

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

1990 CPH-2-19

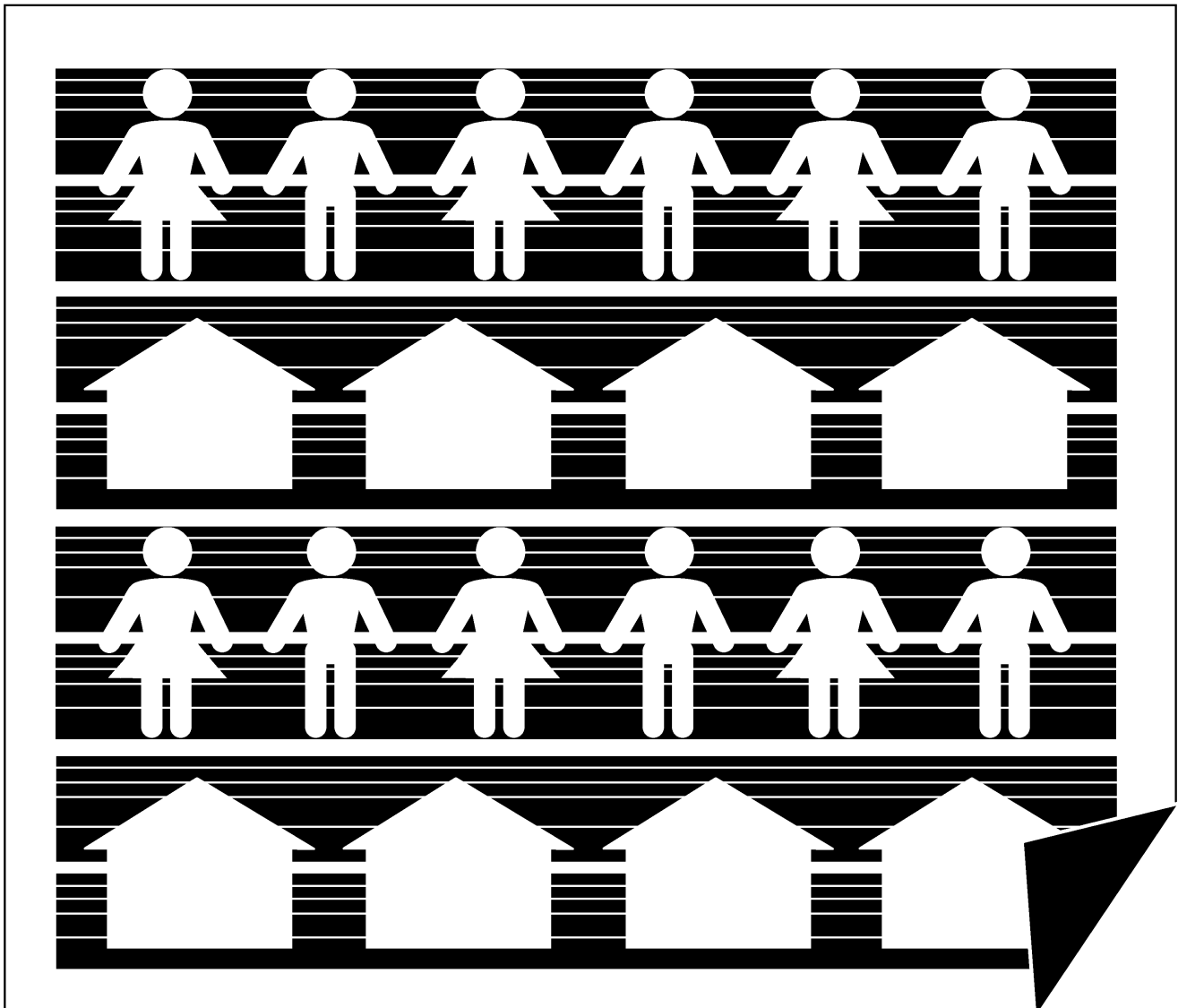
**CENSUS '90**



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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
**Population and Housing  
Unit Counts**  
**Kentucky**

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nomeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

**Carbaugh**, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavaliunas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overy**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-2-19

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1990 Census of  
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Unit Counts**  
**Kentucky**

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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

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

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

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

Area	Population counts			Housing unit counts			Land area
	1990 census	Previous censuses	Change from previous censuses	1990 census	Previous censuses	Change from previous censuses	
<b>THE STATE</b>							
Total .....	1,3,4,5,8, 11,13,17, 22	1,3,8,11	1,4	2,3,4,6,8, 11,14,18, 22	2,3,8	2,4	4,7,8,11, 15,16,19, 20,22
Urban and rural .....	1,5,11,12, 13,22	1,11,12	1,5	2,6,11, 14,22	2	2,6	7,11,15, 16,22
Urban and rural by size of place ...	5,11,12, 13,22	11,12	...	6,11,14, 22	...	...	7,11,15, 16,22
Inside and outside metropolitan area by urban and rural and size of place .....	13,22	...	...	14,22	...	...	15,16,22
Inside and outside metropolitan area by size of place .....	13,17,22	...	...	14,18,22	...	...	15,16,19, 20,22
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<b>COUNTY</b>							
Total .....	3,4,8	3,8	4	3,4,8	3,8	4	4,7,8
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... Not applicable.

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

# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table. It is divided into several key sections:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, identifying the specific table within the report.
- Headnote:** A note enclosed in brackets below the title, providing additional context or qualifications for the data.
- Column head:** The top row of the table, listing the variables being measured.
- Heading:** The overall title of the table, including the table number and title.
- Stubhead:** The first column of the table, listing the categories or subgroups.
- Stub:** The main body of the table, containing the data rows.
- Sidehead:** A vertical label on the left side of the table, often indicating the geographic area (e.g., '28 ALASKA').
- Boxhead:** A horizontal label at the top of the data field, often indicating the report title (e.g., 'SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS').
- Data field:** The area containing the numerical data points for each category.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table.

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

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

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

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

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

## Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

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

- A dash “-” represents zero or a figure or percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.

*Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign “+ ” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

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

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

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

## GRAPHICS

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

## USER NOTES

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

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

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

Area	Population counts			Housing unit counts			Land area	Density		Number of places
	1990 census	Previous censuses	Change from previous censuses	1990 census	Previous censuses	Change from previous censuses		Popu-lation	Housing unit	
<b>THE STATE</b>										
Total .....	1,3,4,5,8, 11,13,17, 22	1,3,8,11	1,4	2,3,4,6,8, 11,14,18, 22	2,3,8	2,4	4,7,8,11, 15,16,19, 20,22	4,8	4,8	11,13,14, 15,16,17, 18,19,20
Urban and rural .....	1,5,11,12, 13,22	1,11,12	1,5	2,6,11, 14,22	2	2,6	7,11,15, 16,22	...	...	1,11,12,13, 14,15,16
Urban and rural by size of place ...	5,11,12, 13,22	11,12	...	6,11,14, 22	...	...	7,11,15, 16,22	...	...	11,12,13, 14,15,16
Inside and outside metropolitan area by urban and rural and size of place .....	13,22	...	...	14,22	...	...	15,16,22	...	...	13,14,15, 16
Inside and outside metropolitan area by size of place .....	13,17,22	...	...	14,18,22	...	...	15,16,19, 20,22	...	...	13,14,15, 16,17,18, 19,20
Inside and outside urbanized area by size of place .....	24	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Total .....	3,4,8	3,8	4	3,4,8	3,8	4	4,7,8	4,8	4,8	...
Urban and rural .....	5	...	5	6	...	6	7	...	...	...
Urban and rural by size of place ...	5	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	...
<b>PLACE</b>										
By county and county subdivision ..	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	8	...
Alphabetically for the State .....	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	9	...
By 1990 population rank .....	10	10	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
<b>COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
By county .....	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	8	...
Alphabetically for the State <sup>1</sup> .....	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	9	...
<b>METROPOLITAN AREA</b>										
Total and geographic components .	21	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	21	...
By urban and rural and population size class of metropolitan area. ...	22	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	...
<b>URBANIZED AREA</b>										
Total and geographic components .	23	...	...	23	...	...	23	23	23	...
By size of place and population size class of urbanized area .....	24	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...

... Not applicable.

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

# USER NOTES

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

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

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

Robert C. Speaker  
Population Division  
Population and Housing Programs Branch  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

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

#### User Note 2

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

## HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Kentucky, originally a part of Virginia, was admitted to the Union in 1792 as the fifteenth State with boundaries substantially as at present. The 1790 population of Kentucky is that of the part of Virginia taken to form Kentucky in 1792.

## GEOGRAPHIC CHANGE NOTES

The county subdivisions in this State are census county divisions (CCD's). One county, Fayette, is governmentally consolidated with the place, Lexington-Fayette. See appendix A for additional information. The year, where shown parenthetically, relates to the year the action was effective; the population and housing unit counts that follow, respectively, are as of April 1, 1980.

### Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places

**Adair County**—*Annexations*: Columbia city.

**Allen County**—*Annexations*: Scottsville city.

**Anderson County**—*Annexations*: Lawrenceburg city.

**Ballard County**—*Incorporated*: Blandville city (1986; 107 and 46). *Annexations*: Kevil city, La Center city.

**Barren County**—*Annexations*: Glasgow city, Park City city.

**Bath County**—*Annexations*: Owingsville city, Sharpsburg city.

**Bell County**—*Annexations*: Middlesborough city, Pineville city.

**Boone County**—*Annexations*: Florence city, Union city, Walton city. *Detachments*: Union city.

**Bourbon County**—*Annexations*: Paris city.

**Boyd County**—*Annexations*: Ashland city.

**Boyle County**—*Annexations*: Danville city.

**Bracken County**—*Annexations*: Brooksville city.

**Breathitt County**—*Annexations*: Jackson city.

**Breckinridge County**—*Annexations*: Cloverport city, Irvington city.

**Bullitt County**—*Incorporated*: Fox Chase city (1983; 275 and 77); Hebron Estates city (1984; 433 and 121). *Annexations*: Hillview city, Lebanon Junction city, Mount Washington city, Pioneer Village city, Shepherdsville city.

**Butler County**—*Incorporated:* Woodbury city (1986; 91 and 38). *Annexations:* Morgantown city, Woodbury city.

**Calloway County**—*Annexations:* Murray city.

**Campbell County**—*Annexations:* Alexandria city, Bellevue city, Cold Spring city, Highland Heights city, Silver Grove city, Wilder city.

**Carlisle County**—*Annexations:* Arlington city, Bardwell city.

**Carroll County**—*Annexations:* Carrollton city, Prestonville city.

**Carter County**—*Annexations:* Grayson city.

**Christian County**—*Name changes:* LaFayette city and LaFayette CCD both previously shown as La Fayette. *Annexations:* Hopkinsville city, LaFayette city, Oak Grove city, Pembroke city.

**Clark County**—*Annexations:* Winchester city. *Detachments:* Winchester city.

**Clay County**—*Annexations:* Manchester city. *Detachments:* Manchester city.

**Clinton County**—*Annexations:* Albany city.

**Crittenden County**—*Annexations:* Marion city.

**Daviess County**—*Annexations:* Owensboro city, Whitesville city.

**Edmonson County**—*Detachments:* Brownsville city.

**Estill County**—*Annexations:* Irvine city.

**Fleming County**—*Annexations:* Ewing city, Flemingsburg city.

**Floyd County**—*Annexations:* Martin city, Prestonsburg city.

**Franklin County**—*Annexations:* Frankfort city. *Detachments:* Frankfort city.

**Fulton County**—*Annexations:* Fulton city, Hickman city.

**Gallatin County**—*Annexations:* Warsaw city.

**Garrard County**—*Annexations:* Lancaster city.

**Grant County**—*Annexations:* Crittenden city, Dry Ridge city, Williamstown city.

**Grayson County**—*Annexations:* Clarkson city, Leitchfield city.

**Green County**—*Annexations:* Greensburg city.

**Greenup County**—*Annexations:* Flatwoods city, Russell city.

**Hancock County**—*Annexations:* Hawesville city, Lewisport city.

**Hardin County**—*Annexations:* Elizabethtown city, Radcliff city. *Detachments:* Radcliff city.

**Harlan County**—*Annexations:* Cumberland city, Harlan city. *Deleted CDP:* Verda.

**Harrison County**—*Annexations:* Cynthiana city.

**Hart County**—*Annexations:* Horse Cave city.

**Henderson County**—*Annexations:* Henderson city.

**Henry County**—*Disincorporated:* Lockport (1987; 84 and 43). *Annexations:* New Castle city.

**Hopkins County**—*Annexations:* Hanson city, Madisonville city.

**Jackson County**—*Incorporated:* Annville city (1988; 371 and 141).

**Jefferson County**—*Name change:* Broad Fields city previously shown as Broadfields city. *Incorporated:* Broeck Pointe city (1980; 216 and 64); Coldstream city (1983; 549 and 175); Glenview city (1985; 511 and 209); Hurstbourne city (1982; 3,530 and 1,521); Murray Hill city (1982; 434 and 145); Poplar Hills city (1982; 381 and 265); Spring Mill city (1983; 426 and 108); Spring Valley city (1983; 510 and 168); Watterson Park city (1981; 1,101 and 546); Worthington Hills city (1980; 642 and 190). *Merged:* Graymoor city and Devondale city into Graymoor-Devondale city (1986; combined counts: 2,331 and 831). *Disincorporated:* Penn Run No. 1 city (1980; 75 and 25; now part of Highview CDP). *Annexations:* Anchorage city, Broeck Pointe city, Coldstream city, Douglass Hills city, Forest Hills city, Hollyvilla city, Hurstbourne city, Hurstbourne Acres city, Indian Hills city, Indian Hills Cherokee Section city, Jeffersonstown city, Louisville city, Lyndon city, Meadow Vale city, Meadowview Estates city, Middletown city, Old Brownsville city, Prospect city, Riverwood city, St. Matthews city, Spring Valley city, Watterson Park city, West Buechel city, Windy Hills city, Woodlawn Park city. *Detachments:* Anchorage city, Glenview city, Hollyvilla city, Lyndon city, Poplar Hills city, St. Matthews city.

**Jessamine County**—*Annexations:* Nicholasville city, Wilmore city.

**Johnson County**—*Annexations:* Paintsville city.

**Kenton County**—*Merged:* Ridgeview Heights city into Independence city (1983; combined counts: 8,727 and 2,907). *Annexations:* Covington city, Crescent Springs city, Crestview Hills city, Edgewood city, Elsmere city, Fort Wright city, Independence city, Ryland Heights city, Taylor Mill city, Villa Hills city. *Detachments:* Covington city, Kenton Vale city, Villa Hills city.

**Knott County**—*Incorporated:* Pippa Passes city (1983; 340 and 80).

**Knox County**—*Annexations:* Barbourville city, Corbin city.

**Laurel County**—*Annexations:* London city.

**Lawrence County**—*Annexations:* Louisa city.

**Leslie County**—*Annexations:* Hyden city.

**Letcher County**—*Annexations:* Whitesburg city.

**Lewis County**—*Disincorporated:* Tollesboro (1984; 808 and 494).

**Lincoln County**—*Annexations:* Eubank city, Hustonville city. *Detachments:* Hustonville city.

**Livingston County**—*Annexations:* Salem city.

**Logan County**—*Annexations:* Adairville city, Lewisburg city, Russellville city.

**Lyon County**—*Annexations:* Eddyville city, Kuttawa city.

**McCracken County**—*New CCD:* McCracken Southeast division created from parts of Paducah and McCracken Southwest divisions. *Annexations:* Paducah city.

**McLean County**—*Annexations:* Calhoun city.

**Madison County**—*Annexations:* Berea city, Richmond city.

**Magoffin County**—*Annexations:* Salyersville city. *Detachments:* Salyersville city.

**Marion County**—*Annexations:* Bradfordsville city, Lebanon city.

**Marshall County**—*Annexations:* Benton city.

**Martin County**—*Incorporated:* Warfield city (1982; 450 and 156).

**Mason County**—*Annexations:* Maysville city.

**Mercer County**—*Annexations:* Harrodsburg city.

**Monroe County**—*Annexations:* Gamaliel city, Tompkinsville city.

**Montgomery County**—*Annexations:* Camargo city, Mount Sterling city.

**Morgan County**—*Annexations:* West Liberty city.

**Muhlenberg County**—*Annexations:* Central City city.

**Nelson County**—*Annexations:* Bardstown city, New Haven city.

**Nicholas County**—*Annexations:* Carlisle city.

**Ohio County**—*Annexations:* Beaver Dam city, Centertown city.

**Oldham County**—*Incorporated:* Park Lake city (1983; 291 and 71); River Bluff city (1980; 283 and 76). *Annexations:* Crestwood city, La Grange city, Orchard Grass Hills city.

**Owen County**—*Annexations:* Owenton city.

**Perry County**—*Annexations:* Hazard city.

**Pike County**—*Merged:* Pleasant Valley city into Pikeville city (1980; combined counts: 5,098 and 2,155). *Disincorporated:* Phelps city (1980; 1,126 and 355), shown as a CDP in 1990; Yorktown city (1986; 155 and 61). *Annexations:* Pikeville city. *Deleted CDP:* South Williamson.

**Powell County**—*Annexations:* Clay City city, Stanton city.

**Pulaski County**—*Annexations:* Eubank city, Somerset city.

**Rowan County**—*Deleted CDP:* Clearfield.

**Russell County**—*Annexations:* Jamestown city, Russell Springs city.

**Scott County**—*Annexations:* Georgetown city, Stamping Ground city.

**Shelby County**—*Annexations:* Shelbyville city, Simpsonville city.

**Simpson County**—*Annexations:* Franklin city.

**Spencer County**—*Annexations:* Taylorsville city.

**Taylor County**—*Annexations:* Campbellsville city.

**Todd County**—*Annexations:* Elkton city, Guthrie city.

**Trigg County**—*Annexations:* Cadiz city.

**Union County**—*Disincorporated:* Caseyville (1987; 43 and 18). *Annexations:* Morganfield city, Uniontown city. *Detachments:* Morganfield city.

**Warren County**—*Annexations:* Bowling Green city, Woodburn city.

**Washington County**—*Annexations:* Springfield city.

**Webster County**—*Annexations:* Dixon city, Sebree city.

**Whitley County**—*Annexations:* Corbin city.

**Woodford County**—*Annexations:* Midway city, Versailles city.

**Table 1. Population: Earliest Census to 1990**

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural	The State			Urban				Rural			Percent of total population	
	Total population	Change from preceding census		Number of places of 2,500 or more	Population	Change from preceding census		Population	Change from preceding census		Urban	Rural
		Population	Percent			Population	Percent		Population	Percent		
<b>Current urban definition:</b>												
1990 (Apr. 1)-----	3 685 296	24 972	.7	135	1 910 325	48 142	2.6	1 774 971	-23 623	-1.3	51.8	48.2
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	r3 660 324	439 613	13.6	125	1 862 183	178 130	10.6	1 798 594	263 941	17.2	50.9	49.1
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	r3 220 711	182 555	6.0	103	1 684 053	330 838	24.4	1 534 653	-150 288	-9.9	52.3	47.7
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	3 038 156	93 350	3.2	88	1 353 215	269 145	24.8	1 684 941	-175 795	-9.4	44.5	55.5
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	2 944 806	99 179	3.5	74	1 084 070	...	...	1 860 736	...	...	36.8	63.2
<b>Previous urban definition:</b>												
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	3 038 156	93 350	3.2	83	1 144 583	158 844	16.1	1 893 573	-65 494	-3.3	37.7	62.3
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	2 944 806	99 179	3.5	68	985 739	136 412	16.1	1 959 067	-37 233	-1.9	33.5	66.5
1940 (Apr. 1)-----	2 845 627	231 038	8.8	56	849 327	50 301	6.3	1 996 300	180 737	10.0	29.8	70.2
1930 (Apr. 1)-----	2 614 589	197 959	8.2	53	799 026	165 483	26.1	1 815 563	32 476	1.8	30.6	69.4
1920 (Jan. 1)-----	2 416 630	126 725	5.5	51	633 543	78 101	14.1	1 783 087	48 624	2.8	26.2	73.8
1910 (Apr. 15)-----	2 289 905	142 731	6.6	40	555 442	87 774	18.8	1 734 463	54 957	3.3	24.3	75.7
1900 (June 1)-----	2 147 174	288 539	15.5	34	467 668	110 955	31.1	1 679 506	177 584	11.8	21.8	78.2
1890 (June 1)-----	1 858 635	209 945	12.7	26	356 713	106 790	42.7	1 501 922	103 155	7.4	19.2	80.8
1880 (June 1)-----	1 648 690	327 679	24.8	17	249 923	54 027	27.6	1 398 767	273 652	24.3	15.2	84.8
1870 (June 1)-----	1 321 011	165 327	14.3	14	195 896	75 272	62.4	1 125 115	90 055	8.7	14.8	85.2
1860 (June 1)-----	1 155 684	173 279	17.6	8	120 624	46 820	63.4	1 035 060	126 459	13.9	10.4	89.6
1850 (June 1)-----	982 405	202 577	26.0	6	73 804	42 856	138.5	908 601	159 721	21.3	7.5	92.5
1840 (June 1)-----	779 828	91 911	13.4	3	30 948	14 581	89.1	748 880	77 330	11.5	4.0	96.0
1830 (June 1)-----	687 917	123 600	21.9	2	16 367	7 076	76.2	671 550	116 524	21.0	2.4	97.6
1820 (Aug. 7)-----	564 317	157 806	38.8	2	9 291	4 965	114.8	555 026	152 841	38.0	1.6	98.4
1810 (Aug. 6)-----	406 511	185 556	84.0	1	4 326	4 326	...	402 185	181 230	82.0	1.1	98.9
1800 (Aug. 4)-----	220 955	147 278	199.9	-	-	-	-	220 955	147 278	199.9	-	100.0
1790 (Aug. 2)-----	73 677	...	...	-	-	-	-	73 677	...	...	-	100.0

**Table 2. Housing Units: 1950 to 1990**

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural	The State			Urban			Rural			Percent of total housing units			
	Total housing units	Change from preceding census		Housing units	Change from preceding census		Housing units	Change from preceding census		Urban	Rural		
		Housing units	Percent		Housing units	Housing units		Percent	Housing units			Housing units	Percent
<b>Current urban definition:</b>													
1990 (Apr. 1)-----	1 506 845	137 944	10.1	797 705	83 821	11.7	709 140	53 899	8.2	52.9	47.1		
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	1 368 901	304 075	28.6	713 884	156 809	28.1	655 241	147 865	29.1	52.1	47.9		
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	1 064 826	139 254	15.0	557 075	122 836	28.3	507 376	16 043	3.3	52.3	47.7		
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	925 572	105 431	12.9	434 239	105 730	32.2	491 333	-299	-1	46.9	53.1		
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	820 141	...	...	328 509	...	...	491 632	...	...	40.1	59.9		







6 KENTUCKY

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

Table 4. Land Area, Population, and Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Land area		Population			Housing units			Percent change			
	Square kilometers	Square miles	Total	Per square kilometer	Per square mile	Total	Per square kilometer	Per square mile	Population		Housing units	
									1980 to 1990	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1970 to 1980
<b>COUNTY—Con.</b>												
Lyon County .....	558.8	215.8	6 624	11.9	30.7	3 460	6.2	16.0	2.1	16.7	36.3	34.5
McCracken County .....	650.5	251.1	62 879	96.7	250.4	27 581	42.4	109.8	2.6	5.2	11.2	17.3
McCreary County .....	1 107.8	427.7	15 603	14.1	36.5	6 039	5.5	14.1	-1	24.6	16.7	32.6
McLean County .....	658.7	254.3	9 628	14.6	37.9	4 042	6.1	15.9	-4.5	11.3	4.9	14.0
Madison County .....	1 141.5	440.7	57 508	50.4	130.5	21 456	18.8	48.7	7.8	24.9	19.4	42.7
Magoffin County .....	801.5	309.5	13 077	16.3	42.3	4 800	6.0	15.5	-3.1	29.4	7.0	45.2
Marion County .....	897.9	346.7	16 499	18.4	47.6	6 115	6.8	17.6	-7.8	7.2	3.3	24.2
Marshall County .....	789.7	304.9	27 205	34.4	89.2	12 528	15.9	41.1	6.1	25.8	17.7	34.5
Martin County .....	597.6	230.7	12 526	21.0	54.3	4 697	7.9	20.4	-9.9	48.5	5.6	70.2
Mason County .....	624.5	241.1	16 666	26.7	69.1	7 089	11.4	29.4	-6.1	2.8	4.9	12.5
Meade County .....	799.1	308.5	24 170	30.2	78.3	8 907	11.1	28.9	5.8	21.6	16.6	32.0
Menifee County .....	528.1	203.9	5 092	9.6	25.0	2 421	4.6	11.9	-4	26.3	29.6	39.6
Mercer County .....	649.9	250.9	19 148	29.5	76.3	8 212	12.6	32.7	-7	19.1	8.7	23.9
Metcalfe County .....	753.5	290.9	8 963	11.9	30.8	3 793	5.0	13.0	-5.4	16.0	6.4	21.5
Monroe County .....	856.8	330.8	11 401	13.3	34.5	4 882	5.7	14.8	-7.6	6.1	-5.0	20.1
Montgomery County .....	514.4	198.6	19 561	38.0	98.5	7 759	15.1	39.1	-2.3	30.5	7.2	41.1
Morgan County .....	987.6	381.3	11 648	11.8	30.5	4 562	4.6	12.0	-3.7	20.8	5.4	30.7
Muhlenberg County .....	1 229.6	474.7	31 318	25.5	66.0	12 754	10.4	26.9	-2.8	17.1	10.1	20.9
Nelson County .....	1 094.8	422.7	29 710	27.1	70.3	11 078	10.1	26.2	7.7	17.5	20.1	36.9
Nicholas County .....	509.2	196.6	6 725	13.2	34.2	2 930	5.8	14.9	-5.9	10.0	5.7	14.2
Ohio County .....	1 538.0	593.8	21 105	13.7	35.5	8 680	5.6	14.6	-2.9	15.8	7.5	20.1
Oldham County .....	490.0	189.2	33 263	67.9	175.8	11 202	22.9	59.2	19.7	89.2	28.8	104.7
Owen County .....	912.1	352.2	9 035	9.9	25.7	4 723	5.2	13.4	1.2	19.5	18.9	28.0
Owsley County .....	513.1	198.1	5 036	9.8	25.4	2 137	4.2	10.8	-11.7	13.7	4.8	15.5
Pendleton County .....	725.3	280.0	12 036	16.6	43.0	4 782	6.6	17.1	9.5	10.5	14.1	22.7
Perry County .....	886.2	342.2	30 283	34.2	88.5	11 565	13.1	33.8	-10.2	28.6	2.6	40.0
Pike County .....	2 040.2	787.7	72 583	35.6	92.1	28 760	14.1	36.5	-10.4	32.9	2.0	50.5
Powell County .....	466.6	180.1	11 686	25.0	64.9	4 458	9.6	24.8	5.3	44.1	16.6	59.2
Pulaski County .....	1 713.6	661.6	49 489	28.9	74.8	22 328	13.0	33.7	8.0	30.0	14.3	50.2
Robertson County .....	259.2	100.1	2 124	8.2	21.2	955	3.7	9.5	-6.3	4.9	5.5	9.0
Rockcastle County .....	822.4	317.5	14 803	18.0	46.6	5 958	7.2	18.8	5.9	13.6	18.3	25.7
Rowan County .....	727.4	280.8	20 353	28.0	72.5	7 375	10.1	26.3	6.8	12.0	10.9	47.9
Russell County .....	656.7	253.5	14 716	22.4	58.1	7 375	11.2	29.1	7.4	30.0	16.2	47.7
Scott County .....	738.6	285.2	23 867	32.3	83.7	9 173	12.4	32.2	9.4	21.5	17.9	32.9
Shelby County .....	995.0	384.2	24 824	24.9	64.6	9 617	9.7	25.0	6.4	22.8	11.5	33.7
Simpson County .....	611.8	236.2	15 145	24.8	64.1	6 172	10.1	26.1	3.2	12.4	8.0	25.6
Spencer County .....	481.5	185.9	6 801	14.1	36.6	2 640	5.5	14.2	14.7	8.0	21.1	21.8
Taylor County .....	698.9	269.8	21 146	30.3	78.4	8 798	12.6	32.6	-1	23.6	7.1	40.7
Todd County .....	974.8	376.4	10 940	11.2	29.1	4 415	4.5	11.7	-7.8	9.7	-3.4	20.5
Trigg County .....	1 148.3	443.4	10 361	9.0	23.4	5 284	4.6	11.9	10.4	8.9	20.7	41.9
Trimble County .....	385.5	148.9	6 090	15.8	40.9	2 510	6.5	16.9	-2.5	16.9	3.4	32.6
Union County .....	893.8	345.1	16 557	18.5	48.0	6 091	6.8	17.6	-7.0	12.2	7.4	15.5
Warren County .....	1 412.2	545.2	76 673	54.3	140.6	31 065	22.0	57.0	6.7	24.1	16.4	43.0
Washington County .....	778.6	300.6	10 441	13.4	34.7	4 009	5.1	13.3	-2.9	.3	6.7	12.8
Wayne County .....	1 189.9	459.4	17 468	14.7	38.0	7 791	6.5	17.0	2.6	19.3	8.7	45.8
Webster County .....	866.9	334.7	13 955	16.1	41.7	5 914	6.8	17.7	-5.8	11.7	2.1	10.5
Whitley County .....	1 140.0	440.2	33 326	29.2	75.7	13 399	11.8	30.4	-1	38.3	8.2	50.1
Wolfe County .....	577.1	222.8	6 503	11.3	29.2	2 779	4.8	12.5	-2.8	18.2	8.1	44.9
Woodford County .....	493.9	190.7	19 955	40.4	104.6	7 689	15.6	40.3	12.2	23.2	20.0	35.7













Table 7. Land Area by Urban and Rural Residence: 1990—Con.

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

State County	Total land area	Urban					Rural				Percent of total land area			
		Total urban land area	Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area			Total rural land area	In place			Other rural	Urban		Rural
				Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000		Total	Inside urban-ized area	
<b>COUNTY—Con.</b>														
<b>Hancock County</b>														
Square kilometers	489.0	—	—	—	—	—	489.0	5.7	2.4	3.2	483.3	—	—	100.0
Square miles	188.8	—	—	—	—	—	188.8	2.2	.9	1.2	186.6	—	—	100.0
<b>Hardin County</b>	1 626.6	129.2	—	129.2	117.4	11.8	1 497.3	11.9	7.0	4.8	1 485.5	7.9	—	92.1
Square kilometers	628.0	49.9	—	49.9	45.3	4.6	578.1	4.6	2.7	1.9	573.5	7.9	—	92.1
<b>Harlan County</b>	1 210.0	16.2	—	16.2	—	16.2	1 193.8	21.5	19.5	2.0	1 172.3	1.3	—	98.7
Square kilometers	467.2	6.3	—	6.3	—	6.3	460.9	8.3	7.5	.8	452.6	1.3	—	98.7
<b>Harrison County</b>	802.2	7.0	—	7.0	—	7.0	795.2	.7	—	.7	794.5	.9	—	99.1
Square kilometers	309.7	2.7	—	2.7	—	2.7	307.0	.3	—	.3	306.8	.9	—	99.1
<b>Hart County</b>	1 077.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 077.3	14.4	13.0	1.4	1 062.9	—	—	100.0
Square kilometers	416.0	—	—	—	—	—	416.0	5.6	5.0	.5	410.4	—	—	100.0
<b>Henderson County</b>	1 140.0	39.8	39.8	—	—	—	1 100.1	1.4	—	1.4	1 098.8	3.5	3.5	96.5
Square kilometers	440.2	15.4	15.4	—	—	—	424.8	.5	—	.5	424.2	3.5	3.5	96.5
<b>Henry County</b>	749.4	—	—	—	—	—	749.4	8.0	4.2	3.8	741.4	—	—	100.0
Square kilometers	289.3	—	—	—	—	—	289.3	3.1	1.6	1.5	286.3	—	—	100.0
<b>Hickman County</b>	633.2	—	—	—	—	—	633.2	5.2	4.3	1.0	627.9	—	—	100.0
Square kilometers	244.5	—	—	—	—	—	244.5	2.0	1.6	.4	242.4	—	—	100.0
<b>Hopkins County</b>	1 426.0	42.9	—	42.9	33.3	9.6	1 383.1	22.0	10.9	11.1	1 361.1	3.0	—	97.0
Square kilometers	550.6	16.6	—	16.6	12.9	3.7	534.0	8.5	4.2	4.3	525.5	3.0	—	97.0
<b>Jackson County</b>	897.0	—	—	—	—	—	897.0	12.7	—	12.7	884.3	—	—	100.0
Square kilometers	346.3	—	—	—	—	—	346.3	4.9	—	4.9	341.4	—	—	100.0
<b>Jefferson County</b>	997.4	603.0	603.0	—	—	—	394.4	1.9	—	1.9	392.5	60.5	60.5	39.5
Square kilometers	385.1	232.8	232.8	—	—	—	152.3	.7	—	.7	151.6	60.5	60.5	39.5
<b>Jessamine County</b>	448.5	28.5	7.7	20.8	16.0	4.8	420.0	—	—	—	420.0	6.3	1.7	93.7
Square kilometers	173.2	11.0	3.0	8.0	6.2	1.9	162.2	—	—	—	162.2	6.3	1.7	93.7
<b>Johnson County</b>	677.4	11.1	—	11.1	—	11.1	666.3	14.0	14.0	—	652.4	1.6	—	98.4
Square kilometers	261.6	4.3	—	4.3	—	4.3	257.3	5.4	5.4	—	251.9	1.6	—	98.4
<b>Kenton County</b>	421.1	181.6	181.6	—	—	—	239.5	2.7	—	2.7	236.8	43.1	43.1	56.9
Square kilometers	162.6	70.1	70.1	—	—	—	92.5	1.0	—	1.0	91.4	43.1	43.1	56.9
<b>Knott County</b>	912.2	—	—	—	—	—	912.2	10.1	—	10.1	902.1	—	—	100.0
Square kilometers	352.2	—	—	—	—	—	352.2	3.9	—	3.9	348.3	—	—	100.0
<b>Knox County</b>	1 004.1	9.8	—	9.8	—	9.8	994.2	.7	.7	—	993.6	1.0	—	99.0
Square kilometers	387.7	3.8	—	3.8	—	3.8	383.9	.3	.3	—	383.6	1.0	—	99.0
<b>Larue County</b>	682.3	3.6	—	3.6	—	3.6	678.7	1.0	—	1.0	677.7	.5	—	99.5
Square kilometers	263.4	1.4	—	1.4	—	1.4	262.0	.4	—	.4	261.7	.5	—	99.5
<b>Laurel County</b>	1 128.4	19.9	—	19.9	—	19.9	1 108.6	4.1	4.1	—	1 104.5	1.8	—	98.2
Square kilometers	435.7	7.7	—	7.7	—	7.7	428.0	1.6	1.6	—	426.4	1.8	—	98.2
<b>Lawrence County</b>	1 084.8	—	—	—	—	—	1 084.8	11.5	3.2	8.3	1 073.4	—	—	100.0
Square kilometers	418.9	—	—	—	—	—	418.9	4.4	1.2	3.2	414.4	—	—	100.0
<b>Lee County</b>	543.6	—	—	—	—	—	543.6	3.9	3.9	—	539.7	—	—	100.0
Square kilometers	209.9	—	—	—	—	—	209.9	1.5	1.5	—	208.4	—	—	100.0
<b>Leslie County</b>	1 046.5	—	—	—	—	—	1 046.5	2.1	—	2.1	1 044.4	—	—	100.0
Square kilometers	404.0	—	—	—	—	—	404.0	.8	—	.8	403.2	—	—	100.0
<b>Letcher County</b>	878.1	22.1	—	22.1	—	22.1	856.0	25.9	22.1	3.8	830.1	2.5	—	97.5
Square kilometers	339.1	8.5	—	8.5	—	8.5	330.5	10.0	8.5	1.5	320.5	2.5	—	97.5
<b>Lewis County</b>	1 254.9	—	—	—	—	—	1 254.9	2.9	2.7	.2	1 252.0	—	—	100.0
Square kilometers	484.5	—	—	—	—	—	484.5	1.1	1.1	.1	483.4	—	—	100.0





Table 7. Land Area by Urban and Rural Residence: 1990—Con.

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

State County	Total land area	Urban					Rural				Percent of total land area			
		Total urban land area	Inside urban-ized area	Outside urbanized area			Total rural land area	In place			Urban		Rural	
				Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	Other rural	Total		Inside urban-ized area
<b>COUNTY—Con.</b>														
<b>Washington County</b>														
Square kilometers .....	778.6	5.8	—	5.8	—	5.8	772.8	2.4	—	2.4	770.4	.7	—	99.3
Square miles .....	300.6	2.2	—	2.2	—	2.2	298.4	.9	—	.9	297.5	.7	—	99.3
<b>Wayne County</b>														
Square kilometers .....	1 189.9	13.3	—	13.3	—	13.3	1 176.6	—	—	—	1 176.6	1.1	—	98.9
Square miles .....	459.4	5.1	—	5.1	—	5.1	454.3	—	—	—	454.3	1.1	—	98.9
<b>Webster County</b>														
Square kilometers .....	866.9	15.9	—	15.9	—	15.9	851.0	9.9	6.5	3.4	841.1	1.8	—	98.2
Square miles .....	334.7	6.2	—	6.2	—	6.2	328.6	3.8	2.5	1.3	324.7	1.8	—	98.2
<b>Whitley County</b>														
Square kilometers .....	1 140.0	23.6	—	23.6	—	23.6	1 116.4	—	—	—	1 116.4	2.1	—	97.9
Square miles .....	440.2	9.1	—	9.1	—	9.1	431.1	—	—	—	431.1	2.1	—	97.9
<b>Wolfe County</b>														
Square kilometers .....	577.1	—	—	—	—	—	577.1	2.7	—	2.7	574.3	—	—	100.0
Square miles .....	222.8	—	—	—	—	—	222.8	1.1	—	1.1	221.7	—	—	100.0
<b>Woodford County</b>														
Square kilometers .....	493.9	7.0	—	7.0	—	7.0	486.9	1.6	1.6	—	485.3	1.4	—	98.6
Square miles .....	190.7	2.7	—	2.7	—	2.7	188.0	.6	.6	—	187.4	1.4	—	98.6























Table 8. Population and Housing Units, 1970 to 1990; Area Measurements and Density: 1990—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Table with 14 columns: State, County Subdivision, Place, Population (1990, 1980, 1970), Housing units (1990, 1980, 1970), 1990 area measurements (Total area: Square kilometers, Square miles; Land area: Square kilometers, Square miles), and 1990 density (Population per: Square kilometer, Square mile; Housing units per: Square kilometer, Square mile). Rows list 16 counties and their subdivisions, including McLean, Madison, Magoffin, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Mason, and Meade counties.









POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

Table 8. Population and Housing Units, 1970 to 1990; Area Measurements and Density: 1990—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			1990 area measurements				1990 density			
	1990	1980	1970	1990	1980	1970	Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—	
							Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	Square kilometer	Square mile
Webster County †	13 955	14 832	13 282	5 914	5 790	5 238	869.5	335.7	866.9	334.7	16.1	41.7	6.8	17.7
Clay division	2 593	2 936	2 617	1 101	1 163	1 090	178.2	68.8	178.1	68.8	14.6	37.7	6.2	16.0
Clay city	1 173	1 356	1 426	533	561	588	2.3	.9	2.3	.9	510.0	1 303.3	231.7	592.2
Wheatcroft city	206	325	229	87	135	113	.6	.2	.6	.2	343.3	1 030.0	145.0	435.0
Dixon division	2 297	2 292	1 910	938	844	729	232.4	89.7	231.9	89.5	9.9	25.7	4.0	10.5
Dixon city †	552	533	572	247	245	248	2.2	.9	2.2	.8	250.9	690.0	112.3	308.8
Providence division	4 962	5 367	5 040	2 162	2 183	2 005	141.9	54.8	140.9	54.4	35.2	91.2	15.3	39.7
Providence city	4 123	4 434	4 270	1 823	1 830	1 696	16.0	6.2	15.9	6.2	259.3	665.0	114.7	294.0
Sebree division	4 103	4 237	3 715	1 713	1 600	1 414	317.0	122.4	316.0	122.0	13.0	33.6	5.4	14.0
Sebree city †	1 510	1 516	1 092	607	574	426	4.2	1.6	4.2	1.6	359.5	943.8	144.5	379.4
Slaughters city	235	269	276	104	117	128	.6	.2	.6	.2	391.7	1 175.0	173.3	520.0
Whitley County †	33 326	33 396	24 145	13 399	12 384	8 252	1 153.0	445.2	1 140.0	440.2	29.2	75.7	11.8	30.4
Corbin division	11 350	11 282	...	4 824	4 518	...	115.4	44.5	112.3	43.4	101.1	261.5	43.0	111.2
Corbin city (pt.) †	5 806	6 739	6 295	2 692	2 833	2 374	11.5	4.5	11.5	4.5	504.9	1 290.2	234.1	598.2
Cumberland Falls division	3 817	3 345	...	1 491	1 178	...	280.5	108.3	272.8	105.3	14.0	36.2	5.5	14.2
Pearl division	259	254	341	100	80	99	35.8	13.8	35.8	13.8	7.2	18.8	2.8	7.2
Saxton division	4 667	5 108	...	1 843	1 772	...	195.3	75.4	195.1	75.3	23.9	62.0	9.4	24.5
Siler division	2 208	2 415	1 788	909	848	590	167.5	64.7	167.5	64.7	13.2	34.1	5.4	14.0
Williamsburg division	11 025	10 992	...	4 232	3 988	...	358.5	138.4	356.5	137.7	30.9	80.1	11.9	30.7
Williamsburg city	5 493	5 560	3 687	2 034	2 004	1 097	12.3	4.8	12.1	4.7	454.0	1 168.7	168.1	432.8
Wolfe County	6 503	6 698	5 669	2 779	2 570	1 774	577.3	222.9	577.1	222.8	11.3	29.2	4.8	12.5
Campton division	3 447	3 528	...	1 510	1 380	...	250.2	96.6	250.0	96.5	13.8	35.7	6.0	15.6
Campton city	484	486	419	232	233	161	2.7	1.1	2.7	1.1	179.3	440.0	85.9	210.9
Hazel Green division	2 029	2 104	1 871	853	807	606	216.2	83.5	216.2	83.5	9.4	24.3	3.9	10.2
Malaga division	1 027	1 066	...	416	383	...	110.9	42.8	110.9	42.8	9.3	24.0	3.8	9.7
Woodford County †	19 955	17 778	14 434	7 689	6 408	4 722	497.3	192.0	493.9	190.7	40.4	104.6	15.6	40.3
Midway division	2 203	2 452	2 650	851	882	808	70.7	27.3	70.7	27.3	31.2	80.7	12.0	31.2
Midway city †	1 290	1 445	1 278	501	528	384	1.6	.6	1.6	.6	806.3	2 150.0	313.1	835.0
Versailles division	14 864	12 760	...	5 747	4 614	...	228.3	88.2	227.4	87.8	65.4	169.3	25.3	65.5
Versailles city †	7 269	6 427	5 679	2 984	2 435	1 877	7.0	2.7	7.0	2.7	1 038.4	2 692.2	426.3	1 105.2
Woodford South division	2 888	2 566	...	1 091	912	...	198.2	76.5	195.8	75.6	14.7	38.2	5.6	14.4















POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS

Table 9. Population and Housing Units, 1970 to 1990; Area Measurements and Density: 1990—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Population			Housing units			1990 area measurements				1990 density			
	1990	1980	1970	1990	1980	1970	Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—	
							Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	Square kilometer	Square mile
Woodburn city, Warren County .....	343	330	351	114	112	98	1.2	.5	1.2	.5	285.8	686.0	95.0	228.0
Woodbury city, Butler County .....	117	...	...	49	...	...	.3	.1	.3	.1	390.0	1 170.0	163.3	490.0
Woodland Hills city, Jefferson County .....	714	839	1 233	290	292	336	.6	.2	.6	.2	1 190.0	3 570.0	483.3	1 450.0
Woodlawn city, Campbell County .....	308	331	525	101	105	146	.1	—	.1	—	3 080.0	—	1 010.0	—
Woodlawn-Oakdale CDP, McCracken County .....	4 954	r2 869	1 639	2 096	r1 082	573	15.4	5.9	15.4	5.9	321.7	839.7	136.1	355.3
Woodlawn Park city, Jefferson County .....	1 099	1 052	1 237	417	361	347	.6	.2	.6	.2	1 831.7	5 495.0	695.0	2 085.0
Worthington city, Greenup County .....	1 751	1 948	1 364	661	679	432	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.2	583.7	1 459.2	220.3	550.8
Worthington Hills city, Jefferson County .....	973	...	...	334	...	...	.7	.3	.7	.3	1 390.0	3 243.3	477.1	1 113.3
Worthville city, Carroll County .....	191	272	258	74	112	94	.7	.3	.7	.3	272.9	636.7	105.7	246.7
Wurtland city, Greenup County .....	1 221	1 301	...	434	447	...	3.4	1.3	3.3	1.3	370.0	939.2	131.5	333.8



Table 11. Population 1990 and 1980; Housing Units and Land Area: 1990

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	1990 population				1980 population				1990 housing units			1990 land area			
	Number of places	Total population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Number of places	Total population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Total housing units	Percent of total housing units	Percent distribution	Square kilometers	Square miles	Percent of total land area	Percent distribution
The State -----	471	3 685 296	100.0	...	449	3 660 324	100.0	...	1 506 845	100.0	...	102 906.7	39 732.3	100.0	...
<b>Urban</b> -----	<b>237</b>	<b>1 910 325</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1 862 183</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>797 705</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 733.1</b>	<b>1 055.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Inside urbanized area -----	155	1 276 855	34.6	66.8	142	1 232 682	33.7	66.2	533 278	35.4	66.9	1 426.3	550.7	1.4	52.2
Central place -----	5	591 104	16.0	30.9	4	574 058	15.7	30.8	264 590	17.6	33.2	507.7	196.0	.5	18.6
Place of -----															
1,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999 -----	1	269 063	7.3	14.1	1	298 451	8.2	16.0	124 018	8.2	15.5	160.9	62.1	.2	5.9
100,000 to 249,999 -----	1	218 925	5.9	11.5	1	194 093	5.3	10.4	95 122	6.3	11.9	246.5	95.2	.2	9.0
50,000 to 99,999 -----	1	53 549	1.5	2.8	1	54 450	1.5	2.9	23 074	1.5	2.9	38.8	15.0	—	1.4
Less than 50,000 -----	2	49 567	1.3	2.6	1	27 064	.7	1.5	22 376	1.5	2.8	61.6	23.8	.1	2.3
Urban fringe -----	150	685 751	18.6	35.9	138	658 624	18.0	35.4	268 688	17.8	33.7	918.6	354.7	.9	33.6
Place of 2,500 or more -----	48	490 875	13.3	25.7	38	453 308	12.4	24.3	192 494	12.8	24.1	569.9	220.0	.6	20.9
100,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 49,999 -----	2	68 395	1.9	3.6	2	76 895	2.1	4.1	28 655	1.9	3.6	54.7	21.1	.1	2.0
10,000 to 24,999 -----	15	258 302	7.0	13.5	14	254 908	7.0	13.7	98 245	6.5	12.3	256.8	99.1	.2	9.4
5,000 to 9,999 -----	18	118 966	3.2	6.2	11	78 135	2.1	4.2	46 864	3.1	5.9	172.4	66.6	.2	6.3
2,500 to 4,999 -----	13	45 212	1.2	2.4	11	43 370	1.2	2.3	18 730	1.2	2.3	86.0	33.2	.1	3.1
Place of less than 2,500 -----	102	69 590	1.9	3.6	100	70 072	1.9	3.8	28 268	1.9	3.5	98.1	37.9	.1	3.6
2,000 to 2,499 -----	5	11 200	.3	.6	3	6 419	.2	.3	4 578	.3	.6	23.1	8.9	—	.8
1,500 to 1,999 -----	6	9 831	.3	.5	8	14 336	.4	.8	4 000	.3	.5	12.8	4.9	—	.5
1,000 to 1,499 -----	12	13 657	.4	.7	13	15 614	.4	.8	5 794	.4	.7	18.6	7.2	—	.7
Less than 1,000 -----	79	34 902	.9	1.8	76	33 703	.9	1.8	13 896	.9	1.7	43.6	16.8	—	1.6
Other urban -----	...	125 286	3.4	6.6	...	135 244	3.7	7.3	47 926	3.2	6.0	250.7	96.8	.2	9.2
Outside urbanized area -----	82	633 470	17.2	33.2	83	629 501	17.2	33.8	264 427	17.5	33.1	1 306.8	504.6	1.3	47.8
Place of -----															
25,000 or more -----	4	123 674	3.4	6.5	5	154 111	4.2	8.3	54 767	3.6	6.9	210.9	81.4	.2	7.7
10,000 to 24,999 -----	13	198 876	5.4	10.4	13	178 924	4.9	9.6	77 477	5.1	9.7	338.1	130.5	.3	12.4
5,000 to 9,999 -----	24	166 995	4.5	8.7	21	141 510	3.9	7.6	70 816	4.7	8.9	366.3	141.4	.4	13.4
2,500 to 4,999 -----	41	143 925	3.9	7.5	44	154 956	4.2	8.3	61 367	4.1	7.7	391.5	151.2	.4	14.3
Rural -----	<b>234</b>	<b>1 774 971</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1 798 594</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>709 140</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100 173.6</b>	<b>38 677.1</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	83	132 826	3.6	7.5	83	130 886	3.6	7.3	55 636	3.7	7.8	535.7	206.8	.5	.5
2,000 to 2,499 -----	15	33 780	.9	1.9	16	34 919	1.0	1.9	13 510	.9	1.9	110.4	42.6	.1	.1
1,500 to 1,999 -----	33	57 397	1.6	3.2	26	44 673	1.2	2.5	24 526	1.6	3.5	233.2	90.0	.2	.2
1,000 to 1,499 -----	35	41 649	1.1	2.3	41	51 294	1.4	2.9	17 600	1.2	2.5	192.1	74.2	.2	.2
Place of less than 1,000 -----	151	70 000	1.9	3.9	141	69 250	1.9	3.9	30 252	2.0	4.3	279.5	107.9	.3	.3
Other rural -----	...	1 572 145	42.7	88.6	...	1 598 458	43.7	88.9	623 252	41.4	87.9	99 358.4	38 362.3	96.6	99.2

**Table 12. Urban and Rural Population: 1930 to 1990**

[For information concerning historical counts, see "User Notes." For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Size of Place	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950		1940	1930
					Current urban definition	Previous urban definition		
<b>NUMBER OF PLACES</b>								
Urban	237	225	173	145	97	68	56	53
Place of 2,500 or more	135	125	103	88	74	68	56	53
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100,000 to 249,999	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
25,000 to 49,999	7	8	6	5	4	4	5	4
10,000 to 24,999	29	27	21	13	8	8	6	7
5,000 to 9,999	42	32	28	22	23	20	17	16
2,500 to 4,999	54	55	44	45	36	33	26	24
Place of less than 2,500	102	100	70	57	23	...	...	...
Rural	234	224	236	254	273	265	267	316
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	83	83	76	85	104	80	82	74
Place of less than 1,000	151	141	160	169	169	185	185	242
<b>Cumulative summary:</b>								
Place of—								
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100,000 or more	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
50,000 or more	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	2
25,000 or more	10	11	10	8	7	7	7	6
10,000 or more	39	38	31	21	15	15	13	13
5,000 or more	81	70	59	43	38	35	30	29
2,500 or more	135	125	103	88	74	68	56	53
<b>POPULATION</b>								
Urban	1 910 325	1 862 183	1 684 053	1 353 215	1 084 070	985 739	849 327	799 026
Place of 2,500 or more	1 715 449	1 656 867	1 423 059	1 175 967	1 016 888	985 739	849 327	799 026
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999	269 063	298 451	361 472	390 639	369 129	369 129	319 077	307 745
100,000 to 249,999	218 925	194 093	108 137	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999	53 549	54 450	102 864	123 186	119 986	119 986	62 018	65 252
25,000 to 49,999	218 014	258 070	189 297	166 641	128 654	128 654	173 482	138 095
10,000 to 24,999	480 800	433 832	320 885	174 841	106 378	106 378	73 772	89 511
5,000 to 9,999	285 961	219 645	189 882	158 506	162 473	141 065	123 263	112 451
2,500 to 4,999	189 137	198 326	150 522	162 154	130 268	120 527	97 715	85 972
Place of less than 2,500	69 590	70 072	57 931	45 628	20 596	...	...	...
Other urban	125 286	135 244	203 063	131 620	46 586	...	...	...
Rural	1 774 971	1 798 594	1 534 653	1 684 941	1 860 736	1 959 067	1 996 300	1 815 563
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	132 826	130 886	117 843	131 416	155 316	123 494	130 517	117 656
Place of less than 1,000	70 000	69 250	69 003	72 168	75 659	84 874	85 922	97 497
Other rural	1 572 145	1 598 458	1 347 807	1 481 357	1 629 761	1 750 699	1 779 861	1 600 410
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION</b>								
Urban	51.8	50.9	52.3	44.5	36.8	33.5	29.8	30.6
Place of 2,500 or more	46.5	45.3	44.2	38.7	34.5	33.5	29.8	30.6
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 499,999	7.3	8.2	11.2	12.9	12.5	12.5	11.2	11.8
100,000 to 249,999	5.9	5.3	3.4	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999	1.5	1.5	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.2	2.5
25,000 to 49,999	5.9	7.0	5.9	5.5	4.4	4.4	6.1	5.3
10,000 to 24,999	13.0	11.9	10.0	5.8	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.4
5,000 to 9,999	7.8	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.3	4.3
2,500 to 4,999	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.3
Place of less than 2,500	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	.7	...	...	...
Other urban	3.4	3.7	6.3	4.3	1.6	...	...	...
Rural	48.2	49.1	47.7	55.5	63.2	66.5	70.2	69.4
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.3	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.5
Place of less than 1,000	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.7
Other rural	42.7	43.7	41.9	48.8	55.3	59.5	62.5	61.2









































**Table 22. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Metropolitan Area by Population Size Class of Metropolitan Area: 1990—Con.**

[MA's are as defined for the 1990 census. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Urban and Rural Population Size Class of Metropolitan Area	Total	Urban					Rural					
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	In place of 1,000 to 2,499	In place of less than 1,000	Other rural	
			Total	In central place	Urban fringe	Total	Place of 10,000 or more					Place of 2,500 to 9,999
<b>LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES—Con.</b>												
Inside metropolitan area—Con.												
Less than 1,000,000—Con.												
100,000 to 249,999 -----	721.4	33.8	13.4	—	13.4	20.3	20.3	—	687.6	—	1.8	685.8
In central city -----	20.3	20.3	—	—	—	20.3	20.3	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	701.0	13.4	13.4	—	13.4	—	—	—	687.6	—	1.8	685.8
Clarksville—Hopkinsville, TN—KY MSA (pt.) -----	721.4	33.8	13.4	—	13.4	20.3	20.3	—	687.6	—	1.8	685.8
In central city -----	20.3	20.3	—	—	—	20.3	20.3	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	701.0	13.4	13.4	—	13.4	—	—	—	687.6	—	1.8	685.8
Less than 100,000 -----	462.4	22.4	22.4	15.0	7.5	—	—	—	440.0	8.9	.4	430.6
In central city -----	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	447.5	7.5	7.5	—	7.5	—	—	—	440.0	8.9	.4	430.6
Owensboro, KY MSA -----	462.4	22.4	22.4	15.0	7.5	—	—	—	440.0	8.9	.4	430.6
In central city -----	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in central city -----	447.5	7.5	7.5	—	7.5	—	—	—	440.0	8.9	.4	430.6
Outside metropolitan area -----	33 894.0	437.4	—	—	—	437.4	175.3	262.2	33 456.5	165.5	99.8	33 191.3







**Table 23. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Urbanized Area: 1990 — Con.**

[Density is computed using land area. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Urbanized Area	Population		Housing units		Area measurements				Density			
					Total area		Land area		Population per—		Housing units per—	
					Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	Square kilometer	Square mile
<b>Louisville, KY--IN (pt.)—Con.</b>												
Jefferson County (pt.)†—Con.												
Louisville division (pt.)—Con.												
Prospect city†	2 788	1 089	9.8	3.8	9.8	3.8	284.5	733.7	111.1	286.6		
Richlawn city	435	184	.3	.1	.3	.1	1 450.0	4 350.0	613.3	1 840.0		
Riverwood city†	506	180	.5	.2	.5	.2	1 012.0	2 530.0	360.0	900.0		
Robinswood city	250	96	.2	.1	.2	.1	1 250.0	2 500.0	480.0	960.0		
Rolling Fields city	593	259	.6	.2	.6	.2	988.3	2 965.0	431.7	1 295.0		
Rolling Hills city	1 135	446	.5	.2	.5	.2	2 270.0	5 675.0	892.0	2 230.0		
St. Dennis CDP	10 326	4 033	6.8	2.6	6.8	2.6	1 518.5	3 971.5	593.1	1 551.2		
St. Matthews city†	15 800	8 235	10.4	4.0	10.4	4.0	1 519.2	3 950.0	791.8	2 058.8		
St. Regis Park city	1 756	608	.9	.4	.9	.4	1 951.1	4 390.0	675.6	1 520.0		
Seneca Gardens city	684	303	.4	.2	.4	.2	1 710.0	3 420.0	757.5	1 515.0		
Shively city	15 535	6 852	12.1	4.7	12.1	4.7	1 283.9	3 305.3	566.3	1 457.9		
South Park View city	214	75	.3	.1	.3	.1	713.3	2 140.0	250.0	750.0		
Springlee city	451	216	.2	.1	.2	.1	2 255.0	4 510.0	1 080.0	2 160.0		
Spring Mill city†	342	112	.1	—	.1	—	3 420.0	—	1 120.0	—		
Spring Valley city†	400	160	.5	.2	.5	.2	800.0	2 000.0	320.0	800.0		
Strathmoor Gardens city	300	125	.1	—	.1	—	3 000.0	—	1 250.0	—		
Strathmoor Manor city	391	151	.1	—	.1	—	3 910.0	3 910.0	1 510.0	1 510.0		
Strathmoor Village city	361	147	.2	.1	.2	.1	1 805.0	3 610.0	735.0	1 470.0		
Sycamore city	70	34	.1	—	.1	—	700.0	—	340.0	—		
Ten Broeck city	128	49	.6	.2	.6	.2	213.3	640.0	81.7	245.0		
Thornhill city	146	54	.1	—	.1	—	1 460.0	—	540.0	—		
Valley Station CDP	22 840	8 168	20.4	7.9	20.4	7.9	1 119.6	2 891.1	400.4	1 033.9		
Watterson Park city†	1 542	803	3.7	1.4	3.7	1.4	416.8	1 101.4	217.0	573.6		
Wellington city	593	257	.2	.1	.2	.1	2 965.0	5 930.0	1 285.0	2 570.0		
West Buechel city†	1 587	772	1.7	.7	1.7	.7	933.5	2 267.1	454.1	1 102.9		
Westwood city	734	230	.3	.1	.3	.1	2 446.7	7 340.0	766.7	2 300.0		
Whipps Millgate city	454	211	.2	.1	.2	.1	2 270.0	4 540.0	1 055.0	2 110.0		
Wildwood city	266	117	.2	.1	.2	.1	1 330.0	2 660.0	585.0	1 170.0		
Winding Falls city	657	214	.4	.1	.4	.1	1 642.5	3 285.0	535.0	1 070.0		
Windy Hills city†	2 452	1 057	2.5	.9	2.5	.9	980.8	2 724.4	422.8	1 174.4		
Woodland Hills city	714	290	.6	.2	.6	.2	1 190.0	3 570.0	483.3	1 450.0		
Woodlawn Park city†	1 099	417	.6	.2	.6	.2	1 831.7	5 495.0	695.0	2 085.0		
<b>Owensboro, KY</b>												
The area												
In central place	60 645	25 677	62.7	24.2	58.1	22.4	1 043.8	2 707.4	441.9	1 146.3		
Owensboro city†	53 549	23 074	41.9	16.2	38.8	15.0	1 380.1	3 569.9	594.7	1 538.3		
Urban fringe	53 549	23 074	41.9	16.2	38.8	15.0	1 380.1	3 569.9	594.7	1 538.3		
	7 096	2 603	20.8	8.0	19.3	7.5	367.7	946.1	134.9	347.1		
Davies County (pt.)†												
Davies East division (pt.)	60 645	25 677	62.7	24.2	58.1	22.4	1 043.8	2 707.4	441.9	1 146.3		
Owensboro city (pt.)†	5 121	1 885	15.0	5.8	12.9	5.0	397.0	1 024.2	146.1	377.0		
	109	32	2.0	.8	1.0	.4	109.0	272.5	32.0	80.0		
Davies West division (pt.)	10 287	3 828	13.7	5.3	13.6	5.2	756.4	1 978.3	281.5	736.2		
Owensboro city (pt.)†	8 870	3 365	10.2	3.9	10.2	3.9	869.6	2 274.4	329.9	862.8		
Owensboro division (pt.)	45 237	19 964	34.0	13.1	31.6	12.2	1 431.6	3 708.0	631.8	1 636.4		
Owensboro city (pt.)†	44 570	19 677	29.7	11.5	27.6	10.7	1 614.9	4 165.4	712.9	1 839.0		

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Table 24. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Urbanized Area by Population Size Class of Urbanized Area: 1990

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

Size of Place Population Size Class of Urbanized Area Urbanized Area	Inside urbanized area							Inside metropolitan area			Outside metropoli- tan area	
	Total	In central place	Urban fringe					Total	In central city	Not in central city		
			Total	Place of 50,000 or more	Place of 10,000 to 49,999	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Place of less than 2,500					Other urban
<b>POPULATION</b>												
The State -----	1 276 855	591 104	685 751	-	326 697	164 178	69 590	125 286	1 713 911	627 354	1 086 557	1 971 385
Inside urbanized area -----	1 276 855	591 104	685 751	-	326 697	164 178	69 590	125 286	1 276 855	591 104	685 751	-
1,000,000 or more -----	236 349	-	236 349	-	123 214	95 718	7 684	9 733	236 349	-	236 349	-
5,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	236 349	-	236 349	-	123 214	95 718	7 684	9 733	236 349	-	236 349	-
Cincinnati, OH-KY (pt.) -----	236 349	-	236 349	-	123 214	95 718	7 684	9 733	236 349	-	236 349	-
Less than 1,000,000 -----	1 040 506	591 104	449 402	-	203 483	68 460	61 906	115 553	1 040 506	591 104	449 402	-
500,000 to 999,999 -----	654 797	269 063	385 734	-	184 622	48 484	53 609	99 019	654 797	269 063	385 734	-
Louisville, KY-IN (pt.) -----	654 797	269 063	385 734	-	184 622	48 484	53 609	99 019	654 797	269 063	385 734	-
250,000 to 499,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 249,999 -----	303 340	268 492	34 848	-	-	17 113	8 297	9 438	303 340	268 492	34 848	-
Evansville, IN-KY (pt.) -----	26 517	25 945	572	-	-	-	-	572	26 517	25 945	572	-
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH (pt.) -----	56 122	23 622	32 500	-	-	17 113	8 297	7 090	56 122	23 622	32 500	-
Lexington-Fayette, KY -----	220 701	218 925	1 776	-	-	-	-	1 776	220 701	218 925	1 776	-
Less than 100,000 -----	82 369	53 549	28 820	-	18 861	2 863	-	7 096	82 369	53 549	28 820	-
Clarksville, TN-KY (pt.) -----	21 724	-	21 724	-	18 861	2 863	-	-	21 724	-	21 724	-
Owensboro, KY -----	60 645	53 549	7 096	-	-	-	-	7 096	60 645	53 549	7 096	-
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437 056	36 250	400 806	1 971 385
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>												
The State -----	533 278	264 590	268 688	-	126 900	65 594	28 268	47 926	697 441	279 446	417 995	809 404
Inside urbanized area -----	533 278	264 590	268 688	-	126 900	65 594	28 268	47 926	533 278	264 590	268 688	-
1,000,000 or more -----	94 281	-	94 281	-	50 823	36 806	2 839	3 813	94 281	-	94 281	-
5,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	94 281	-	94 281	-	50 823	36 806	2 839	3 813	94 281	-	94 281	-
Cincinnati, OH-KY (pt.) -----	94 281	-	94 281	-	50 823	36 806	2 839	3 813	94 281	-	94 281	-
Less than 1,000,000 -----	438 997	264 590	174 407	-	76 077	28 788	25 429	44 113	438 997	264 590	174 407	-
500,000 to 999,999 -----	278 083	124 018	154 065	-	73 120	20 599	22 048	38 298	278 083	124 018	154 065	-
Louisville, KY-IN (pt.) -----	278 083	124 018	154 065	-	73 120	20 599	22 048	38 298	278 083	124 018	154 065	-
250,000 to 499,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 249,999 -----	130 909	117 498	13 411	-	-	6 818	3 381	3 212	130 909	117 498	13 411	-
Evansville, IN-KY (pt.) -----	11 663	308	308	-	-	-	-	308	11 663	11 355	308	-
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH (pt.) -----	23 491	11 021	12 470	-	-	6 818	3 381	2 271	23 491	11 021	12 470	-
Lexington-Fayette, KY -----	95 755	95 122	633	-	-	-	-	633	95 755	95 122	633	-
Less than 100,000 -----	30 005	23 074	6 931	-	2 957	1 371	-	2 603	30 005	23 074	6 931	-
Clarksville, TN-KY (pt.) -----	4 328	-	4 328	-	2 957	1 371	-	-	4 328	-	4 328	-
Owensboro, KY -----	25 677	23 074	2 603	-	-	-	-	2 603	25 677	23 074	2 603	-
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164 163	14 856	149 307	809 404
<b>LAND AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETERS</b>												
The State -----	1 426.3	507.7	918.6	-	311.5	258.4	98.1	250.7	15 121.4	1 050.8	14 070.6	87 785.4
Inside urbanized area -----	1 426.3	507.7	918.6	-	311.5	258.4	98.1	250.7	1 426.3	507.7	918.6	-
1,000,000 or more -----	328.8	-	328.8	-	141.4	136.8	21.6	28.9	328.8	-	328.8	-
5,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	328.8	-	328.8	-	141.4	136.8	21.6	28.9	328.8	-	328.8	-
Cincinnati, OH-KY (pt.) -----	328.8	-	328.8	-	141.4	136.8	21.6	28.9	328.8	-	328.8	-
Less than 1,000,000 -----	1 097.5	507.7	589.9	-	170.1	121.6	76.4	221.7	1 097.5	507.7	589.9	-
500,000 to 999,999 -----	619.7	160.9	458.8	-	159.9	67.8	59.0	172.1	619.7	160.9	458.8	-
Louisville, KY-IN (pt.) -----	619.7	160.9	458.8	-	159.9	67.8	59.0	172.1	619.7	160.9	458.8	-
250,000 to 499,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 249,999 -----	384.9	308.0	76.9	-	-	29.2	17.4	30.2	384.9	308.0	76.9	-
Evansville, IN-KY (pt.) -----	39.8	33.7	6.1	-	-	-	-	6.1	39.8	33.7	6.1	-
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH (pt.) -----	91.0	27.8	63.1	-	-	29.2	17.4	16.5	91.0	27.8	63.1	-
Lexington-Fayette, KY -----	254.1	246.5	7.7	-	-	-	-	7.7	254.1	246.5	7.7	-
Less than 100,000 -----	92.9	38.8	54.1	-	10.2	24.6	-	19.3	92.9	38.8	54.1	-
Clarksville, TN-KY (pt.) -----	34.8	-	34.8	-	10.2	24.6	-	-	34.8	-	34.8	-
Owensboro, KY -----	58.1	38.8	19.3	-	-	-	-	19.3	58.1	38.8	19.3	-
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 695.0	543.1	13 151.9	87 785.4

**Table 24. Population, Housing Units, and Land Area for Urbanized Area by Population Size Class of Urbanized Area: 1990 —Con.**

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

Size of Place Population Size Class of Urbanized Area Urbanized Area	Inside urbanized area							Inside metropolitan area			Outside metropoli- tan area	
			Urban fringe					Total	In central city	Not in central city		
	Total	In central place	Total	Place of 50,000 or more	Place of 10,000 to 49,999	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Place of less than 2,500					Other urban
<b>LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES</b>												
The State -----	550.7	196.0	354.7	—	120.3	99.8	37.9	96.8	5 838.4	405.7	5 432.7	33 894.0
Inside urbanized area -----	550.7	196.0	354.7	—	120.3	99.8	37.9	96.8	550.7	196.0	354.7	—
1,000,000 or more -----	126.9	—	126.9	—	54.6	52.8	8.4	11.2	126.9	—	126.9	—
5,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500,000 to 4,999,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 to 2,499,999 -----	126.9	—	126.9	—	54.6	52.8	8.4	11.2	126.9	—	126.9	—
Cincinnati, OH-KY (pt.) -----	126.9	—	126.9	—	54.6	52.8	8.4	11.2	126.9	—	126.9	—
Less than 1,000,000 -----	423.8	196.0	227.8	—	65.7	47.0	29.5	85.6	423.8	196.0	227.8	—
500,000 to 999,999 -----	239.3	62.1	177.2	—	61.7	26.2	22.8	66.5	239.3	62.1	177.2	—
Louisville, KY-IN (pt.) -----	239.3	62.1	177.2	—	61.7	26.2	22.8	66.5	239.3	62.1	177.2	—
250,000 to 499,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 249,999 -----	148.6	118.9	29.7	—	—	11.3	6.7	11.7	148.6	118.9	29.7	—
Evansville, IN-KY (pt.) -----	15.4	13.0	2.4	—	—	—	—	2.4	15.4	13.0	2.4	—
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH (pt.) -----	35.1	10.8	24.4	—	—	11.3	6.7	6.4	35.1	10.8	24.4	—
Lexington-Fayette, KY -----	98.1	95.2	3.0	—	—	—	—	3.0	98.1	95.2	3.0	—
Less than 100,000 -----	35.9	15.0	20.9	—	3.9	9.5	—	7.5	35.9	15.0	20.9	—
Clarksville, TN-KY (pt.) -----	13.4	—	13.4	—	3.9	9.5	—	—	13.4	—	13.4	—
Owensboro, KY -----	22.4	15.0	7.5	—	—	—	—	7.5	22.4	15.0	7.5	—
Outside urbanized area -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 287.7	209.7	5 078.0	33 894.0

# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

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

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

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

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

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

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

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

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

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

## Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

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

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

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

## AREA MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

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

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

## BLOCK

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

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

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

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

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

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

### Tabulation Block Group

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

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

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

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

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

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

#### Northeast Region

*New England Division:*

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

*Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### Midwest Region

*East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

*West North Central Division:*

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

#### South Region

*South Atlantic Division:*

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

**East South Central Division:**

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

**West South Central Division:**

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

**West Region****Mountain Division:**

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

**Pacific Division:**

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

**Census Region**

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

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

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

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

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

**Census Tract**

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

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

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

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

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

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

## COUNTY

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

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

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

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

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

### Census County Division (CCD)

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

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

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

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

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

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

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

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

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

**Unorganized Territory (unorg.)**

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

**GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

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

**Census Code**

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

**Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

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

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

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

**United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

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

**GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION**

**Hierarchical Presentation**

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

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

**Inventory Presentation**

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

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

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

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

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

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

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

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

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

## INTERNAL POINT

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

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Central City

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

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

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

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

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

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

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

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

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

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

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

## PLACE

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

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Consolidated City

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Incorporated Place

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

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

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

## STATE

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

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

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

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

## TIGER

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

## UNITED STATES

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

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

## URBAN AND RURAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Extended City**

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

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

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

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

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

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

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

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

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

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

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

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

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

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

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

## **ZIP CODE®**

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

# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In this report, counts of all persons living in housing units and group quarters are presented for various geographic areas. Separate population characteristics are not shown.

### HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

#### LIVING QUARTERS

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

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

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

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

If the living quarters contain 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

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

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

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

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are

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

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

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

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the “dwelling unit” concept. Although the term became “housing unit” and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is

essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## DERIVED MEASURES

This report includes various derived measures such as 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 (–).

### 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.

# 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.

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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 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0   | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0   |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0  | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0   | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0   | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0            | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0  | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0   |

## Your Answers Are Confidential

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

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

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

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

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

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

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

## Instructions for 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.**

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**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 |
|----------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|
| <b>1</b> |       |         | <b>7</b>  |       |         |
| <b>2</b> |       |         | <b>8</b>  |       |         |
| <b>3</b> |       |         | <b>9</b>  |       |         |
| <b>4</b> |       |         | <b>10</b> |       |         |
| <b>5</b> |       |         | <b>11</b> |       |         |
| <b>6</b> |       |         | <b>12</b> |       |         |

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

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

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

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

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

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes     No

FOR CENSUS USE

|                         |   |   |  |              |           |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|--------------|-----------|
| <b>A. Total persons</b> | <b>B. Type of unit</b>                                |   | <b>D. Months vacant</b>  | <b>G. DO</b> | <b>ID</b> |
|                         | 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   |              |           |
|                         | <b>C1. Vacancy status</b>                             |   | <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         | <b>E. Complete after</b>   |              |           |
|                         |   |   | <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                            |              |           |
|                         | <b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>                   |   | <b>F. Cov.</b>   |              |           |
|                         | <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<br><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

|                                     |     |
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| 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. 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.

**Census Information Center (CIC)—**The CIC program 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 the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, 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**

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**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

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**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

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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  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b> |   |   |   |   |
| <b>100-Percent Data</b>                                 |   |   |   |   |
| 1990 CPH-1  | <b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>   | 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  | <b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>   | 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)   |
| <b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>                      |   |   |   |   |
| 1990 CPH-3  | <b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>       | 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  | <b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b> | 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                          |
| <b>Sample Data</b>                                      |   |   |   |   |
| 1990 CPH-5  | <b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>                                    | 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  |
| <b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>              |   |   |   |   |
| <b>100-Percent Data</b>                                 |   |   |   |   |
| 1990 CP-1   | <b>General Population Characteristics</b>   | 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  |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| <b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b> |  |  |   |   |
| <b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>                    |  |  |   |   |
| 1990<br>CP-1-1A                                 | <b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>  | 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<br>CP-1-1B                                 | <b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>                       | 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<br>CP-1-1C                                 | <b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>                          | 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   |
| <b>Sample Data</b>                              |  |  |   |   |
| 1990<br>CP-2                                    | <b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>   | 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<br>CP-2-1A                                 | <b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b> | U.S.   | Statistics generally on sample population subjects  | American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A   |
| 1990<br>CP-2-1B                                 | <b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>                      | U.S.   | Statistics generally on sample population subjects  | Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B   |
| 1990<br>CP-2-1C                                 | <b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>                         | U.S.   | Statistics generally on sample population subjects  | Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C   |
| 1990<br>CP-3                                    | <b>Population Subject Reports</b>  | 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  |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b> |   |  |   |   |
| <b>100-Percent Data</b>                 |   |  |   |   |
| 1990<br>CH-1                            | <b>General Housing Characteristics</b>  | 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<br>CH-1-1A                         | <b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>  | 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<br>CH-1-1B                         | <b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>                       | 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<br>CH-1-1C                         | <b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>                          | 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   |
| <b>Sample Data</b>                      |   |  |   |   |
| 1990<br>CH-2                            | <b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>   | 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<br>CH-2-1A                         | <b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b> | U.S.   | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects   | American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A   |
| 1990<br>CH-2-1B                         | <b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>                      | U.S.   | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects   | Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B   |
| 1990<br>CH-2-1C                         | <b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>                         | U.S.   | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects   | Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C   |
| 1990<br>CH-3                            | <b>Housing Subject Reports</b>  | 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)<sup>1</sup>**

|                        | <b>Geographic areas</b>   | <b>Description</b>  |
|------------------------|---|---|
|                        | A <sup>2 3</sup> 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 <sup>2 3</sup> States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas  |   |
| STF 1<br>(100 percent) | C <sup>3</sup> 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 | Over 900 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area   |
|                        | 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   |   |
|                        | 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 2<br>(100 percent) | 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   | Over 2,100 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin |
|                        | 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        |   |
|                        | A <sup>2 3</sup> States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas  |   |
|                        | B <sup>3</sup> Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State   |   |
| STF 3<br>(Sample)      | C <sup>3</sup> 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  | Over 3,300 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area   |
|                        | 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)<sup>1</sup>**

|                   | <b>Geographic areas</b>  | <b>Description</b>   |
|-------------------|--|--|
|                   | 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<br>(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 |  |

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also 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**

| <b>Title</b>  | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Geographic areas</b>   |
|---|---|---|
| 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.