.2	—	121	—	—	—	1	120	57	32			
Ryder township	53	23	12	11	42.5	—	53	—	—	—	—	53	21	18			
St. Marys township	51	25	11	13	46.5	—	51	—	—	—	—	51	22	14			
Sauk Prairie township	38	15	15	—	28.3	—	38	—	—	—	—	38	12	10			
Sawyer city	319	162	91	45	35.5	—	314	—	4	1	1	313	124	89			
Sawyer township	174	78	42	7	36.4	—	174	—	—	—	—	174	63	53			
Shealey township	48	21	13	4	33.5	—	48	—	—	—	—	48	16	13			
Spencer township	100	54	39	16	35.3	—	100	—	—	—	—	100	33	27			
Spring Lake township	36	17	14	—	27.5	—	36	—	—	—	—	36	10	10			
Sundre township	900	466	264	69	34.4	—	893	—	6	1	9	884	298	265			
Surrey city	856	439	306	26	27.4	—	844	4	6	2	—	844	274	225			
Surrey township	253	123	78	18	32.6	—	252	—	—	—	1	251	82	73			
Tatman township	6 126	2 647	2 133	25	22.2	1 036	4 989	708	50	195	334	4 843	1 470	1 408			
Tolgen township	29	15	10	3	41.5	—	28	—	1	—	—	28	10	7			
Torning township	54	24	17	7	33.0	—	54	—	—	—	—	54	20	14			
Vang township	57	26	17	11	33.5	—	57	—	—	—	—	57	17	16			
Waterford township	3 277	1 545	1 116	11	22.6	—	2 707	294	42	104	199	2 650	1 123	1 028			
Willis township	115	59	34	17	36.8	—	108	—	7	—	6	102	38	32			
Wells County	5 864	3 029	1 434	1 412	42.1	118	5 849	2	6	3	7	5 846	2 406	1 680			
Berlin township	54	26	19	6	30.0	—	54	—	—	—	—	54	17	17			
Bilodeau township	61	27	24	7	33.5	—	61	—	—	—	—	61	19	16			
Bowdon city	196	109	38	74	58.0	—	196	—	—	—	—	196	99	58			
Bremen township	108	50	28	15	41.0	—	108	—	—	—	—	108	40	33			
Bull Moose township	67	33	17	15	42.5	—	67	—	—	—	—	67	25	22			
Cathay city	54	30	15	11	38.0	—	54	—	—	—	—	54	21	14			
Cathay township	61	28	10	10	49.5	—	61	—	—	—	—	61	27	22			
Chaseley township	68	29	16	16	46.5	—	68	—	—	—	—	68	27	21			
Crystal Lake township	45	23	10	6	46.8	—	44	—	1	—	—	44	16	14			
Delger township	52	26	7	13	50.0	—	52	—	—	—	—	52	22	19			

Table 76. General Characteristics of Persons, Households, and Families: 1990—Con.

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

County County Subdivision	All persons												Households	Families	
	Total	Female	Age			In group quarters	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin			
			Under 18 years	65 years and over	Median age		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander					
Wells County—Con.															
Fairville township	53	25	16	6	31.8	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	19	18
Fessenden city	655	344	146	168	44.4	—	652	—	2	—	—	1	652	296	185
Forward township	105	54	28	14	39.8	—	104	—	1	—	—	—	104	39	31
Fram township	95	47	25	16	42.8	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	95	34	30
Germantown township	51	30	12	11	40.5	—	50	—	—	1	—	—	50	18	17
Haaland township	59	28	18	10	36.5	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	59	21	20
Hamburg city	19	6	3	3	53.5	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	11	5
Hamburg township	61	28	14	9	33.8	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	61	25	19
Harvey city	2 263	1 252	526	657	44.3	118	2 258	—	1	1	—	4	2 257	970	597
Hawksnest township	45	21	10	7	47.5	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	17	16
Heimdal township	85	43	14	33	54.5	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	39	29
Hillsdale township	149	74	57	19	32.8	—	149	—	—	—	1	—	148	44	38
Hurdfield city	92	51	13	44	63.7	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	92	51	27
Johnson township	57	29	19	3	34.5	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	57	18	16
Lynn township	35	15	12	10	33.3	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	13	11
Manfred township	73	34	22	9	31.5	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	73	27	22
Norway Lake township	88	42	21	15	43.0	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	88	34	25
Oshkosh township	55	28	9	13	43.5	—	53	2	—	—	—	—	53	24	21
Pony Gulch township	58	28	14	10	41.5	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	58	22	19
Progress township	45	23	15	3	33.5	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	15	12
Rusland township	54	25	5	13	54.0	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	54	22	20
St. Anna township	34	16	7	4	49.5	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	14	12
Silver Lake township	33	12	7	7	40.5	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	11	11
South Cottonwood township	78	40	25	8	30.5	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	78	25	22
Speedwell township	76	38	20	18	33.0	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	76	29	24
Sykeston city	167	78	31	62	50.8	—	166	—	1	—	1	—	165	83	47
Sykeston township	54	27	13	12	41.0	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	54	22	18
Valhalla township	45	24	11	15	53.5	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	18	15
Wells township	137	63	49	10	28.8	—	136	—	—	1	—	—	136	43	39
Western township	115	47	35	9	34.2	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	115	35	31
West Norway township	73	33	30	6	30.3	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	73	22	18
West Ontario township	44	21	12	5	33.0	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	15	14
Woodward township	45	22	11	10	39.5	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	17	15
Williams County	21 129	10 743	6 326	3 008	33.5	376	20 025	18	1 010	43	110	19 953	8 041	5 642	
Alamo city	69	35	10	21	54.8	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	69	32	23
Athens township	28	14	7	5	39.0	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	11	10
Barr Butte township	19	13	7	3	29.5	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	5	5
Big Meadow township	31	12	2	10	51.5	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	15	11
Big Stone township	39	19	9	10	45.5	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	15	13
Blacktail township	44	26	12	7	35.3	—	42	—	2	—	—	—	42	16	10
Blue Ridge township	40	15	11	10	35.0	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	17	10
Bonetrail township	24	11	10	4	32.3	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	6
Brooklyn township	35	19	11	—	31.3	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	10	8
Buford township	193	80	84	13	23.9	—	171	—	22	—	—	—	171	53	48
Bull Butte township	23	11	7	1	38.5	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	8	7
Champion township	20	9	4	5	54.0	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	7
Climax township	19	7	3	2	36.5	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	9	6
Cow Creek township	21	10	5	3	37.5	—	18	—	3	—	—	—	18	8	6
Dry Fork township	16	7	7	8	48.0	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	12
Dublin township	15	7	7	—	31.5	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	12	4	4
East Fork township	24	13	7	3	35.0	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	9	6
Ellisville township	29	14	8	3	35.8	—	26	—	3	—	—	—	26	10	8
Epping city	64	31	17	10	35.0	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	63	24	20
Equality township	48	20	10	8	54.5	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	19	18
Farmvale township	39	18	8	7	39.5	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	14	12
Golden Valley township	32	13	9	4	41.0	—	31	—	1	—	—	—	31	13	9
Good Luck township	32	17	9	6	40.5	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	12	8
Grenora city	261	128	45	90	49.1	—	260	—	1	—	—	—	260	124	77
Grenora township	22	12	11	3	22.0	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	6	5
Hanks city	11	5	1	6	71.5	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	5
Hardscrabble township	88	45	35	8	30.5	—	73	—	15	—	—	—	73	27	26
Hazel township	45	20	11	20	50.5	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	19	13
Hebron township	34	16	8	3	34.5	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	13	9
Hofflund township	24	12	8	4	36.0	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	7
Judson township	164	74	56	10	30.2	—	144	—	20	—	—	—	144	55	46
Lindahl township	37	18	11	3	29.8	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	14	10
Marshall township	43	21	15	2	32.5	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	13	12
Missouri Ridge township	446	219	151	29	33.6	—	430	—	12	—	9	—	425	152	129
Mont township	45	20	10	10	42.8	—	38	—	7	—	—	—	38	17	14
Nesson Valley unorg.	19	7	3	1	38.3	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	7	6
New Home township	30	16	4	13	60.0	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	14	10
Oliver township	17	10	5	3	44.5	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	6
Orthell township	19	11	4	6	51.3	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	8	5
Pherrin township	225	117	82	18	32.0	—	214	—	11	—	—	—	214	73	60
Pleasant Valley township	173	87	62	13	33.6	—	171	—	1	—	—	1	171	55	49
Rainbow township	17	6	2	4	53.5	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	5
Ray city	603	297	171	108	38.4	—	602	—	—	1	—	2	600	250	174
Rock Island township	8	4	—	3	61.0	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3
Round Prairie township	133	58	43	9	30.5	—	118	—	15	—	1	—	118	42	38
Sauk Valley township	94	49	18	21	49.7	—	91	—	3	—	—	—	91	42	30
Scorio township	54	23	11	10	48.0	—	53	—	1	—	—	—	53	23	19
Southeast Williams unorg.	10	3	—	2	54.5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	4
South Meadow township	35	17	6	13	57.5	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	15	11
Spring Brook city	29	15	10	3	30.5	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	10	9
Springbrook township	67	30	27	9	31.3	—	66	—	1	—	—	—	66	23	17
Stony Creek township	474	220	171	27	31.0	—	464	—	9	1	—	—	464	152	127
Strandahl township	32	10	9	8	34.0	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	13	8
Tioga city	1 278	673	367	220	35.9	30	1 270	—	2	6	—	1	1 269	494	356
Tioga township	137	74	47	9	31.3	—	134	—	3	—	—	—	134	43	37
Trenton township	525	263	216	32	26.7	—	522	—	301	—	—	4	221	157	133
Truax township	97	44	20	13	38.4	—	95	—	2	—	—	—	95	37	33
Twelve Mile township	111	53	33	11	34.9	—	109	—	2	—	—	—	109	38	32
Tyrone township	49	26	12	10	41.5	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	49	20	14
View township	41	19	16	2	28.8	—	40	—	1	—	—	—	40	13	11

Table 76. **General Characteristics of Persons, Households, and Families: 1990—Con.**

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

County County Subdivision	All persons												Households	Families
	Total	Female	Age			In group quarters	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin		
			Under 18 years	65 years and over	Median age		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander				
Williams County—Con.														
West Bank township	68	37	22	9	32.5	—	68	—	—	—	—	68	25	21
Wheelock city	23	11	9	4	28.5	—	23	—	—	—	—	23	9	5
Wheelock township	39	19	16	3	28.5	—	35	—	4	—	—	35	12	10
Wildrose city	193	101	55	59	40.1	—	193	—	—	—	—	193	84	53
Williston city	13 131	6 834	3 844	1 957	33.1	346	12 539	14	517	35	87	12 481	5 133	3 394
Williston township	1 209	566	407	65	31.3	—	1 158	1	50	—	5	1 153	418	328
Winner township	45	23	8	12	49.5	—	45	—	—	—	—	45	18	14

Table 77. Race, Hispanic Origin, Age, and Sex, for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990

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

County	Adams County	Barnes County	Benson County	Billings County	Bottineau County	Bowman County	Burke County	Burleigh County	Cass County	Cavalier County
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	3 174	5 382	7 198	1 108	5 413	3 596	3 002	8 970	16 461	6 064
White	3 161	5 358	4 417	1 105	5 378	3 585	2 981	8 835	16 351	6 011
Black	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	11	8	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	15	2 772	3	27	4	11	90	46	45
American Indian	9	15	2 771	3	25	4	11	90	46	45
Eskimo	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	3	3	—	4	4	6	17	31	4
Asian	—	3	3	—	4	4	4	12	31	4
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2
Filipino	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	4	4	1
Japanese	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	2	—
Asian Indian	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	11	1
Vietnamese	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	2	6	—	3	3	3	17	25	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	9	24	—	10	6	14	30	68	8
Mexican	1	5	10	—	4	2	8	15	46	4
Puerto Rican	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	3	14	—	6	4	6	13	21	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	3 160	5 353	4 408	1 105	5 371	3 580	2 970	8 819	16 311	6 004
Female	1 605	2 556	3 567	529	2 620	1 835	1 496	4 316	8 180	3 032
White	1 600	2 541	2 169	528	2 598	1 828	1 486	4 267	8 131	3 000
Black	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	10	1 394	1	16	1	4	32	23	26
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	2	—	4	3	5	8	15	3
Other race	—	1	2	—	1	3	1	8	9	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	4	11	—	2	3	9	14	33	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 600	2 539	2 163	528	2 597	1 826	1 478	4 258	8 109	2 995
AGE AND SEX										
All persons	3 174	5 382	7 198	1 108	5 413	3 596	3 002	8 970	16 461	6 064
Under 5 years	214	368	715	84	368	233	138	632	1 322	427
5 to 9 years	236	459	752	112	435	293	214	759	1 544	471
10 to 14 years	235	469	681	107	449	300	246	807	1 453	477
15 to 19 years	194	368	547	81	370	247	189	918	1 191	371
20 to 24 years	115	179	371	39	162	126	81	510	623	207
25 to 29 years	180	266	432	65	310	187	159	535	1 007	343
30 to 34 years	211	429	482	103	425	284	180	748	1 457	404
35 to 39 years	235	437	461	92	416	286	186	808	1 589	428
40 to 44 years	240	357	404	73	373	234	202	761	1 278	376
45 to 49 years	157	301	322	56	305	207	147	554	963	324
50 to 54 years	148	236	297	54	254	145	153	457	753	325
55 to 59 years	148	265	308	44	273	184	195	406	645	367
60 to 64 years	180	263	306	72	302	206	207	322	673	356
65 to 69 years	167	340	303	38	268	169	179	257	606	318
70 to 74 years	179	245	271	33	244	179	167	201	490	283
75 to 79 years	136	187	234	35	204	132	173	147	403	251
80 to 84 years	107	146	180	18	157	103	116	93	256	172
85 years and over	92	67	132	2	98	81	70	55	208	164
16 years and over	2 446	4 005	4 923	785	4 076	2 718	2 365	6 602	11 874	4 598
18 years and over	2 347	3 831	4 696	744	3 905	2 587	2 260	6 310	11 342	4 431
21 years and over	2 268	3 676	4 442	720	3 761	2 509	2 203	5 700	10 802	4 290
62 years and over	778	1 148	1 300	167	1 155	779	826	930	2 359	1 401
65 years and over	681	985	1 120	126	971	664	705	753	1 963	1 188
Median age	39.2	36.8	30.9	33.5	37.3	37.1	42.6	32.4	33.9	38.9
Female	1 605	2 556	3 567	529	2 620	1 835	1 496	4 316	8 180	3 032
Under 5 years	99	176	384	44	171	123	72	289	668	210
5 to 9 years	114	218	364	55	204	137	105	343	794	252
10 to 14 years	106	239	311	51	219	130	123	391	746	228
15 to 19 years	95	173	266	41	174	124	89	468	543	164
20 to 24 years	55	71	165	25	68	58	33	214	309	91
25 to 29 years	94	123	203	31	160	95	68	256	514	159
30 to 34 years	99	206	248	51	198	139	83	383	736	178
35 to 39 years	119	208	219	42	191	142	92	388	779	219
40 to 44 years	119	156	213	32	174	119	93	368	586	172
45 to 49 years	76	143	148	23	146	101	73	263	441	161
50 to 54 years	73	115	148	27	126	76	78	217	387	169
55 to 59 years	78	123	152	25	132	99	99	192	306	181
60 to 64 years	98	139	166	27	151	99	103	143	327	170
65 to 69 years	88	156	148	23	136	90	88	128	299	162
70 to 74 years	99	118	134	11	126	109	95	99	241	150
75 to 79 years	70	90	124	15	102	79	91	79	223	147
80 to 84 years	63	72	100	6	81	58	71	54	159	115
85 years and over	60	30	74	—	61	57	40	41	122	104
16 years and over	1 268	1 882	2 435	371	1 990	1 418	1 179	3 207	5 844	2 296
18 years and over	1 215	1 796	2 336	347	1 906	1 349	1 125	3 058	5 610	2 230
21 years and over	1 179	1 737	2 210	336	1 839	1 312	1 100	2 760	5 368	2 167
62 years and over	434	547	679	68	593	442	446	485	1 237	782
65 years and over	380	466	580	55	506	393	385	401	1 044	678
Median age	41.0	36.7	31.5	31.7	38.0	38.6	44.5	32.7	33.7	40.3
Male	1 569	2 826	3 631	579	2 793	1 761	1 506	4 654	8 281	3 032
Median age	37.6	36.9	30.3	34.6	36.8	35.5	41.1	31.9	34.0	37.5
Males per 100 females	97.8	110.6	101.8	109.5	106.6	96.0	100.7	107.8	101.2	100.0

Table 77. Race, Hispanic Origin, Age, and Sex, for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Dickey County	Divide County	Dunn County	Eddy County	Emmons County	Foster County	Golden Valley County	Grand Forks County	Grant County	Griggs County
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	6 107	2 899	4 005	2 951	4 830	3 983	2 108	11 895	3 549	3 303
White	6 055	2 880	3 605	2 900	4 821	3 956	2 087	11 611	3 510	3 289
Black	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	93	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	21	9	382	49	5	22	12	67	32	8
American Indian	20	9	381	49	5	22	12	67	32	8
Eskimo	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	6	6	1	4	2	8	82	5	5
Asian	13	6	6	1	4	2	8	81	5	5
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Filipino	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	35	—	—
Japanese	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asian Indian	11	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	4
Korean	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	20	—	1
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	12	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Samoaan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	10	3	12	1	—	3	1	42	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	33	7	26	4	7	10	1	138	10	4
Mexican	14	—	22	3	3	3	1	96	1	3
Puerto Rican	15	1	—	—	—	3	—	15	3	—
Cuban	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Hispanic	3	6	4	1	4	4	—	26	6	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	6 032	2 876	3 596	2 897	4 814	3 949	2 087	11 533	3 501	3 286
Female	3 081	1 452	1 940	1 493	2 366	2 036	1 035	5 792	1 750	1 662
White	3 050	1 439	1 740	1 468	2 360	2 017	1 025	5 642	1 728	1 654
Black	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	14	6	187	23	3	16	7	42	19	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	4	6	1	3	2	3	54	3	3
Other race	7	2	7	1	—	1	—	16	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	21	4	21	3	5	5	—	63	6	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	3 036	1 437	1 731	1 466	2 355	2 013	1 025	5 602	1 722	1 654
AGE AND SEX										
All persons	6 107	2 899	4 005	2 951	4 830	3 983	2 108	11 895	3 549	3 303
Under 5 years	355	159	330	172	315	276	135	854	227	202
5 to 9 years	444	199	366	217	348	344	189	1 079	269	241
10 to 14 years	462	227	368	228	354	289	200	1 099	284	268
15 to 19 years	477	141	250	167	333	273	170	869	234	196
20 to 24 years	391	76	148	99	171	136	81	489	111	111
25 to 29 years	310	144	238	170	272	233	99	765	161	147
30 to 34 years	427	181	294	204	297	310	153	1 014	238	188
35 to 39 years	393	171	327	202	302	255	142	1 027	254	251
40 to 44 years	348	196	254	162	266	221	118	871	229	238
45 to 49 years	304	164	200	128	248	184	98	673	189	170
50 to 54 years	269	152	186	121	267	189	82	528	176	134
55 to 59 years	293	143	185	161	280	222	94	504	203	157
60 to 64 years	320	169	195	196	343	227	112	475	220	205
65 to 69 years	294	192	190	187	304	181	114	473	202	210
70 to 74 years	345	202	203	168	245	206	114	419	169	186
75 to 79 years	262	175	148	150	226	162	116	325	199	193
80 to 84 years	204	114	74	110	142	141	42	228	116	111
85 years and over	209	94	49	109	117	134	49	203	68	95
16 years and over	4 761	2 275	2 886	2 296	3 730	3 022	1 542	8 673	2 717	2 545
18 years and over	4 580	2 207	2 768	2 213	3 587	2 889	1 457	8 272	2 607	2 446
21 years and over	4 259	2 154	2 664	2 161	3 446	2 775	1 402	7 891	2 514	2 374
62 years and over	1 521	882	787	838	1 256	945	507	1 922	889	918
65 years and over	1 314	777	664	724	1 034	824	435	1 648	754	795
Median age	37.3	43.6	35.1	40.4	40.4	37.6	35.9	34.0	39.9	41.0
Female	3 081	1 452	1 940	1 493	2 366	2 036	1 035	5 792	1 750	1 662
Under 5 years	166	82	164	82	158	131	65	395	101	101
5 to 9 years	208	87	168	100	162	167	85	532	142	135
10 to 14 years	228	106	169	121	161	156	86	524	144	124
15 to 19 years	225	68	130	72	159	117	69	418	106	94
20 to 24 years	179	41	58	49	79	67	37	211	42	50
25 to 29 years	145	71	116	78	111	117	47	383	75	68
30 to 34 years	204	84	138	90	146	157	78	505	116	94
35 to 39 years	199	80	161	99	129	113	63	492	118	118
40 to 44 years	161	93	119	70	132	111	58	402	109	114
45 to 49 years	161	82	98	63	128	92	47	324	91	78
50 to 54 years	143	73	81	65	140	98	35	252	83	61
55 to 59 years	152	80	92	83	133	115	48	243	101	92
60 to 64 years	187	92	95	108	176	113	66	220	117	108
65 to 69 years	145	85	103	97	146	99	59	257	95	103
70 to 74 years	175	102	105	100	129	114	66	210	87	99
75 to 79 years	155	101	69	82	125	100	64	170	110	101
80 to 84 years	117	64	43	71	74	83	23	125	73	63
85 years and over	131	61	31	63	78	86	39	129	40	59
16 years and over	2 450	1 162	1 410	1 172	1 850	1 562	783	4 253	1 337	1 280
18 years and over	2 366	1 125	1 342	1 135	1 774	1 502	749	4 044	1 290	1 230
21 years and over	2 205	1 096	1 297	1 115	1 712	1 456	724	3 874	1 245	1 197
62 years and over	847	472	406	470	662	539	295	1 017	475	486
65 years and over	723	413	351	413	552	482	251	891	405	425
Median age	39.7	45.7	35.7	43.6	42.8	39.6	39.0	34.3	41.8	42.0
Male	3 026	1 447	2 065	1 458	2 464	1 947	1 073	6 103	1 799	1 641
Median age	35.0	42.1	34.4	37.9	38.2	35.9	33.3	33.7	38.8	40.0
Males per 100 females	98.2	99.7	106.4	97.7	104.1	95.6	103.7	105.4	102.8	98.7

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Table 77. Race, Hispanic Origin, Age, and Sex, for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Hettinger County	Kidder County	LaMoure County	Logan County	McHenry County	McIntosh County	McKenzie County	McLean County	Mercer County
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN									
All persons	3 445	3 332	5 383	2 847	6 528	4 021	6 383	10 457	3 627
White	3 431	3 328	5 371	2 838	6 498	4 007	5 442	9 870	3 553
Black	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	3	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	—	5	5	13	6	922	561	56
American Indian	7	—	5	5	13	6	922	560	56
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	4	2	1	11	6	3	9	17
Asian	6	4	2	1	10	6	3	8	17
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	2	—
Japanese	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Korean	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	—
Vietnamese	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Thai	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race	1	—	5	2	2	1	13	14	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	7	8	9	13	6	54	38	12
Mexican	1	7	6	4	6	2	42	26	12
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Hispanic	2	—	2	3	6	4	5	11	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	3 428	3 321	5 368	2 832	6 493	4 002	5 426	9 857	3 542
Female	1 735	1 615	2 658	1 409	3 219	2 080	3 152	5 177	1 740
White	1 726	1 612	2 653	1 404	3 204	2 071	2 655	4 885	1 711
Black	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	—	3	3	5	4	490	281	22
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	3	—	1	9	4	2	6	7
Other race	—	—	2	1	—	1	5	4	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	4	4	3	6	3	26	16	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 725	1 608	2 651	1 402	3 202	2 069	2 648	4 878	1 705
AGE AND SEX									
All persons	3 445	3 332	5 383	2 847	6 528	4 021	6 383	10 457	3 627
Under 5 years	244	204	334	173	393	225	577	679	280
5 to 9 years	259	259	420	190	519	284	634	878	341
10 to 14 years	254	296	439	201	549	231	567	962	315
15 to 19 years	206	225	362	186	427	185	466	698	240
20 to 24 years	109	114	175	90	210	102	229	333	119
25 to 29 years	189	174	279	154	348	196	400	494	274
30 to 34 years	218	227	381	204	399	260	534	789	325
35 to 39 years	223	234	350	153	490	214	535	867	300
40 to 44 years	199	179	291	148	407	180	412	718	251
45 to 49 years	185	187	259	139	362	180	350	556	221
50 to 54 years	172	160	278	165	335	214	266	460	170
55 to 59 years	213	204	287	178	354	276	277	483	155
60 to 64 years	201	204	328	214	375	296	256	524	184
65 to 69 years	218	182	336	178	342	290	237	539	165
70 to 74 years	203	175	278	169	332	268	287	547	133
75 to 79 years	178	146	288	138	322	267	186	448	86
80 to 84 years	113	104	171	110	216	193	91	305	46
85 years and over	61	58	127	57	148	160	79	177	22
16 years and over	2 654	2 526	4 097	2 237	4 967	3 244	4 484	7 756	2 626
18 years and over	2 545	2 416	3 918	2 141	4 758	3 148	4 272	7 404	2 514
21 years and over	2 466	2 330	3 793	2 087	4 607	3 084	4 101	7 175	2 425
62 years and over	884	790	1 397	779	1 583	1 358	1 029	2 319	562
65 years and over	773	665	1 200	652	1 360	1 178	880	2 016	452
Median age	40.5	38.4	39.3	42.5	38.9	48.5	32.9	37.2	33.8
Female	1 735	1 615	2 658	1 409	3 219	2 080	3 152	5 177	1 740
Under 5 years	125	88	159	80	183	116	297	327	126
5 to 9 years	130	123	188	106	260	142	295	404	183
10 to 14 years	121	141	208	95	252	131	271	468	149
15 to 19 years	104	93	166	83	199	81	226	328	112
20 to 24 years	54	55	75	41	87	39	114	145	57
25 to 29 years	86	78	127	69	156	105	200	258	131
30 to 34 years	105	111	183	82	201	124	278	395	154
35 to 39 years	98	106	158	77	240	90	235	417	140
40 to 44 years	97	87	136	74	178	90	204	349	130
45 to 49 years	89	85	128	75	187	99	168	263	97
50 to 54 years	84	88	138	86	171	117	132	228	76
55 to 59 years	112	103	158	93	171	143	133	261	70
60 to 64 years	106	97	161	103	175	141	137	259	97
65 to 69 years	114	100	174	86	183	143	123	265	73
70 to 74 years	100	84	150	87	186	145	141	284	68
75 to 79 years	106	80	160	76	163	162	90	241	40
80 to 84 years	60	61	97	59	135	112	51	174	25
85 years and over	44	35	92	37	92	100	57	111	12
16 years and over	1 341	1 248	2 063	1 109	2 475	1 673	2 226	3 882	1 245
18 years and over	1 286	1 195	1 974	1 067	2 375	1 630	2 127	3 719	1 195
21 years and over	1 250	1 162	1 927	1 039	2 310	1 607	2 047	3 626	1 158
62 years and over	482	415	772	403	861	747	538	1 221	275
65 years and over	424	360	673	345	759	662	462	1 075	218
Median age	42.6	40.7	42.2	44.8	40.8	50.9	32.9	38.2	33.6
Male	1 710	1 717	2 725	1 438	3 309	1 941	3 231	5 280	1 887
Median age	39.1	36.6	37.0	40.1	37.5	45.6	32.9	36.5	33.9
Males per 100 females	98.6	106.3	102.5	102.1	102.8	93.3	102.5	102.0	108.4

Table 77. Race, Hispanic Origin, Age, and Sex, for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Morton County	Mountrail County	Nelson County	Oliver County	Pembina County	Pierce County	Ramsey County	Ransom County
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	8 385	7 021	4 410	2 381	9 238	2 143	4 899	5 921
White	8 284	5 606	4 396	2 340	8 997	2 127	4 822	5 889
Black	2	4	2	—	14	1	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	82	1 395	7	40	148	5	59	13
American Indian	82	1 395	7	40	147	5	59	12
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	14	3	—	12	9	8	7
Asian	11	14	2	—	12	9	8	7
Chinese	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Filipino	1	5	—	—	1	7	1	1
Japanese	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Asian Indian	—	5	2	—	2	—	—	—
Korean	1	3	—	—	1	—	6	4
Vietnamese	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	5	2	2	1	67	1	6	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14	25	8	4	87	1	13	24
Mexican	7	13	4	—	79	—	8	10
Puerto Rican	1	4	—	1	6	—	—	1
Cuban	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	6	8	4	3	1	1	5	13
White, not of Hispanic origin	8 281	5 591	4 391	2 338	8 978	2 127	4 821	5 872
Female	4 140	3 552	2 228	1 144	4 661	976	2 334	2 894
White	4 093	2 801	2 222	1 126	4 544	970	2 296	2 875
Black	1	2	1	—	4	1	3	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	35	743	2	17	74	2	26	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	6	2	—	6	3	5	7
Other race	3	—	1	1	33	—	4	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	12	3	1	45	—	5	10
White, not of Hispanic origin	4 091	2 792	2 221	1 126	4 531	970	2 296	2 868
AGE AND SEX								
All persons	8 385	7 021	4 410	2 381	9 238	2 143	4 899	5 921
Under 5 years	528	505	237	187	619	135	316	369
5 to 9 years	725	615	297	244	777	193	415	461
10 to 14 years	733	618	330	242	757	192	388	436
15 to 19 years	680	545	241	175	622	164	336	363
20 to 24 years	317	251	94	77	329	87	164	213
25 to 29 years	485	386	236	131	541	150	304	386
30 to 34 years	602	501	266	204	717	145	396	409
35 to 39 years	589	522	283	220	748	149	397	451
40 to 44 years	530	437	257	195	616	117	342	360
45 to 49 years	469	401	223	135	429	119	295	283
50 to 54 years	434	302	235	89	441	130	269	253
55 to 59 years	424	315	241	111	437	133	270	306
60 to 64 years	474	334	296	100	493	131	264	348
65 to 69 years	395	348	310	94	459	101	240	304
70 to 74 years	338	340	251	66	410	84	197	298
75 to 79 years	268	268	229	51	355	65	153	281
80 to 84 years	213	177	182	38	240	33	97	195
85 years and over	181	156	202	22	248	15	56	205
16 years and over	6 236	5 171	3 488	1 655	6 931	1 591	3 694	4 556
18 years and over	5 895	4 913	3 383	1 581	6 647	1 506	3 546	4 390
21 years and over	5 651	4 689	3 283	1 519	6 398	1 441	3 419	4 251
62 years and over	1 683	1 483	1 355	325	2 008	379	886	1 494
65 years and over	1 395	1 289	1 174	271	1 712	298	743	1 283
Median age	36.0	35.9	44.3	33.4	36.7	35.2	36.5	38.4
Female	4 140	3 552	2 228	1 144	4 661	976	2 334	2 894
Under 5 years	258	253	121	95	309	57	144	178
5 to 9 years	357	322	145	112	372	97	190	224
10 to 14 years	344	297	159	111	360	88	195	207
15 to 19 years	304	253	117	77	311	59	150	156
20 to 24 years	139	126	40	35	159	31	76	98
25 to 29 years	223	180	109	63	268	63	142	182
30 to 34 years	290	238	132	106	345	70	191	197
35 to 39 years	282	267	134	106	367	64	179	205
40 to 44 years	242	219	121	97	278	53	162	165
45 to 49 years	244	195	104	59	201	68	144	123
50 to 54 years	225	149	127	45	244	60	143	135
55 to 59 years	210	174	118	44	218	61	123	146
60 to 64 years	220	166	145	54	248	59	122	169
65 to 69 years	208	176	158	45	235	47	102	141
70 to 74 years	179	182	136	33	222	44	101	163
75 to 79 years	149	144	118	29	202	31	77	156
80 to 84 years	137	101	111	23	159	16	53	113
85 years and over	129	110	133	10	163	8	40	136
16 years and over	3 103	2 630	1 768	802	3 549	721	1 764	2 251
18 years and over	2 960	2 515	1 717	763	3 395	688	1 690	2 170
21 years and over	2 847	2 404	1 675	743	3 281	669	1 643	2 106
62 years and over	938	814	742	167	1 129	179	436	810
65 years and over	802	713	656	140	981	146	373	709
Median age	37.7	37.2	46.8	33.8	37.7	36.9	37.3	40.0
Male	4 245	3 469	2 182	1 237	4 577	1 167	2 565	3 027
Median age	34.6	34.7	42.3	33.2	35.6	34.3	36.0	37.2
Males per 100 females	102.5	97.7	97.9	108.1	98.2	119.6	109.9	104.6

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Table 77. Race, Hispanic Origin, Age, and Sex, for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Renville County	Richland County	Rolette County	Sargent County	Sheridan County	Sioux County	Slope County	Stark County
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	3 160	9 397	12 772	4 549	2 148	3 761	907	6 735
White	3 107	9 346	4 211	4 528	2 138	906	903	6 675
Black	14	3	28	1	—	3	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23	26	8 497	10	9	2 836	3	35
American Indian	23	25	8 492	8	9	2 834	3	34
Eskimo	—	1	4	2	—	2	—	—
Aleut	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	16	13	5	1	12	—	18
Asian	11	15	13	5	1	12	—	18
Chinese	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Filipino	—	3	5	3	—	6	—	5
Japanese	3	1	1	—	—	3	—	—
Asian Indian	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Korean	2	9	2	2	—	—	—	2
Vietnamese	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	1	4	—	1	—	—	4
Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoaan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	5	6	23	5	—	4	1	7
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	10	65	10	1	29	1	22
Mexican	3	7	51	5	—	23	—	15
Puerto Rican	—	2	5	—	—	3	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	3	1	9	5	1	3	1	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	3 106	9 340	4 204	4 523	2 137	905	903	6 663
Female	1 600	4 645	6 510	2 214	1 034	1 816	429	3 281
White	1 577	4 614	2 162	2 206	1 029	405	425	3 249
Black	6	2	15	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	17	4 311	3	5	1 404	3	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	9	9	3	—	7	—	10
Other race	3	3	13	2	—	—	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	8	32	5	—	12	1	10
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 577	4 609	2 160	2 203	1 029	405	425	3 244
AGE AND SEX								
All persons	3 160	9 397	12 772	4 549	2 148	3 761	907	6 735
Under 5 years	178	662	1 414	295	135	460	63	511
5 to 9 years	281	791	1 394	324	147	499	80	611
10 to 14 years	249	762	1 385	385	145	429	85	635
15 to 19 years	222	578	1 076	323	119	360	65	520
20 to 24 years	113	306	788	179	64	231	41	307
25 to 29 years	189	566	988	247	106	288	41	413
30 to 34 years	240	739	933	340	140	265	83	594
35 to 39 years	241	774	827	347	138	248	74	554
40 to 44 years	189	522	670	318	134	215	61	457
45 to 49 years	149	471	589	290	122	179	39	355
50 to 54 years	164	437	502	240	115	125	44	322
55 to 59 years	168	463	453	181	132	126	67	333
60 to 64 years	157	521	423	267	152	101	51	319
65 to 69 years	162	499	408	247	149	89	38	253
70 to 74 years	126	422	338	206	130	81	42	218
75 to 79 years	142	381	272	168	103	33	22	169
80 to 84 years	121	285	176	116	74	20	8	107
85 years and over	69	218	136	76	43	12	3	57
16 years and over	2 393	7 045	8 330	3 469	1 692	2 291	662	4 860
18 years and over	2 287	6 805	7 895	3 325	1 632	2 140	635	4 608
21 years and over	2 210	6 544	7 342	3 175	1 590	1 969	607	4 408
62 years and over	728	2 133	1 571	975	594	293	141	977
65 years and over	620	1 805	1 330	813	499	235	113	804
Median age	36.8	36.8	26.6	37.8	42.9	22.9	34.8	33.2
Female	1 600	4 645	6 510	2 214	1 034	1 816	429	3 281
Under 5 years	108	329	684	144	59	209	30	253
5 to 9 years	138	399	633	160	72	235	35	302
10 to 14 years	121	376	677	183	69	204	35	317
15 to 19 years	109	260	516	152	56	163	36	247
20 to 24 years	52	137	451	68	23	125	16	150
25 to 29 years	85	276	530	102	45	138	19	196
30 to 34 years	124	357	504	160	71	126	42	284
35 to 39 years	109	323	437	159	63	132	31	261
40 to 44 years	93	248	330	155	60	102	24	208
45 to 49 years	66	237	297	143	53	78	21	169
50 to 54 years	81	221	244	107	61	68	22	155
55 to 59 years	81	246	243	92	69	69	35	180
60 to 64 years	85	256	218	143	75	49	23	139
65 to 69 years	79	238	204	116	77	37	20	129
70 to 74 years	71	213	193	116	61	48	23	99
75 to 79 years	85	228	158	98	56	16	9	95
80 to 84 years	69	160	103	67	44	11	6	70
85 years and over	44	141	88	49	20	6	2	27
16 years and over	1 205	3 476	4 391	1 692	821	1 131	318	2 347
18 years and over	1 149	3 370	4 187	1 623	791	1 051	304	2 229
21 years and over	1 117	3 259	3 911	1 555	775	978	290	2 142
62 years and over	408	1 134	881	528	299	145	72	496
65 years and over	348	980	746	446	258	118	60	420
Median age	37.1	37.8	27.8	39.4	44.9	23.8	35.2	33.0
Male	1 560	4 752	6 262	2 335	1 114	1 945	478	3 454
Median age	36.5	36.2	25.3	36.2	41.6	21.8	34.3	33.4
Males per 100 females	97.5	102.3	96.2	105.5	107.7	107.1	111.4	105.3

Table 77. Race, Hispanic Origin, Age, and Sex, for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Steele County	Stutsman County	Towner County	Trall County	Walsh County	Ward County	Wells County	Williams County
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	2 420	6 670	3 627	8 752	9 000	14 282	5 864	7 998
White	2 415	6 646	3 566	8 618	8 829	14 022	5 849	7 486
Black	—	4	2	12	11	45	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	11	53	44	33	148	6	493
American Indian	2	11	53	44	33	147	6	493
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	7	5	22	18	44	3	8
Asian	2	7	5	22	17	41	3	8
Chinese	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	10	1	8	3	—
Japanese	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	2
Asian Indian	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	6
Korean	2	1	5	2	6	7	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—
Other Asian	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Samoaian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race	1	2	1	56	109	23	4	7
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	6	5	101	182	67	7	23
Mexican	—	1	4	88	149	34	2	14
Puerto Rican	—	2	—	—	1	11	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	5	3	1	13	32	22	5	9
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 411	6 643	3 562	8 568	8 760	13 977	5 846	7 472
Female	1 205	3 177	1 810	4 466	4 396	6 966	3 029	3 909
White	1 202	3 162	1 779	4 399	4 310	6 835	3 018	3 647
Black	—	3	2	1	3	21	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	7	24	27	18	74	6	251
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	4	4	13	9	24	3	6
Other race	1	1	1	26	56	12	2	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	3	2	49	96	37	4	16
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 199	3 160	1 778	4 375	4 271	6 809	3 016	3 635
AGE AND SEX								
All persons	2 420	6 670	3 627	8 752	9 000	14 282	5 864	7 998
Under 5 years	159	471	287	553	622	1 063	367	558
5 to 9 years	183	538	266	678	768	1 294	417	820
10 to 14 years	195	616	280	655	741	1 271	405	757
15 to 19 years	136	422	215	655	589	1 101	338	484
20 to 24 years	69	217	133	583	324	661	180	240
25 to 29 years	161	388	217	537	540	982	341	501
30 to 34 years	151	582	278	631	659	1 273	399	764
35 to 39 years	163	564	229	586	672	1 151	346	697
40 to 44 years	135	460	216	496	560	1 002	334	524
45 to 49 years	141	370	171	439	459	862	312	427
50 to 54 years	137	343	138	372	420	681	314	398
55 to 59 years	155	344	191	349	435	663	338	383
60 to 64 years	142	382	188	439	461	596	361	394
65 to 69 years	142	301	211	405	480	507	323	308
70 to 74 years	147	273	183	446	479	438	296	327
75 to 79 years	108	216	177	376	364	361	322	237
80 to 84 years	53	111	142	263	208	232	235	136
85 years and over	43	72	105	289	219	144	205	74
16 years and over	1 857	4 929	2 751	6 740	6 727	10 413	4 592	5 738
18 years and over	1 788	4 737	2 652	6 508	6 467	9 929	4 430	5 516
21 years and over	1 738	4 572	2 555	6 059	6 214	9 417	4 302	5 334
62 years and over	581	1 205	931	2 045	2 023	2 033	1 627	1 288
65 years and over	493	973	818	1 779	1 750	1 682	1 412	1 051
Median age	39.8	35.8	37.8	35.6	36.8	33.0	42.1	34.3
Female	1 205	3 177	1 810	4 466	4 396	6 966	3 029	3 909
Under 5 years	79	219	153	266	281	510	197	270
5 to 9 years	92	255	137	320	377	626	210	406
10 to 14 years	112	273	156	345	353	630	200	357
15 to 19 years	67	191	116	329	284	515	157	239
20 to 24 years	33	92	53	288	146	308	81	118
25 to 29 years	76	197	94	258	258	497	174	266
30 to 34 years	68	276	125	309	316	621	181	377
35 to 39 years	76	266	107	277	302	553	146	310
40 to 44 years	67	205	107	222	274	471	184	233
45 to 49 years	66	192	71	229	209	417	158	207
50 to 54 years	66	170	66	176	211	326	161	201
55 to 59 years	86	178	102	195	212	326	176	188
60 to 64 years	64	182	97	216	214	284	185	188
65 to 69 years	70	141	105	215	256	240	176	155
70 to 74 years	74	132	99	245	254	230	178	153
75 to 79 years	58	108	100	217	189	195	180	108
80 to 84 years	26	60	91	164	119	133	144	84
85 years and over	25	40	69	195	141	84	141	49
16 years and over	911	2 372	1 382	3 467	3 311	5 086	2 379	2 809
18 years and over	875	2 282	1 322	3 351	3 187	4 860	2 309	2 694
21 years and over	850	2 218	1 280	3 124	3 071	4 631	2 251	2 611
62 years and over	289	594	518	1 173	1 087	1 055	927	665
65 years and over	253	481	464	1 036	959	882	819	549
Median age	40.0	36.6	40.1	36.8	38.1	33.3	44.6	34.1
Male	1 215	3 493	1 817	4 286	4 604	7 316	2 835	4 089
Median age	39.5	35.3	36.2	34.6	36.0	32.8	39.2	34.5
Males per 100 females	100.8	109.9	100.4	96.0	104.7	105.0	93.6	104.6

Table 78. Household and Family Characteristics for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990

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

County	Adams County	Barnes County	Benson County	Billings County	Bottineau County	Bowman County	Burke County	Burleigh County	Cass County	Cavalier County
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 174	5 382	7 198	1 108	5 413	3 596	3 002	8 970	16 461	6 064
In households	3 087	5 373	7 165	1 108	5 358	3 526	2 985	8 382	16 341	5 966
Householder	1 266	1 987	2 415	387	2 074	1 420	1 252	2 802	5 696	2 375
15 to 24 years	46	33	101	8	55	39	23	47	115	67
25 to 34 years	201	318	411	79	334	240	162	536	1 122	363
35 to 44 years	248	415	446	89	417	272	192	805	1 532	411
45 to 54 years	167	281	329	62	304	201	151	551	922	320
55 to 64 years	175	285	358	70	322	230	229	410	747	418
65 to 74 years	215	364	361	42	331	230	221	285	678	407
75 to 84 years	164	233	306	35	252	166	224	143	443	299
85 years and over	50	58	103	2	59	42	50	25	137	90
Family householder	868	1 546	1 827	305	1 552	989	863	2 361	4 626	1 673
Male	796	1 455	1 423	293	1 433	890	796	2 177	4 259	1 568
Female	72	91	404	12	119	99	67	184	367	105
Nonfamily householder	398	441	588	82	522	431	389	441	1 070	702
Male	161	260	278	58	293	172	172	273	557	307
Living alone	149	231	252	52	269	154	158	223	469	278
Female	237	181	310	24	229	259	217	168	513	395
Living alone	230	177	297	22	222	258	211	151	492	385
Spouse	786	1 411	1 358	284	1 383	895	765	2 167	4 255	1 527
Child	944	1 807	2 780	394	1 751	1 142	877	3 128	5 915	1 882
Other relatives	42	105	337	26	75	28	57	120	244	112
Nonrelatives	49	63	275	17	75	41	34	165	231	70
In group quarters	87	9	33	—	55	70	17	588	120	98
Institutionalized persons	87	9	33	—	55	70	—	103	120	98
Correctional institutions	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing homes	87	—	25	—	55	70	—	—	120	90
Other institutions	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	485	—	—
College dormitories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397	—	—
Military quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency shelters for homeless persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visible in street locations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelters for abused women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug/alcohol abuse group homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other noninstitutional group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	88	—	—
Persons per household	2.44	2.70	2.97	2.86	2.58	2.48	2.38	2.99	2.87	2.51
Persons per family	3.04	3.15	3.45	3.31	3.07	3.09	2.97	3.29	3.25	3.10
Persons under 18 years	827	1 551	2 502	364	1 508	1 009	742	2 660	5 119	1 633
Householder or spouse	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	1
Own child	810	1 519	2 232	345	1 475	991	718	2 610	4 997	1 596
In married-couple family	729	1 440	1 476	333	1 337	892	644	2 436	4 676	1 512
Percent of persons under 18 years	88.1	92.8	59.0	91.5	88.7	88.4	86.8	91.6	91.3	92.6
With female householder, no husband present	57	47	594	5	94	84	48	114	220	61
Grandchild	9	14	162	15	10	10	11	11	39	15
Other relatives	3	3	44	1	3	2	5	13	39	6
Nonrelatives	5	15	60	3	18	4	8	26	43	15
Institutionalized persons	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	681	985	1 120	126	971	664	705	753	1 963	1 188
Family householder	211	401	425	56	374	200	268	303	743	396
Male	194	375	364	51	336	179	248	272	689	364
Female	17	26	61	5	38	21	20	31	54	32
Spouse	152	273	266	38	237	149	170	193	520	237
Parent	6	17	18	4	20	6	10	22	31	27
Other relatives	7	38	31	4	18	4	19	11	42	30
Nonrelatives	8	2	14	1	1	3	—	11	13	5
Nonfamily householder	218	254	345	23	268	238	227	150	515	400
Male	56	104	115	13	98	57	57	53	141	95
Living alone	54	102	111	12	97	55	57	51	136	91
Female	162	150	230	10	170	181	170	97	374	305
Living alone	161	150	226	10	170	180	169	92	372	302
Institutionalized persons	79	—	21	—	53	64	—	—	99	93
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	63	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	868	1 546	1 827	305	1 552	989	863	2 361	4 626	1 673
With own children under 18 years	387	701	949	160	729	499	340	1 282	2 459	754
With own children under 6 years only	77	119	191	32	150	104	59	229	558	148
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	83	186	262	37	167	101	65	296	577	204
Married-couple families	786	1 411	1 358	284	1 383	895	765	2 167	4 255	1 527
With own children under 18 years	342	660	638	151	644	441	297	1 190	2 270	703
With own children under 6 years only	64	111	110	29	124	88	53	212	523	138
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	77	181	173	36	162	96	59	276	545	196
Female householder, no husband present	51	57	335	7	102	75	54	115	228	79
With own children under 18 years	28	24	235	3	55	46	26	57	125	38
With own children under 6 years only	7	4	61	1	19	11	2	8	18	9
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	6	4	74	1	5	4	6	13	24	7
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 203	2 163	2 542	426	2 135	1 325	1 208	3 479	6 170	2 347
Never married	294	580	886	104	513	316	311	1 027	1 478	622
Now married, except separated	804	1 428	1 401	293	1 421	911	780	2 214	4 311	1 572
Separated	3	11	20	4	18	3	6	27	35	5
Widowed	48	58	81	10	70	36	42	37	98	62
Divorced	54	86	154	15	113	59	69	174	248	86
Females 15 years and over	1 286	1 923	2 508	379	2 026	1 445	1 196	3 293	5 972	2 342
Never married	192	245	592	59	266	203	152	815	867	293
Now married, except separated	802	1 423	1 395	292	1 413	910	778	2 192	4 328	1 555
Separated	7	8	24	1	13	9	3	15	22	9
Widowed	232	196	363	17	269	267	221	168	539	426
Divorced	53	51	134	10	65	56	42	103	216	59

Table 78. Household and Family Characteristics for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Dickey County	Divide County	Dunn County	Eddy County	Emmons County	Foster County	Golden Valley County	Grand Forks County	Grant County	Griggs County
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	6 107	2 899	4 005	2 951	4 830	3 983	2 108	11 895	3 549	3 303
In households	5 664	2 794	3 959	2 865	4 762	3 884	2 028	11 734	3 508	3 250
Householder	2 299	1 193	1 433	1 194	1 849	1 541	811	4 209	1 374	1 294
15 to 24 years	90	23	32	28	33	51	40	124	19	31
25 to 34 years	360	167	233	179	252	268	134	834	171	154
35 to 44 years	399	189	311	195	297	257	140	1 014	246	252
45 to 54 years	306	168	210	124	254	196	101	653	187	165
55 to 64 years	324	167	222	199	350	246	114	551	231	177
65 to 74 years	411	253	243	231	339	243	149	557	247	245
75 to 84 years	313	183	160	174	256	207	107	380	226	218
85 years and over	96	43	22	64	68	73	26	96	47	52
Family householder	1 618	832	1 074	801	1 377	1 102	547	3 241	1 000	951
Male	1 471	756	978	729	1 286	1 010	496	2 937	941	872
Female	147	76	96	72	91	92	51	304	59	79
Nonfamily householder	681	361	359	393	472	439	264	968	374	343
Male	280	160	192	152	212	161	112	528	152	145
Living alone	259	151	172	146	192	145	103	447	142	132
Female	401	201	167	241	260	278	152	440	222	198
Living alone	392	197	161	233	258	269	148	416	221	197
Spouse	1 455	740	932	720	1 257	993	489	2 908	913	862
Child	1 759	788	1 426	861	1 536	1 254	668	4 213	1 150	1 013
Other relatives	89	36	104	46	70	38	34	178	49	55
Nonrelatives	62	37	64	44	50	58	26	226	22	26
In group quarters	443	105	46	86	68	99	80	161	41	53
Institutionalized persons	189	105	46	86	68	99	80	161	41	53
Correctional institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nursing homes	189	95	46	86	68	98	22	161	41	50
Other institutions	—	10	—	—	—	1	57	—	—	3
Other persons in group quarters	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College dormitories	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency shelters for homeless persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visible in street locations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelters for abused women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug/alcohol abuse group homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other noninstitutional group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.46	2.34	2.76	2.40	2.58	2.52	2.50	2.79	2.55	2.51
Persons per family	3.04	2.88	3.29	3.03	3.08	3.07	3.18	3.25	3.11	3.03
Persons under 18 years	1 527	692	1 237	738	1 243	1 094	651	3 623	942	857
Householder or spouse	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2
Own child	1 485	678	1 173	722	1 223	1 075	595	3 521	929	840
In married-couple family	1 323	597	1 027	640	1 152	971	543	3 207	881	797
Percent of persons under 18 years	86.6	86.3	83.0	86.7	92.7	88.8	83.4	88.5	93.5	93.0
With female householder, no husband present	130	60	88	62	53	84	40	214	31	35
Grandchild	25	3	38	11	10	2	4	42	8	10
Other relatives	7	1	15	1	3	2	2	7	3	—
Nonrelatives	8	10	11	3	6	15	4	51	2	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	1 314	777	664	724	1 034	824	435	1 648	754	795
Family householder	431	269	246	227	396	269	156	574	282	305
Male	394	246	228	208	363	248	147	511	260	271
Female	37	23	18	19	33	21	9	63	22	34
Spouse	285	173	171	152	263	184	105	390	172	196
Parent	14	10	8	3	15	9	7	28	11	13
Other relatives	14	15	13	15	23	15	8	39	12	19
Nonrelatives	7	2	3	5	3	2	1	6	1	1
Nonfamily householder	389	210	179	242	267	254	126	459	238	210
Male	103	62	60	67	73	51	21	137	61	55
Living alone	100	59	58	66	70	50	20	133	61	54
Female	286	148	119	175	194	203	105	322	177	155
Living alone	284	148	119	173	194	201	105	321	176	155
Institutionalized persons	174	98	44	80	67	91	32	152	38	51
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 618	832	1 074	801	1 377	1 102	547	3 241	1 000	951
With own children under 18 years	702	325	527	358	569	521	258	1 700	440	396
With own children under 6 years only	125	70	101	76	112	102	44	327	79	77
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	171	75	152	71	141	129	68	409	105	86
Married-couple families	1 455	740	932	720	1 257	993	489	2 908	913	862
With own children under 18 years	609	276	453	313	524	459	230	1 527	410	366
With own children under 6 years only	109	52	88	66	104	84	40	294	74	69
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	159	70	134	67	140	122	61	388	100	85
Female householder, no husband present	111	60	85	57	73	73	34	204	49	62
With own children under 18 years	73	35	48	33	32	49	19	114	17	24
With own children under 6 years only	11	11	7	6	3	16	2	20	3	7
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	11	5	11	3	1	6	6	15	2	1
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 367	1 137	1 502	1 144	1 928	1 492	785	4 522	1 406	1 290
Never married	679	268	408	294	518	355	220	1 138	363	322
Now married, except separated	1 494	762	958	743	1 281	1 021	507	2 969	934	880
Separated	7	11	14	7	4	8	3	34	8	4
Widowed	79	34	39	44	65	53	17	118	57	32
Divorced	108	62	83	56	60	55	38	263	44	52
Females 15 years and over	2 479	1 177	1 439	1 190	1 885	1 582	799	4 341	1 363	1 302
Never married	432	132	208	153	265	212	113	650	167	170
Now married, except separated	1 501	763	956	739	1 282	1 017	504	2 971	928	875
Separated	18	8	13	5	4	14	5	32	4	6
Widowed	433	221	190	252	298	284	143	502	232	216
Divorced	95	53	72	41	36	55	34	186	32	35

Table 78. Household and Family Characteristics for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Hettinger County	Kidder County	LaMoure County	Logan County	McHenry County	McIntosh County	McKenzie County	McLean County	Mercer County
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 445	3 332	5 383	2 847	6 528	4 021	6 383	10 457	3 627
In households	3 387	3 291	5 288	2 770	6 481	3 881	6 333	10 250	3 626
Householder	1 341	1 247	2 075	1 096	2 551	1 687	2 301	3 933	1 325
15 to 24 years	37	28	51	17	54	32	70	92	25
25 to 34 years	173	178	301	177	334	213	443	594	288
35 to 44 years	218	208	333	146	469	213	519	850	297
45 to 54 years	185	179	271	143	352	191	352	553	214
55 to 64 years	220	233	343	210	425	316	321	544	191
65 to 74 years	267	217	374	210	425	352	349	668	193
75 to 84 years	204	164	328	167	388	295	202	530	100
85 years and over	37	40	74	26	104	75	45	102	17
Family householder	983	956	1 483	819	1 837	1 196	1 684	2 889	1 051
Male	917	898	1 378	782	1 658	1 121	1 485	2 627	970
Female	66	58	105	37	179	75	199	262	81
Nonfamily householder	358	291	592	277	714	491	617	1 044	274
Male	140	118	246	127	311	203	333	486	170
Living alone	134	108	232	119	280	191	300	454	157
Female	218	173	346	150	403	288	284	558	104
Living alone	212	166	339	149	394	288	279	545	100
Spouse	903	861	1 373	776	1 622	1 110	1 447	2 602	951
Child	1 069	1 082	1 718	848	2 119	1 014	2 266	3 416	1 254
Other relatives	52	63	81	32	119	47	187	181	57
Nonrelatives	22	38	41	18	70	23	132	118	39
In group quarters	58	41	95	77	47	140	50	207	1
Institutionalized persons	58	41	95	76	47	140	50	207	1
Correctional institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Nursing homes	58	41	95	76	47	139	49	197	—
Other institutions	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
College dormitories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency shelters for homeless persons	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Visible in street locations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelters for abused women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug/alcohol abuse group homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other noninstitutional group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.53	2.64	2.55	2.53	2.54	2.30	2.75	2.61	2.74
Persons per family	3.06	3.10	3.14	3.02	3.10	2.82	3.32	3.15	3.15
Persons under 18 years	900	916	1 465	706	1 770	873	2 111	3 053	1 113
Householder or spouse	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Own child	886	890	1 442	697	1 736	858	1 958	2 959	1 090
In married-couple family	844	819	1 361	667	1 555	805	1 686	2 638	1 006
Percent of persons under 18 years	93.8	89.4	92.9	94.5	87.9	92.2	79.9	86.4	90.4
With female householder, no husband present	25	31	52	17	140	45	194	245	51
Grandchild	11	14	14	5	14	9	96	52	10
Other relatives	2	2	3	—	7	2	16	28	5
Nonrelatives	—	10	6	3	12	3	40	13	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	773	665	1 200	652	1 360	1 178	880	2 016	452
Family householder	281	254	418	243	492	408	316	708	202
Male	257	235	383	228	440	379	288	653	185
Female	24	19	35	15	52	29	28	55	17
Spouse	188	180	300	170	334	297	210	481	126
Parent	5	15	13	5	25	5	11	25	6
Other relatives	14	6	26	10	30	16	17	23	10
Nonrelatives	3	6	2	—	7	2	1	19	—
Nonfamily householder	227	167	358	160	425	314	280	592	108
Male	55	40	86	41	109	83	98	171	40
Living alone	55	40	86	40	106	80	97	167	40
Female	172	127	272	119	316	231	182	421	68
Living alone	171	123	270	119	313	231	182	417	68
Institutionalized persons	55	37	83	64	47	136	45	168	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	983	956	1 483	819	1 837	1 196	1 684	2 889	1 051
With own children under 18 years	411	434	659	331	835	419	896	1 436	537
With own children under 6 years only	84	65	109	67	152	80	179	265	104
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	109	95	153	72	188	121	250	312	129
Married-couple families	903	861	1 373	776	1 622	1 110	1 447	2 602	951
With own children under 18 years	384	390	616	315	736	387	759	1 265	485
With own children under 6 years only	79	57	102	64	134	71	147	239	94
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	106	90	144	68	170	118	215	281	124
Female householder, no husband present	44	43	68	26	134	53	169	200	60
With own children under 18 years	16	20	27	10	71	25	99	126	30
With own children under 6 years only	3	4	3	2	12	4	18	14	5
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	2	—	7	2	14	3	26	28	4
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 329	1 310	2 087	1 155	2 543	1 590	2 316	3 960	1 409
Never married	320	327	561	294	701	333	608	963	330
Now married, except separated	923	880	1 395	794	1 648	1 141	1 474	2 675	961
Separated	3	6	5	4	12	12	28	20	1
Widowed	41	40	59	37	76	71	55	134	28
Divorced	42	57	67	26	106	33	151	168	89
Females 15 years and over	1 359	1 263	2 103	1 128	2 524	1 691	2 289	3 978	1 282
Never married	182	153	276	151	329	163	381	560	174
Now married, except separated	926	878	1 395	791	1 655	1 150	1 477	2 670	960
Separated	2	9	1	2	19	5	25	25	8
Widowed	225	185	382	160	436	341	283	572	104
Divorced	24	38	49	24	85	32	123	151	36

Table 78. Household and Family Characteristics for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Morton County	Mountrail County	Nelson County	Oliver County	Pembina County	Pierce County	Ramsey County	Ransom County
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	8 385	7 021	4 410	2 381	9 238	2 143	4 899	5 921
In households	8 144	6 841	4 236	2 381	9 043	2 143	4 863	5 651
Householder	3 023	2 587	1 831	809	3 555	747	1 815	2 284
15 to 24 years	62	70	30	20	83	16	36	65
25 to 34 years	488	425	232	145	628	123	312	392
35 to 44 years	599	524	288	212	736	141	389	441
45 to 54 years	463	382	235	118	463	121	288	277
55 to 64 years	515	365	304	125	530	149	309	346
65 to 74 years	458	442	372	103	561	115	277	351
75 to 84 years	350	317	273	72	421	73	173	307
85 years and over	88	62	97	14	133	9	31	105
Family householder	2 271	1 851	1 230	644	2 515	620	1 418	1 607
Male	2 082	1 540	1 113	613	2 270	590	1 312	1 468
Female	189	311	117	31	245	30	106	139
Nonfamily householder	752	736	601	165	1 040	127	397	677
Male	327	350	275	87	451	82	227	305
Living alone	300	324	263	77	411	75	200	272
Female	425	386	326	78	589	45	170	372
Living alone	419	364	322	74	569	44	164	364
Spouse	2 072	1 489	1 085	597	2 210	565	1 267	1 443
Child	2 880	2 372	1 229	905	3 028	780	1 626	1 763
Other relatives	92	229	61	33	134	30	86	86
Nonrelatives	77	164	30	37	116	21	69	75
In group quarters	241	180	174	—	195	—	36	270
Institutionalized persons	241	180	174	—	195	—	36	270
Correctional institutions	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
Nursing homes	143	175	170	—	187	—	36	270
Other institutions	98	3	4	—	4	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College dormitories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency shelters for homeless persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visible in street locations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelters for abused women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug/alcohol abuse group homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other noninstitutional group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.69	2.64	2.31	2.94	2.54	2.87	2.68	2.47
Persons per family	3.22	3.21	2.93	3.38	3.14	3.22	3.10	3.05
Persons under 18 years	2 490	2 108	1 027	800	2 591	637	1 531	1 531
Householder or spouse	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Own child	2 362	1 958	1 019	778	2 533	622	1 317	1 492
In married-couple family	2 200	1 588	935	747	2 280	587	1 207	1 345
Percent of persons under 18 years	88.4	75.3	91.0	93.4	88.0	92.2	89.2	87.9
With female householder, no husband present	130	290	68	13	187	21	73	101
Grandchild	21	85	4	10	32	6	21	14
Other relatives	1	30	2	1	6	2	3	9
Nonrelatives	10	34	2	11	19	6	12	15
Institutionalized persons	93	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	1 395	1 289	1 174	271	1 712	298	743	1 283
Family householder	477	426	369	108	560	140	296	391
Male	430	373	323	99	504	126	265	361
Female	47	53	46	9	56	14	31	30
Spouse	318	264	234	69	369	90	186	270
Parent	21	17	14	7	11	6	21	18
Other relatives	21	16	21	3	30	4	17	23
Nonrelatives	4	5	4	3	7	1	4	4
Nonfamily householder	419	395	373	81	555	57	185	372
Male	88	127	124	27	134	22	61	84
Living alone	88	126	121	26	132	22	59	81
Female	331	268	249	54	421	35	124	288
Living alone	330	265	248	53	414	35	122	285
Institutionalized persons	135	166	159	—	180	—	34	205
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	2 271	1 851	1 230	644	2 515	620	1 418	1 607
With own children under 18 years	1 095	928	496	354	1 237	285	654	732
With own children under 6 years only	198	167	86	62	239	46	121	155
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	258	232	120	93	295	74	152	159
Married-couple families	2 072	1 489	1 085	597	2 210	565	1 267	1 443
With own children under 18 years	1 009	724	444	337	1 084	264	589	649
With own children under 6 years only	181	114	76	62	215	42	113	141
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	248	191	113	89	266	73	137	147
Female householder, no husband present	132	257	95	24	201	27	74	104
With own children under 18 years	64	157	42	8	108	12	41	59
With own children under 6 years only	11	39	10	—	16	2	3	9
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	8	32	6	1	24	1	12	7
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	3 218	2 603	1 743	882	3 465	889	1 975	2 370
Never married	892	800	450	202	892	261	516	622
Now married, except separated	2 112	1 544	1 111	609	2 254	575	1 295	1 491
Separated	14	24	9	1	22	5	16	13
Widowed	68	79	82	24	128	14	40	68
Divorced	132	156	91	46	169	34	108	176
Females 15 years and over	3 181	2 680	1 803	826	3 620	734	1 805	2 285
Never married	471	467	212	117	572	88	249	268
Now married, except separated	2 114	1 545	1 120	605	2 256	573	1 296	1 478
Separated	21	29	9	3	19	—	9	11
Widowed	490	447	382	81	629	61	190	423
Divorced	85	192	80	20	144	12	61	105

Table 78. Household and Family Characteristics for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Renville County	Richland County	Rolette County	Sargent County	Sheridan County	Sioux County	Slope County	Stark County
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 160	9 397	12 772	4 549	2 148	3 761	907	6 735
In households	3 100	9 255	12 617	4 495	2 122	3 761	907	6 664
Householder	1 209	3 551	4 150	1 763	858	1 022	333	2 294
15 to 24 years	34	78	298	45	19	47	12	61
25 to 34 years	204	577	947	293	104	237	52	445
35 to 44 years	226	710	811	339	138	253	74	532
45 to 54 years	175	466	640	287	118	181	44	358
55 to 64 years	171	544	547	251	153	136	371	474
65 to 74 years	183	594	508	299	173	122	54	294
75 to 84 years	185	456	309	206	122	38	27	192
85 years and over	31	126	90	43	31	8	3	41
Family householder	887	2 606	3 121	1 268	648	828	249	1 813
Male	799	2 404	2 113	1 172	615	567	233	1 694
Female	88	202	1 008	96	33	261	16	119
Nonfamily householder	322	945	1 029	495	210	194	84	481
Male	151	470	482	240	99	122	45	276
Living alone	133	413	421	219	91	106	43	237
Female	171	475	547	255	111	72	39	205
Living alone	167	469	503	249	111	66	37	197
Spouse	772	2 346	1 992	1 145	595	479	228	1 665
Child	1 000	3 068	5 376	1 475	623	1 598	325	2 513
Other relatives	71	150	628	59	29	447	12	89
Nonrelatives	48	140	471	53	17	215	9	103
In group quarters	60	142	155	54	26	—	—	71
Institutionalized persons	60	78	136	54	26	—	—	14
Correctional institutions	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing homes	58	78	109	54	26	—	—	—
Other institutions	2	—	16	—	—	—	—	14
Other persons in group quarters	—	64	19	—	—	—	—	57
College dormitories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency shelters for homeless persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visible in street locations	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Shelters for abused women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug/alcohol abuse group homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other noninstitutional group quarters	—	64	8	—	—	—	—	57
Persons per household	2.56	2.61	3.04	2.55	2.47	3.68	2.72	2.90
Persons per family	3.08	3.14	3.56	3.11	2.92	4.05	3.27	3.35
Persons under 18 years	873	2 592	4 877	1 224	516	1 621	272	2 127
Householder or spouse	—	—	5	1	—	2	—	—
Own child	834	2 529	4 384	1 198	504	1 293	262	2 074
In married-couple family	748	2 356	2 642	1 100	473	775	247	1 974
Percent of persons under 18 years	85.7	90.9	54.2	89.9	91.7	47.8	90.8	82.8
With female householder, no husband present	69	119	1 403	70	14	363	9	92
Grandchild	23	27	346	12	7	213	8	16
Other relatives	6	4	66	4	—	68	—	4
Nonrelatives	10	32	68	9	5	45	2	32
Institutionalized persons	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1
Persons 65 years and over	620	1 805	1 330	813	499	235	113	804
Family householder	216	661	448	283	200	116	42	315
Male	192	596	345	257	188	90	38	288
Female	24	65	103	26	12	26	4	27
Spouse	138	436	243	179	139	46	27	204
Parent	11	32	20	13	6	8	1	14
Other relatives	14	33	38	14	3	11	—	15
Nonrelatives	1	12	20	6	—	2	1	3
Nonfamily householder	183	515	459	265	126	52	42	212
Male	43	157	154	67	34	19	14	64
Living alone	42	152	149	64	32	18	13	62
Female	140	358	305	198	92	33	28	148
Living alone	139	358	295	197	92	32	28	146
Institutionalized persons	57	77	98	53	25	—	—	14
Other persons in group quarters	—	39	4	—	—	—	—	27
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	887	2 606	3 121	1 268	648	828	249	1 813
With own children under 18 years	404	1 204	1 958	592	251	519	122	966
With own children under 6 years only	65	241	432	123	52	112	23	180
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	100	321	565	122	55	171	35	239
Married-couple families	772	2 346	1 992	1 145	595	479	228	1 665
With own children under 18 years	352	1 106	1 130	539	233	293	114	909
With own children under 6 years only	55	215	193	114	47	48	22	167
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	92	306	336	116	52	106	33	226
Female householder, no husband present	74	142	885	70	24	240	14	93
With own children under 18 years	37	60	660	36	8	157	5	45
With own children under 6 years only	8	11	192	5	3	35	1	8
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	8	10	190	2	2	47	1	10
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 219	3 641	4 063	1 818	887	1 205	350	2 569
Never married	318	968	1 451	514	213	501	90	730
Now married, except separated	794	2 379	2 070	1 162	612	509	234	1 691
Separated	9	22	53	10	3	14	4	15
Widowed	33	121	145	55	34	31	11	33
Divorced	65	151	344	77	25	150	11	100
Females 15 years and over	1 233	3 541	4 516	1 727	834	1 168	329	2 409
Never married	185	517	1 334	215	98	379	43	426
Now married, except separated	789	2 379	2 090	1 162	602	507	234	1 683
Separated	11	11	104	12	2	19	3	7
Widowed	200	522	569	275	121	100	37	218
Divorced	48	112	419	63	11	163	12	75

Table 78. Household and Family Characteristics for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990—Con.

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

County	Steele County	Stutsman County	Towner County	Trail County	Walsh County	Ward County	Wells County	Williams County
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 420	6 670	3 627	8 752	9 000	14 282	5 864	7 998
In households	2 420	6 670	3 538	8 309	8 913	14 161	5 746	7 968
Householder	991	2 458	1 433	3 327	3 401	5 050	2 406	2 908
15 to 24 years	26	45	50	187	69	169	51	62
25 to 34 years	147	427	240	565	555	1 067	362	583
35 to 44 years	151	549	242	587	645	1 158	360	672
45 to 54 years	156	367	177	439	472	835	333	435
55 to 64 years	158	406	193	428	524	710	380	448
65 to 74 years	186	360	252	530	583	594	406	380
75 to 84 years	129	251	223	448	417	426	393	274
85 years and over	38	53	56	143	136	91	121	54
Family householder	701	1 918	971	2 310	2 476	3 972	1 680	2 248
Male	658	1 800	870	2 069	2 250	3 617	1 523	2 065
Female	43	118	101	241	226	355	157	183
Nonfamily householder	290	540	462	1 017	925	1 078	726	660
Male	150	298	222	440	452	601	357	270
Living alone	138	267	204	366	397	509	249	323
Female	140	242	240	577	473	477	456	303
Living alone	138	229	235	537	461	452	451	291
Spouse	658	1 763	841	2 062	2 200	3 572	1 498	2 041
Child	714	2 246	1 123	2 585	3 013	5 098	1 692	2 786
Other relatives	33	107	86	128	170	195	81	129
Nonrelatives	24	96	55	207	129	246	69	104
In group quarters	—	—	89	443	87	121	118	30
Institutionalized persons	—	—	89	206	86	121	118	30
Correctional institutions	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Nursing homes	—	—	89	194	82	56	118	30
Other institutions	—	—	—	6	4	65	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	237	1	—	—	—
College dormitories	—	—	—	237	—	—	—	—
Military quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency shelters for homeless persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visible in street locations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelters for abused women	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Drug/alcohol abuse group homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other noninstitutional group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.44	2.71	2.47	2.50	2.62	2.80	2.39	2.74
Persons per family	3.00	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.17	3.23	2.95	3.20
Persons under 18 years	632	1 933	975	2 244	2 533	4 353	1 434	2 482
Householder or spouse	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	3
Own child	616	1 889	940	2 197	2 463	4 197	1 404	2 407
In married-couple family	589	1 761	844	2 003	2 237	3 797	1 268	2 196
Percent of persons under 18 years	93.2	91.1	86.6	89.3	88.3	87.2	88.5	88.5
With female householder, no husband present	19	87	77	145	173	321	116	147
Grandchild	7	23	15	18	36	47	17	34
Other relatives	5	5	7	11	13	14	2	17
Nonrelatives	4	16	12	16	20	45	11	21
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	493	973	818	1 779	1 750	1 682	1 412	1 051
Family householder	180	412	272	574	629	662	490	423
Male	170	382	238	504	567	598	446	388
Female	10	30	34	70	62	64	44	35
Spouse	130	250	169	400	451	447	333	279
Parent	2	25	5	20	20	22	11	18
Other relatives	6	26	25	38	52	32	26	16
Nonrelatives	2	8	3	7	7	8	10	4
Nonfamily householder	173	252	259	547	507	449	430	285
Male	59	84	64	133	146	141	78	85
Living alone	56	82	63	131	143	135	78	84
Female	114	168	195	414	361	308	352	200
Living alone	113	164	194	410	359	305	351	200
Institutionalized persons	—	—	85	193	84	62	112	26
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	701	1 918	971	2 310	2 476	3 972	1 680	2 248
With own children under 18 years	308	920	424	1 063	1 122	2 063	685	1 119
With own children under 6 years only	69	185	91	226	200	393	139	196
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	67	213	114	254	314	494	176	289
Married-couple families	658	1 763	841	2 062	2 200	3 572	1 498	2 041
With own children under 18 years	292	845	370	947	998	1 847	608	1 016
With own children under 6 years only	67	173	70	194	180	359	125	184
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	64	200	110	238	291	454	162	269
Female householder, no husband present	21	93	82	172	163	270	121	121
With own children under 18 years	9	49	41	88	90	166	64	67
With own children under 6 years only	1	5	12	24	15	25	11	7
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	3	10	4	12	20	34	11	16
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	961	2 615	1 392	3 331	3 484	5 454	2 253	2 987
Never married	225	612	387	955	959	1 424	547	663
Now married, except separated	666	1 795	877	2 113	2 247	3 621	1 536	2 071
Separated	5	14	5	20	23	27	9	18
Widowed	27	64	49	108	106	106	62	57
Divorced	38	130	74	135	149	276	99	178
Females 15 years and over	922	2 430	1 402	3 535	3 385	5 200	2 422	2 876
Never married	103	301	213	698	506	829	310	373
Now married, except separated	668	1 785	864	2 101	2 239	3 626	1 540	2 078
Separated	4	8	4	21	30	27	13	14
Widowed	125	257	268	594	502	462	479	304
Divorced	22	79	53	121	108	256	80	107

Table 79. Race, Hispanic Origin, Age, and Sex of Persons in Households: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 or more persons in group quarters. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [1,000 or More Persons]	The State	Burleigh County	Cass County	Grand Forks County	Richland County	Stutsman County	Ward County	Bismarck city
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	614 566	58 229	98 690	64 980	16 633	21 107	55 596	47 989
White	581 590	56 470	96 420	61 394	16 328	20 875	52 481	46 507
Black	3 114	47	257	1 286	9	40	1 260	45
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24 958	1 381	863	1 174	217	82	921	1 132
American Indian	24 913	1 381	860	1 166	217	82	910	1 132
Eskimo	36	—	3	8	—	—	—	—
Aleut	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 256	228	937	807	65	90	560	217
Asian	3 129	215	924	771	64	83	525	204
Chinese	523	24	180	184	5	6	66	24
Filipino	664	36	71	216	10	23	177	32
Japanese	228	8	58	60	5	1	44	6
Asian Indian	469	51	199	70	1	19	44	51
Korean	502	24	125	129	12	21	102	21
Vietnamese	258	28	160	22	13	8	3	26
Cambodian	51	5	19	3	—	—	—	5
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	51	15	1	—	7	—	11	15
Thai	101	4	15	33	—	4	26	4
Other Asian	282	20	96	54	11	1	52	20
Pacific Islander	127	13	13	36	1	7	35	13
Hawaiian	61	1	10	22	1	1	19	1
Samoa	9	—	2	2	—	—	5	—
Guamanian	28	10	1	5	—	—	7	10
Other Pacific Islander	29	2	—	7	—	6	4	2
Other race	1 648	103	213	319	14	20	374	88
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4 414	335	669	967	33	75	796	309
Mexican	2 750	134	425	630	21	32	426	118
Puerto Rican	347	12	19	107	3	4	133	12
Cuban	44	6	2	14	—	—	12	6
Other Hispanic	1 273	183	223	216	8	39	225	173
White, not of Hispanic origin	579 150	56 288	95 984	60 800	16 311	20 823	52 094	46 338
Female								
White	309 328	30 043	49 979	32 296	8 246	10 836	28 173	25 107
Black	292 496	29 090	48 905	30 493	8 092	10 708	26 561	24 306
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 352	14	96	571	5	16	553	14
Asian or Pacific Islander	12 903	768	455	646	118	52	510	631
Other race	1 763	118	429	440	26	44	351	111
Hispanic origin (of any race)	814	53	94	146	5	16	198	45
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 225	177	334	464	18	36	405	164
White, not of Hispanic origin	291 247	28 993	48 680	30 200	8 081	10 686	26 374	24 216
AGE AND SEX								
All persons	614 566	58 229	98 690	64 980	16 633	21 107	55 596	47 989
Under 5 years	47 770	4 521	7 582	5 874	1 300	1 483	5 006	3 632
5 to 9 years	51 993	5 044	7 622	5 481	1 454	1 690	4 654	4 014
10 to 14 years	48 520	4 598	6 763	4 640	1 320	1 676	4 221	3 613
15 to 19 years	40 836	4 071	6 167	4 084	1 088	1 256	3 802	3 268
20 to 24 years	41 789	3 675	10 694	7 763	957	1 047	4 821	3 234
25 to 29 years	49 090	4 916	9 818	7 231	1 196	1 457	5 538	4 168
30 to 34 years	53 146	5 539	9 650	6 239	1 434	1 870	4 980	4 595
35 to 39 years	49 597	5 270	8 911	5 302	1 383	1 704	4 457	4 295
40 to 44 years	39 506	4 279	6 941	3 814	921	1 413	3 373	3 430
45 to 49 years	30 385	3 152	4 772	2 768	790	1 078	2 454	2 539
50 to 54 years	26 205	2 586	3 837	2 208	688	976	2 170	2 109
55 to 59 years	25 990	2 462	3 475	2 025	732	993	2 046	2 042
60 to 64 years	26 779	2 282	3 359	1 926	784	1 161	1 998	1 998
65 to 69 years	24 490	1 872	2 896	1 767	757	990	1 792	1 610
70 to 74 years	21 880	1 591	2 319	1 468	646	834	1 387	1 577
75 to 79 years	17 817	1 141	1 834	1 126	532	713	1 296	1 005
80 to 84 years	11 530	777	1 224	734	395	459	896	696
85 years and over	7 243	453	826	530	256	307	515	409
16 years and over	457 379	43 183	75 541	48 199	12 332	15 946	40 929	36 040
18 years and over	439 918	41 513	73 117	46 652	11 905	15 372	39 404	34 719
21 years and over	417 529	39 257	68 568	43 504	11 219	14 816	36 991	32 801
62 years and over	98 880	7 162	11 073	6 747	3 073	4 026	7 252	6 252
65 years and over	82 960	5 834	9 099	5 625	2 586	3 303	6 076	5 107
Median age	32.6	32.1	30.4	28.2	33.5	35.2	29.8	32.2
Female								
Under 5 years	309 328	30 043	49 979	32 296	8 246	10 836	28 173	25 107
5 to 9 years	23 397	2 246	3 725	2 831	647	732	2 442	1 828
10 to 14 years	25 293	2 429	3 802	2 661	729	834	2 222	1 956
15 to 19 years	23 537	2 171	3 338	2 259	635	776	2 071	1 700
20 to 24 years	19 891	2 066	2 993	2 019	502	595	1 954	1 669
25 to 29 years	20 589	1 952	5 293	3 732	402	537	2 488	1 747
30 to 34 years	24 305	2 637	4 862	3 458	586	762	2 654	2 245
35 to 39 years	26 639	2 900	4 973	3 076	712	930	2 509	2 407
40 to 44 years	24 141	2 698	4 450	2 590	616	836	2 181	2 239
45 to 49 years	19 149	2 144	3 327	1 842	444	682	1 637	1 727
50 to 54 years	15 026	1 591	2 358	1 355	396	559	1 248	1 307
55 to 59 years	13 378	1 363	1 969	1 133	351	519	1 090	1 141
60 to 64 years	13 445	1 270	1 797	1 039	395	535	1 070	1 073
65 to 69 years	13 743	1 175	1 757	1 002	387	616	1 055	1 026
70 to 74 years	12 813	1 032	1 540	938	388	527	960	905
75 to 79 years	11 977	873	1 302	809	340	457	901	774
80 to 84 years	10 310	692	1 149	696	321	435	783	627
85 years and over	7 065	492	790	480	235	295	585	452
16 years and over	4 630	312	554	376	160	209	323	284
18 years and over	232 764	22 758	38 542	24 180	6 124	8 338	21 049	19 278
21 years and over	224 262	21 919	37 393	23 428	5 922	8 062	20 288	18 619
62 years and over	213 281	20 749	35 129	21 815	5 648	7 801	18 989	17 606
65 years and over	54 933	4 095	6 366	3 886	1 678	2 306	4 188	3 650
Median age	46 795	3 401	5 335	3 299	1 444	1 923	3 552	3 042
Median age	33.3	32.6	31.0	28.8	34.4	36.5	30.5	32.9
Male								
Median age	305 238	28 186	48 711	32 684	8 387	10 271	27 423	22 882
Males per 100 females	31.8	31.5	29.7	27.7	32.6	34.1	29.1	31.5
Males per 100 females	98.7	93.8	97.5	101.2	101.7	94.8	97.3	91.1

Table 79. Race, Hispanic Origin, Age, and Sex of Persons in Households: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 1,000 or more persons in group quarters. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [1,000 or More Persons]	Fargo city	Grand Forks city	Grand Forks AFB CDP	Jamestown city	Minot city	Minot AFB CDP	Wahpeton city
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN							
All persons -----	70 047	45 092	8 134	14 437	33 376	8 059	7 378
White -----	68 065	43 006	6 919	14 229	31 973	6 597	7 121
Black -----	238	364	828	36	372	843	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	715	1 053	54	71	693	87	192
American Indian -----	712	1 049	50	71	685	85	192
Eskimo -----	3	4	4	—	5	1	—
Aleut -----	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	880	485	240	83	258	261	49
Asian -----	867	466	224	76	243	243	49
Chinese -----	174	170	12	6	50	6	5
Filipino -----	63	88	93	23	58	111	7
Japanese -----	49	29	30	1	25	11	4
Asian Indian -----	195	68	2	14	42	2	1
Korean -----	112	67	42	20	32	63	3
Vietnamese -----	148	14	5	8	1	2	12
Cambodian -----	19	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian -----	1	—	—	—	9	2	7
Thai -----	12	6	19	4	12	14	—
Other Asian -----	94	21	21	—	14	32	10
Pacific Islander -----	13	19	16	7	15	18	—
Hawaiian -----	10	13	8	1	8	11	—
Samoa -----	2	1	—	—	3	2	—
Guamanian -----	1	1	4	—	2	3	—
Other Pacific Islander -----	—	4	3	6	2	2	—
Other race -----	149	184	93	18	80	271	9
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	513	548	281	69	263	466	25
Mexican -----	313	375	159	31	131	261	15
Puerto Rican -----	17	25	67	2	47	75	1
Cuban -----	—	10	6	—	6	—	—
Other Hispanic -----	181	138	52	36	79	124	8
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	67 720	42 685	6 724	14 180	31 809	6 419	7 109
Female -----	35 677	22 704	3 891	7 659	17 337	3 916	3 714
White -----	34 730	21 670	3 272	7 546	16 626	3 146	3 589
Black -----	91	154	379	13	132	400	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	381	569	35	45	385	51	101
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	402	227	159	40	149	178	17
Other race -----	73	84	46	15	45	141	3
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	261	272	129	33	137	231	12
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	34 556	21 509	3 180	7 526	16 547	3 064	3 582
AGE AND SEX							
All persons -----	70 047	45 092	8 134	14 437	33 376	8 059	7 378
Under 5 years -----	5 230	3 594	1 426	1 012	2 462	1 481	638
5 to 9 years -----	4 900	3 407	993	1 152	2 492	868	663
10 to 14 years -----	4 143	2 942	597	1 060	2 379	588	558
15 to 19 years -----	4 063	2 832	382	834	2 321	413	510
20 to 24 years -----	9 175	6 005	1 269	830	2 793	1 367	652
25 to 29 years -----	7 724	4 962	1 504	1 069	2 995	1 561	633
30 to 34 years -----	6 938	4 211	1 014	1 288	2 871	836	701
35 to 39 years -----	6 021	3 655	618	1 140	2 707	599	612
40 to 44 years -----	4 688	2 708	233	953	2 110	261	403
45 to 49 years -----	3 161	2 042	52	708	1 541	51	321
50 to 54 years -----	2 603	1 658	20	633	1 479	12	254
55 to 59 years -----	2 482	1 513	7	649	1 378	8	271
60 to 64 years -----	2 392	1 446	9	779	1 403	3	265
65 to 69 years -----	2 081	1 291	8	689	1 284	4	260
70 to 74 years -----	1 638	1 056	1	561	1 139	4	235
75 to 79 years -----	1 304	818	—	497	939	2	171
80 to 84 years -----	901	544	—	348	682	—	138
85 years and over -----	603	408	1	235	401	1	93
16 years and over -----	55 056	34 628	5 044	11 017	25 572	5 036	5 429
18 years and over -----	53 545	33 615	4 911	10 635	24 643	4 904	5 242
21 years and over -----	50 049	31 204	4 555	10 244	23 133	4 512	4 817
62 years and over -----	7 932	4 961	16	2 821	5 272	12	1 057
65 years and over -----	6 527	4 117	10	2 330	4 445	11	897
Median age -----	29.9	28.8	23.0	34.9	32.2	22.7	30.2
Female -----	35 677	22 704	3 891	7 659	17 337	3 916	3 714
Under 5 years -----	2 565	1 730	706	513	1 198	734	318
5 to 9 years -----	2 414	1 686	442	579	1 191	405	330
10 to 14 years -----	2 019	1 445	290	503	1 162	279	259
15 to 19 years -----	2 022	1 410	190	404	1 210	229	242
20 to 24 years -----	4 541	2 904	617	445	1 459	721	266
25 to 29 years -----	3 794	2 362	713	565	1 430	727	313
30 to 34 years -----	3 562	2 081	490	654	1 494	394	361
35 to 39 years -----	3 003	1 808	289	570	1 352	276	296
40 to 44 years -----	2 266	1 339	100	477	1 058	108	200
45 to 49 years -----	1 600	1 007	24	367	807	24	161
50 to 54 years -----	1 353	869	10	349	758	7	133
55 to 59 years -----	1 313	789	6	357	739	5	151
60 to 64 years -----	1 278	780	5	434	771	2	132
65 to 69 years -----	1 138	677	7	386	720	2	152
70 to 74 years -----	952	604	1	325	671	2	134
75 to 79 years -----	842	535	—	327	591	—	108
80 to 84 years -----	592	377	—	235	462	—	96
85 years and over -----	423	301	1	169	264	1	62
16 years and over -----	28 327	17 599	2 421	5 966	13 557	2 452	2 761
18 years and over -----	27 591	17 115	2 362	5 780	13 077	2 397	2 665
21 years and over -----	25 821	15 853	2 181	5 583	12 244	2 160	2 502
62 years and over -----	4 702	2 953	12	1 712	3 171	6	633
65 years and over -----	3 947	2 494	9	1 442	2 708	5	552
Median age -----	30.7	29.6	23.0	36.5	33.4	22.3	31.8
Male -----	34 370	22 388	4 243	6 778	16 039	4 143	3 664
Median age -----	29.1	28.1	23.0	33.5	30.8	23.2	28.5
Males per 100 females -----	96.3	98.6	109.0	88.5	92.5	105.8	98.7

Table 80. Age and Sex of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

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

American Indian Area	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND								
	All areas	Devils Lake Sioux Reservation, ND	Fort Berthold Reservation, ND	Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Reservation, ND--SD (pt.)	Standing Rock Reservation, ND--SD (pt.)	Turtle Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, ND--SD (pt.)	Turtle Mountain Reservation	Turtle Mountain Trust Lands (pt.)	
All persons	15 284	2 676	2 999	1	2 836	6 772	4 746	2 026	
Under 5 years	2 124	413	403	—	399	909	596	313	
Under 1 year	397	81	76	—	75	165	112	53	
1 year	404	83	87	—	66	168	97	71	
2 years	467	91	68	—	107	201	145	56	
3 years	432	89	86	—	67	190	127	63	
4 years	424	69	86	—	84	185	115	70	
5 to 9 years	2 093	413	403	—	414	863	561	302	
5 years	425	86	82	—	81	176	114	62	
6 years	440	80	86	—	93	181	119	62	
7 years	445	98	88	—	85	174	109	65	
8 years	374	77	80	—	69	148	104	44	
9 years	409	72	67	—	86	184	115	69	
10 to 14 years	1 862	337	323	—	367	835	564	271	
10 years	399	81	63	—	76	179	119	60	
11 years	374	74	65	—	71	164	109	55	
12 years	346	54	65	—	69	158	113	45	
13 years	389	62	53	—	77	197	130	67	
14 years	354	66	77	—	74	137	93	44	
15 to 19 years	1 545	275	294	—	298	678	481	197	
15 years	314	52	52	—	66	144	105	39	
16 years	318	50	74	—	60	134	97	37	
17 years	319	61	50	—	64	144	95	49	
18 years	305	59	62	—	54	130	93	37	
19 years	289	53	56	—	54	126	91	35	
20 to 24 years	1 096	205	201	—	187	503	362	141	
20 years	218	36	37	—	33	112	82	30	
21 years	227	41	44	—	46	96	68	28	
25 to 29 years	1 216	214	228	—	221	553	375	178	
30 to 34 years	1 090	158	234	1	202	495	314	181	
35 to 39 years	944	168	186	—	179	411	296	115	
40 to 44 years	753	112	161	—	154	326	243	83	
45 to 49 years	626	93	134	—	111	288	222	66	
50 to 54 years	498	80	105	—	87	226	182	44	
55 to 59 years	429	72	103	—	69	185	147	38	
60 to 64 years	326	42	83	—	52	149	114	35	
65 to 69 years	277	34	74	—	35	134	111	23	
70 to 74 years	172	26	25	—	26	95	76	19	
75 to 79 years	124	18	22	—	18	66	57	9	
80 to 84 years	66	7	12	—	13	34	26	8	
85 years and over	43	9	8	—	4	22	19	3	
18 years and over	8 254	1 350	1 694	1	1 466	3 743	2 728	1 015	
62 years and over	869	116	191	—	127	435	354	81	
65 years and over	682	94	141	—	96	351	289	62	
Median age	20.1	18.2	21.9	32.5	18.9	20.9	22.3	18.1	
Female	7 692	1 340	1 533	—	1 404	3 415	2 399	1 016	
Under 5 years	1 022	222	191	—	182	427	276	151	
Under 1 year	204	49	35	—	38	82	56	26	
1 year	184	40	42	—	26	76	45	31	
2 years	228	54	35	—	47	92	62	30	
3 years	209	46	41	—	31	91	60	31	
4 years	197	33	38	—	40	86	53	33	
5 to 9 years	979	197	191	—	196	395	254	141	
5 years	198	41	38	—	36	83	55	28	
6 years	199	31	42	—	45	81	56	25	
7 years	218	53	44	—	40	81	49	32	
8 years	174	36	37	—	33	68	46	22	
9 years	190	36	30	—	42	82	48	34	
10 to 14 years	894	154	167	—	183	390	265	125	
10 years	173	27	33	—	35	78	50	28	
11 years	186	35	29	—	42	80	55	25	
12 years	186	31	42	—	32	81	59	22	
13 years	171	27	26	—	32	86	60	26	
14 years	178	34	37	—	42	65	41	24	
15 to 19 years	739	131	141	—	136	331	236	95	
15 years	164	28	27	—	33	76	53	23	
16 years	148	23	38	—	31	56	40	16	
17 years	149	24	20	—	31	74	50	24	
18 years	139	29	28	—	19	63	44	19	
19 years	139	27	28	—	22	62	49	13	
20 to 24 years	612	97	107	—	108	300	218	82	
20 years	122	18	22	—	23	59	44	15	
21 years	125	18	18	—	28	61	43	18	
25 to 29 years	620	99	112	—	111	298	195	103	
30 to 34 years	581	97	119	—	97	268	180	88	
35 to 39 years	509	88	92	—	100	229	170	59	
40 to 44 years	377	65	80	—	72	160	120	40	
45 to 49 years	297	37	69	—	48	143	108	35	
50 to 54 years	258	39	56	—	48	115	94	21	
55 to 59 years	234	34	62	—	41	97	74	23	
60 to 64 years	168	27	48	—	23	70	52	18	
65 to 69 years	153	17	48	—	18	70	55	15	
70 to 74 years	107	14	21	—	20	52	41	11	
75 to 79 years	80	13	16	—	11	40	35	5	
80 to 84 years	35	3	6	—	7	19	15	4	
85 years and over	27	6	7	—	3	11	11	—	
18 years and over	4 336	692	899	—	748	1 997	1 461	536	
62 years and over	498	69	125	—	74	230	184	46	
65 years and over	402	53	98	—	59	192	157	35	
Median age	21.7	18.8	23.5	—	20.2	22.7	23.7	19.7	
Male	7 592	1 336	1 466	1	1 432	3 357	2 347	1 010	
Median age	18.7	17.7	20.0	32.5	18.1	19.0	20.1	17.0	
Males per 100 females	98.7	99.7	95.6	—	102.0	98.3	97.8	99.4	

Table 81. Household and Family Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

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

American Indian Area	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND								
	All areas	Devils Lake Sioux Reservation, ND	Fort Berthold Reservation, ND	Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Reservation, ND-SD (pt.)	Standing Rock Reservation, ND-SD (pt.)	Turtle Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, ND-SD (pt.)	Turtle Mountain Reservation	Turtle Mountain Trust Lands (pt.)	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	15 284	2 676	2 999	1	2 836	6 772	4 746	2 026	
In households	15 235	2 661	2 985	1	2 836	6 752	4 726	2 026	
Householder	4 122	627	848	1	664	1 982	1 452	530	
15 to 24 years	346	64	52	—	35	195	138	57	
25 to 34 years	1 084	167	207	1	175	534	352	182	
35 to 44 years	946	149	204	—	181	412	296	116	
45 to 54 years	705	102	154	—	119	330	253	77	
55 to 64 years	528	78	129	—	83	238	184	54	
65 to 74 years	343	45	73	—	46	179	150	29	
75 to 84 years	140	14	27	—	22	77	65	12	
85 years and over	30	8	2	—	3	17	14	3	
Family householder	3 394	549	673	1	555	1 616	1 145	471	
Male	1 836	254	359	1	309	913	639	274	
Female	1 558	295	314	—	246	703	506	197	
Nonfamily householder	1 728	78	175	—	109	366	307	59	
Male	413	47	96	—	73	197	164	33	
Living alone	358	42	81	—	62	173	144	29	
Female	315	31	79	—	36	169	143	26	
Living alone	277	25	70	—	32	150	129	21	
Spouse	1 517	211	295	—	248	763	539	224	
Child	7 272	1 381	1 306	—	1 303	3 282	2 221	1 061	
Other relatives	1 471	247	371	—	424	429	305	124	
Nonrelatives	853	195	165	—	197	296	209	87	
In group quarters	49	15	14	—	—	20	20	—	
Institutionalized persons	49	15	14	—	—	20	20	—	
Correctional institutions	12	8	—	—	—	4	4	—	
Nursing homes	21	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Other institutions	16	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
College dormitories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Military quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Emergency shelters for homeless persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Visible in street locations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shelters for abused women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Drug/alcohol abuse group homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other noninstitutional group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons per household	3.68	4.29	3.48	2.00	4.13	3.41	3.26	3.82	
Persons per family	4.00	4.40	3.88	2.00	4.43	3.77	3.68	3.99	
Persons under 18 years	7 030	1 326	1 305	—	1 370	3 029	2 018	1 011	
Householder or spouse	8	1	1	—	1	5	4	1	
Own child	5 842	1 104	1 012	—	1 055	2 671	1 765	906	
In married-couple family	2 887	464	508	—	566	1 349	870	479	
Percent of persons under 18 years	41.1	35.0	38.9	—	41.3	44.5	43.1	47.4	
With female householder, no husband present	2 290	512	364	—	348	1 066	739	327	
Grandchild	784	140	192	—	205	247	171	76	
Other relatives	219	40	61	—	66	52	39	13	
Nonrelatives	171	39	39	—	43	50	35	15	
Institutionalized persons	6	2	—	—	—	4	4	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons 65 years and over	682	94	141	—	96	351	289	62	
Family householder	289	45	64	—	49	131	102	29	
Male	146	19	27	—	25	75	62	13	
Female	143	26	37	—	24	56	40	16	
Spouse	86	9	18	—	11	48	37	11	
Parent	27	7	6	—	5	9	5	4	
Other relatives	26	3	4	—	7	12	9	3	
Nonrelatives	12	5	—	—	2	5	5	—	
Nonfamily householder	224	22	38	—	22	142	127	15	
Male	88	8	8	—	7	65	56	9	
Living alone	84	8	6	—	6	64	55	9	
Female	136	14	30	—	15	77	71	6	
Living alone	132	14	30	—	15	73	68	5	
Institutionalized persons	18	3	11	—	—	4	4	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	3 394	549	673	1	555	1 616	1 145	471	
With own children under 18 years	2 386	411	434	—	385	1 156	799	357	
With own children under 6 years only	532	85	99	—	86	262	185	77	
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	748	133	126	—	139	350	233	117	
Married-couple families	1 604	231	315	1	241	816	576	240	
With own children under 18 years	1 097	166	206	—	180	545	367	178	
With own children under 6 years only	166	16	36	—	28	86	59	27	
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	375	54	70	—	77	174	111	63	
Female householder, no husband present	1 373	247	271	—	226	629	455	174	
With own children under 18 years	993	193	165	—	147	488	355	133	
With own children under 6 years only	270	51	39	—	32	148	109	39	
With own children under 6 and 6 to 17 years	297	65	43	—	46	143	102	41	
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	4 408	746	886	1	813	1 962	1 421	541	
Never married	2 015	402	399	—	397	817	579	238	
Now married, except separated	1 651	237	334	1	255	824	589	235	
Separated	76	12	17	—	11	36	25	11	
Widowed	121	14	12	—	17	78	60	18	
Divorced	545	81	124	—	133	207	168	39	
Females 15 years and over	4 797	767	984	—	843	2 203	1 604	599	
Never married	1 855	355	343	—	329	828	613	215	
Now married, except separated	1 708	237	351	—	276	844	598	246	
Separated	128	14	31	—	18	65	45	20	
Widowed	455	70	103	—	73	209	156	53	
Divorced	651	91	156	—	147	257	192	65	

Table 82. Characteristics of Persons Before and After Allocation and Substitution: 1990

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

State	Persons			Percent distribution		
	After allocation and substitution	After allocation	Before allocation and substitution	After allocation and substitution	After allocation	Before allocation and substitution
RACE						
All persons -----	638 800	637 218	631 088	100.0	100.0	100.0
White -----	604 142	602 803	597 005	94.6	94.6	94.6
Black -----	3 524	3 515	3 472	.6	.6	.6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	25 917	25 695	25 467	4.1	4.0	4.0
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	3 462	3 455	3 414	.5	.5	.5
Other race -----	1 755	1 750	1 730	.3	.3	.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN						
All persons -----	638 800	637 218	599 724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	4 665	4 647	4 390	.7	.7	.7
Mexican -----	2 878	2 868	2 731	61.7	61.7	62.2
Puerto Rican -----	386	381	363	8.3	8.2	8.3
Cuban -----	63	63	59	1.4	1.4	1.3
Other Hispanic -----	1 338	1 335	1 237	28.7	28.7	28.2
Not of Hispanic origin -----	634 135	632 571	595 334	99.3	99.3	99.3
SEX						
All persons -----	638 800	637 218	633 975	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male -----	318 201	317 412	316 006	49.8	49.8	49.8
Female -----	320 599	319 806	317 969	50.2	50.2	50.2
AGE						
All persons -----	638 800	637 218	628 802	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 6 years -----	58 154	57 997	57 393	9.1	9.1	9.1
6 to 14 years -----	90 543	90 305	89 556	14.2	14.2	14.2
15 to 17 years -----	26 688	26 617	26 407	4.2	4.2	4.2
18 and 19 years -----	19 980	19 944	19 406	3.1	3.1	3.1
20 to 24 years -----	47 873	47 722	46 428	7.5	7.5	7.4
25 to 29 years -----	50 154	50 018	49 067	7.9	7.8	7.8
30 to 34 years -----	53 861	53 709	53 009	8.4	8.4	8.4
35 to 44 years -----	90 020	89 813	88 877	14.1	14.1	14.1
45 to 54 years -----	57 084	56 978	56 418	8.9	8.9	9.0
55 to 59 years -----	26 268	26 216	25 924	4.1	4.1	4.1
60 to 64 years -----	27 120	27 065	26 755	4.2	4.2	4.3
65 to 74 years -----	47 541	47 419	46 764	7.4	7.4	7.4
75 to 84 years -----	32 274	32 202	31 747	5.1	5.1	5.0
85 years and over -----	11 240	11 213	11 051	1.8	1.8	1.8
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP						
Persons in households -----	614 566	612 984	605 632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Householder -----	240 878	240 209	239 916	39.2	39.2	39.6
Spouse -----	142 374	142 096	139 709	23.2	23.2	23.1
Child -----	200 762	200 242	197 050	32.7	32.7	32.5
Grandchild -----	3 092	3 077	3 000	.5	.5	.5
Brother or sister -----	3 862	3 847	3 656	.6	.6	.6
Parent -----	1 602	1 598	1 493	.3	.3	.2
Other relatives -----	2 573	2 565	2 352	.4	.4	.4
Nonrelatives -----	19 423	19 350	18 456	3.2	3.2	3.0
MARITAL STATUS						
Persons 15 years and over -----	490 103	488 916	484 772	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married -----	126 912	126 527	124 294	25.9	25.9	25.6
Now married, except separated -----	292 761	292 185	291 115	59.7	59.8	60.1
Separated -----	3 769	3 756	3 693	.8	.8	.8
Widowed -----	37 188	37 091	36 707	7.6	7.6	7.6
Divorced -----	29 473	29 357	28 963	6.0	6.0	6.0

Table 83. Allocation and Substitution: 1990

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [1,000 or More Persons]	Percent of—								
	All persons	Persons with allocated—						Persons in house- holds with rela- tionship allocated	Persons 15 years and over with mari- tal status allocated
		Persons substi- tuted for noninter- view	Persons with one or more items al- located						
				Race	Origin (of any race)	Sex	Age		
The State -----	638 800	.2	8.8	1.0	5.9	.5	1.3	1.2	.8
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE									
Urban -----	340 339	.2	12.5	1.1	9.3	.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
Inside urbanized area -----	202 334	.2	12.9	1.1	9.6	.5	1.7	1.3	1.4
Central place -----	172 792	.2	12.9	1.1	9.6	.5	1.8	1.4	1.5
Urban fringe -----	29 542	.1	12.4	.9	9.6	.5	.9	1.2	1.0
Outside urbanized area -----	138 005	.3	11.9	1.1	8.9	.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
Place of 10,000 or more -----	79 343	.3	14.0	1.1	10.8	.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	58 662	.2	9.1	1.2	6.3	.6	1.8	1.2	1.1
Rural -----	298 461	.3	4.6	.8	1.9	.5	1.0	1.1	.3
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	54 448	.2	4.1	.8	1.5	.4	.9	.9	.3
Place of less than 1,000 -----	79 885	.2	4.3	.7	1.7	.4	1.0	.9	.3
Other rural -----	164 128	.3	5.0	.8	2.2	.5	1.0	1.2	.3
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA									
Inside metropolitan area -----	257 388	.2	11.6	1.0	8.4	.5	1.6	1.3	1.2
In central city -----	172 792	.2	12.9	1.1	9.6	.5	1.8	1.4	1.5
Not in central city -----	84 596	.2	8.8	.8	5.9	.5	1.0	1.2	.6
Urban -----	38 885	.1	11.1	.9	8.0	.5	1.2	1.2	.8
Inside urbanized area -----	29 542	.1	12.4	.9	9.6	.5	.9	1.2	1.0
Outside urbanized area -----	9 343	.4	7.1	.8	3.0	.7	2.1	1.3	.4
Rural -----	45 711	.2	6.8	.8	4.1	.5	.9	1.2	.5
Outside metropolitan area -----	381 412	.3	6.9	.9	4.2	.5	1.2	1.1	.6
Urban -----	128 662	.3	12.3	1.1	9.4	.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
Inside urbanized area -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside urbanized area -----	128 662	.3	12.3	1.1	9.4	.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
Place of 10,000 or more -----	79 343	.3	14.0	1.1	10.8	.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	49 319	.2	9.5	1.2	6.9	.6	1.7	1.2	1.2
Rural -----	252 750	.3	4.2	.8	1.5	.5	1.0	1.0	.3
COUNTY									
Adams County -----	3 174	.1	1.5	.3	.2	.1	.5	.3	.1
Barnes County -----	12 545	.2	11.7	1.1	8.4	.5	1.0	1.6	.7
Benson County -----	7 198	.3	5.8	.7	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.5	.4
Billings County -----	1 108	.1	2.3	.4	.9	.5	.8	.9	.1
Bottineau County -----	8 011	.1	1.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	—
Bowman County -----	3 596	—	2.9	1.2	.6	.3	.6	.6	.2
Burke County -----	3 002	.1	1.5	.8	.6	.4	.5	.5	.1
Burleigh County -----	60 131	.1	10.0	.8	7.5	.5	1.0	1.1	.9
Cass County -----	102 874	.2	13.4	1.2	9.8	.5	1.8	1.4	1.5
Cavalier County -----	6 064	.2	5.2	.7	1.5	.3	1.4	1.5	.3
Dickey County -----	6 107	.2	8.5	1.3	3.9	.6	1.3	1.4	.5
Divide County -----	2 899	.1	6.3	1.2	2.1	.4	1.0	2.0	.2
Dunn County -----	4 005	.1	3.9	.5	1.9	.4	1.3	1.0	.3
Eddy County -----	2 951	.2	2.6	.2	.8	—	1.4	.4	.1
Emmons County -----	4 830	.2	1.2	.2	.4	.1	.5	.3	.1
Foster County -----	3 983	.1	2.9	.4	1.3	.1	.9	.7	.1
Golden Valley County -----	2 108	.7	1.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.5	.1
Grand Forks County -----	70 683	.4	10.9	1.1	7.3	.5	2.0	1.5	1.1
Grant County -----	3 549	—	3.5	.8	.8	.3	.7	1.5	.1
Griggs County -----	3 303	.1	3.7	.9	1.4	.4	.3	1.1	.3
Hettinger County -----	3 445	.3	1.8	.5	.7	.3	.8	.4	.1
Kidder County -----	3 332	.3	2.6	.4	1.0	.3	.6	.8	.2
LaMoure County -----	5 383	.6	6.2	1.2	2.8	.3	.9	1.3	.4
Logan County -----	2 847	.1	2.3	.4	.4	.2	.6	.8	.2
McHenry County -----	6 528	.1	1.4	.3	.2	.2	.6	.3	.1
McIntosh County -----	4 021	.1	4.9	1.0	1.8	.5	.9	1.2	.2
McKenzie County -----	6 383	.3	2.8	.6	1.0	.3	.8	.9	.1
McLean County -----	10 457	.2	3.6	.5	1.1	.4	1.1	.8	.2
Mercer County -----	9 808	.1	3.7	.9	1.2	.4	1.0	.7	.3
Morton County -----	23 700	.1	9.6	.7	7.5	.4	.7	1.1	.8
Mountrail County -----	7 021	.3	3.0	.5	.6	.4	1.0	.9	.3
Nelson County -----	4 410	—	2.1	.6	.5	.1	.5	.5	.1
Oliver County -----	2 381	.1	2.1	.6	.5	.1	.3	.8	.1
Pembina County -----	9 238	.2	3.0	.4	.6	.4	1.2	.5	.3
Pierce County -----	5 052	.2	2.9	.8	1.6	.6	.7	.5	.7
Ramsey County -----	12 681	.1	14.0	1.6	10.8	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5
Ransom County -----	5 921	.2	7.3	1.7	3.3	.8	.8	1.6	.4
Renville County -----	3 160	—	3.4	.6	1.3	.4	.4	1.1	.1
Richland County -----	18 148	.4	9.4	1.8	6.5	.5	1.9	1.1	1.7
Rolette County -----	12 772	1.0	6.8	.9	2.5	1.4	1.8	2.0	.7
Sargent County -----	4 549	.1	6.3	1.6	2.2	.7	1.4	1.3	.3
Sheridan County -----	2 148	.1	3.9	1.3	1.4	.3	.7	1.2	.1
Sioux County -----	3 761	.9	6.7	1.1	2.8	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.2
Slope County -----	907	—	2.5	.7	.3	.1	.4	1.3	.1
Stark County -----	22 832	.2	11.6	1.0	9.1	.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
Steele County -----	2 420	—	3.2	.7	1.0	.3	.3	.7	.2
Stutsman County -----	22 241	1.0	12.9	1.3	9.8	.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
Towner County -----	3 627	.4	3.1	.5	1.0	.4	.5	.9	.3
Trail County -----	8 752	.3	5.8	1.0	1.7	.6	1.5	1.4	.3
Walsh County -----	13 840	.3	5.2	1.4	1.4	.5	1.1	1.2	.3
Ward County -----	57 921	.1	9.3	.8	6.3	.5	1.3	1.4	.8
Wells County -----	5 864	.1	4.4	.9	2.0	.4	.8	.6	.3
Williams County -----	21 129	.1	9.4	.8	6.7	.5	1.3	1.0	.7

Table 83. Allocation and Substitution: 1990—Con.

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

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [1,000 or More Persons]	Percent of—								
	All persons	Persons with allocated—						Persons in house- holds with rela- tionship allocated	Persons 15 years and over with mari- tal status allocated
		Persons substi- tuted for noninter- view	Persons with one or more items al- located	Race					
				Origin (of any race)	Sex	Age			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Ashley city	1 052	.2	4.1	.7	1.0	.7	1.4	.7	.1
Beach city	1 205	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	.1	.1	.5	.1
Belcourt CDP	2 458	1.2	8.0	1.0	2.2	1.8	3.5	2.6	1.0
Beulah city	3 363	—	3.0	.9	.9	.2	1.3	.2	.1
Bismarck city	49 256	.1	11.6	.8	9.0	.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Bottineau city	2 598	.1	.4	.1	—	.1	.1	.2	—
Bowman city	1 741	.1	1.8	.9	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1
Cando city	1 564	.8	.5	—	—	.1	—	.3	.2
Carrington city	2 267	—	3.3	.4	1.3	.1	1.4	.7	.2
Casselton city	1 601	—	12.8	1.2	9.6	.6	.7	1.6	.7
Cavalier city	1 508	.4	4.1	.2	.5	.3	3.1	.2	.3
Cooperstown city	1 247	—	4.3	1.0	1.2	.6	.2	1.0	.4
Crosby city	1 312	—	5.2	.8	.8	.3	.9	2.9	—
Devils Lake city	7 782	.1	16.5	1.7	14.1	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.1
Dickinson city	16 097	.2	15.6	1.2	12.5	.7	1.3	1.4	1.2
Ellendale city	1 798	.4	9.2	1.4	3.3	.9	2.2	1.9	.1
Fargo city	74 111	.2	13.7	1.3	10.0	.5	2.1	1.4	1.8
Garrison city	1 530	—	1.2	.1	.7	.1	.2	.2	.2
Grafton city	4 840	.2	4.7	1.2	1.0	.4	1.5	.9	.3
Grand Forks city	49 425	.4	13.1	1.2	9.6	.5	2.1	1.5	1.4
Grand Forks AFB CDP	9 343	.4	7.1	.8	3.0	.7	2.1	1.3	.4
Hankinson city	1 038	—	3.4	.7	1.4	.5	1.0	.3	.3
Harvey city	2 263	.3	3.7	.9	1.2	.3	.5	.8	.2
Hazen city	2 818	.2	4.6	.8	1.7	.6	1.1	1.0	.4
Hettinger city	1 574	.1	1.5	.3	.1	.1	.6	.2	.1
Hillsboro city	1 488	.2	5.4	.3	1.6	.6	1.5	1.5	.3
Jamestown city	15 571	1.2	16.0	1.5	13.0	.6	1.6	1.4	1.7
Kenmare city	1 214	—	3.4	1.6	.7	.2	.5	.9	.3
Langdon city	2 241	—	3.3	.5	.8	—	1.0	.8	.2
Larimore city	1 464	—	4.4	1.1	.4	.3	1.4	1.8	.1
Lincoln city	1 132	—	5.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	.3
Linton city	1 410	.4	1.1	.3	.1	.1	.4	.4	—
Lisbon city	2 177	.1	9.6	2.3	5.4	1.0	.6	1.6	.5
Mandan city	15 177	—	13.6	.9	11.0	.4	.9	1.4	1.1
Mayville city	2 092	—	2.8	1.0	.6	.6	.3	.2	.1
Minot city	34 544	.1	12.9	.9	9.6	.6	1.1	1.5	1.0
Minot AFB CDP	9 095	.1	5.7	.8	2.2	.3	2.3	1.9	.4
Mott city	1 019	—	1.5	.7	.5	.2	.4	.5	.1
New Rockford city	1 604	—	2.0	.1	.7	.1	.9	.3	.1
New Town city	1 388	.2	2.5	.1	.4	.3	.5	1.2	.2
Northwood city	1 166	—	3.0	.4	.9	.3	.9	.7	.2
Oakes city	1 775	—	6.0	1.1	2.4	.6	.7	1.3	.7
Park River city	1 725	.8	3.1	1.4	.7	.5	.4	.5	.3
Rolla city	1 286	.4	4.2	1.2	2.1	.5	.5	.4	.3
Rugby city	2 909	.1	2.3	.8	1.7	.8	1.0	.2	1.0
Stanley city	1 371	—	1.5	.4	.2	.2	.5	.5	.2
Tioga city	1 278	—	6.3	1.7	2.2	.6	1.4	1.0	.2
Valley City city	7 163	.1	15.4	.7	12.9	.5	1.0	1.5	.9
Wahpeton city	8 751	.5	14.2	2.5	11.7	.5	2.7	1.2	3.1
Walhalla city	1 131	.4	1.7	.1	.4	.6	.4	.2	.2
Washburn city	1 506	.2	3.7	.3	1.3	.5	1.2	.5	.4
Wattford City city	1 784	—	2.0	.3	.5	.2	.2	.9	.1
West Fargo city	12 287	.1	12.2	1.0	9.3	.4	1.0	.9	.9
Williston city	13 131	.1	12.6	.9	9.6	.5	1.7	1.2	1.0
Wishek city	1 171	.3	5.9	2.0	2.1	.4	.9	1.6	.3

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:

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

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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SUBJECT 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 completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 5b.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so

that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as “imputation.” The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

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, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who have 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 which 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.

Predesignated 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 York, New Orleans, 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).

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.

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.

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

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

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

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in table A 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 table A for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

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

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

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

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

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See table A 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 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. Since sample processing included additional editing, there may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data.

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

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.

DERIVED MEASURES

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

Interpolation

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

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

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

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

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products and are used to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items and (2) the quotient of two numbers which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

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

Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent. (For more discussion on quartiles, see census products containing information on housing characteristics.)

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to assure published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, and housing units. The result is that a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into some of the census characteristics to prevent identification of specific individuals, households, or housing units. The edit is controlled so that the counts of total persons, totals by race and American Indian tribe, Hispanic origin, and age 18 years and over are *not affected* by the confidentiality edit and are published as collected. In addition, total counts for housing units by tenure are not affected by this edit.

The confidentiality edit is conducted by selecting a sample of census households from the 100-percent data internal census files and interchanging its data with other households that have identical characteristics on a set of selected key variables but are in different geographic locations within the same State. To provide more protection for "small areas," a higher sampling rate was used for these areas. The net result of this procedure is that the data user's ability to obtain census data, particularly for small areas and subpopulation groups, has been significantly enhanced.

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 were also reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain 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 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. Allocations, 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.

SOURCES OF ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 1990 decennial census, human- and machine-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

To reduce various types of nonsampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, development of the mailing address list, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods

were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data. A reinterview program was designed to minimize the errors in the data collection phase for enumerator-filled questionnaires.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize under-coverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 decennial census and results from the 1990 decennial 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.

- For larger urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and coded address lists, had the United States Postal Service (USPS) review and update this list, and conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. Prior to mailout, local officials were given the opportunity

to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors, and the USPS conducted a final review.

- For small cities and suburban and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation that occurred in 1988 and 1989. For the addresses listed in 1988, the USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections through a field check; prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review of these addresses, and local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) delivered census questionnaires in the rural and seasonal housing areas listed in 1989 and in inner-city public housing developments. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followups contributed to improved coverage.

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

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

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

Enumeration Rules

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

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

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

Residence Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

Enumeration of Housing Units

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Followup

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

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

Special Enumeration Procedures

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

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

On the inside	Page
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Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-5
What the census is about	5
Why the census asks certain questions	5

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-3

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 checked="" 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, Ecuadorean, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

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

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

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

Instructions for Questions H1a through H6

- 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**.
- 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 mobile home; include only land which 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.

Instructions for Questions H7a and H7b

- 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.

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.

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-1

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

Page 1

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

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

Include

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

Do NOT include

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative →	
	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="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 <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" 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 <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" 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) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	b. Year of birth 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	a. Age 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	b. Year of birth 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<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	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="radio"/> <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.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<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
 Grandchild Other relative
 Stepson/stepdaughter

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

Roomer, boarder, or foster child Unmarried partner
 Housemate, roommate Other nonrelative

Male Female

White
 Black or Negro
 Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
 Eskimo
 Aleut
 Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
 Chinese Japanese
 Filipino Asian Indian
 Hawaiian Samoan
 Korean Guamanian
 Vietnamese Other API
 Other race (Print race)

a. Age b. Year of birth

0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

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-H7b FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

 No

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

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

 No

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

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

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

1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 Rented for cash rent?
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

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

Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

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

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

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

Please make sure you have . . .

1. **FILLED** this form completely.
2. **ANSWERED Question 1a** on page 1.
3. **ANSWERED Questions 2 through 7** for each person you listed in Question 1a.
4. **ANSWERED Questions H1a through H7b** on page 3.

Also . . .

5. **PRINT here the name** of a household member who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number at which a person in this household can be called.

Name		Date	
Telephone number →	Area code	Number	<input type="radio"/> Day <input type="radio"/> Night

Then . . .

6. **FOLD** the form the way it was sent to you.
7. **MAIL it back by April 1**, or as close to that date as possible, in the envelope provided; no stamp is needed. When you insert your completed questionnaire, please make sure that the address of the U.S. Census Office can be seen through the window on the front of the envelope.

NOTE – If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1a, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

Thank you very much.

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take 14 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about this estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Management Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, Attn: CEN-90, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project CEN-90, Washington, DC 20503. Please **DO NOT RETURN** your questionnaire to either of these addresses. Use the enclosed preaddressed envelope to return your completed questionnaire.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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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.