1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary File 1: Puerto Rico Technical Documentation

D1-D90-S100-14-TECHP

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CENSUS '90

1990 Census of
Population and Housing

Summary Tape File 1
Puerto Rico

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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1990 Census of
Population and Housing

Summary Tape File 1
Puerto Rico

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Issued August 1991

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Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Michael R. Darby, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs and Administrator

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director

Economics and Statistics Administration
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Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for Decennial Census

The files should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1 (Puerto Rico) [machine-readable data files] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1991.

The technical documentation should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1 (Puerto Rico) Technical Documentation / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau, 1991.

For additional information concerning Puerto Rico census data, contact Decennial Planning Division, Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Telephone: 301-763-2903.

For additional information concerning the files, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Telephone: 301-763-4100.

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Telephone: 301-763-2074.

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ABSTRACT

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the technical documentation for a further explanation on the limitations of the data.

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CITATION

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1 (Puerto Rico) [machine-readable data files] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1991.

TYPE OF FILE

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION

All persons and housing units in Puerto Rico.

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION

Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) for Puerto Rico contains 100-percent data. Population items include age, sex, marital status, group quarters, household type, and household relationship. Population items are cross tabulated by age and sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, plumbing facilities, condominium status, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are cross tabulated by tenure.

Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 26 population tables (matrices) and 48 housing tables (matrices).

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Summary Tape File 1 (Puerto Rico) is released as file 1A and file 1B. The record layout is identical for both files but the geographic coverage differs.

This abstract lists the most frequently accessed geographic levels. The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter outlines the hierarchical and inventory summaries in their entirety.

STF 1A provides data for Puerto Rico and its subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. This hierarchy is shown below:

Puerto Rico
- Municipio
  - Municipio subdivision
    - Place (or place part)
      - Census tract/block numbering area (BNA) (or census tract/BNA part)
        - Block group (or block group part)

File 1A also has inventory (complete) summaries for the following geographic areas:

- Subbarrio
- Census tract/BNA
- Block group
- Municipio
- Place

STF 1B provides data down to the lowest level of census geography, census blocks. The hierarchy for the file is shown below:

Puerto Rico
- Municipio
  - Municipio subdivision
    - Place (or place part)
      - Census tract/BNA (or census tract/BNA part)
        - Block group (or block group part)
          - Block[1]

File 1B also has inventory or complete summaries for the following geographic areas:

- Subbarrio
- Census tract/BNA
- Block group
- Municipio
- Place
- Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/CMSA)
- Urbanized Area (UA)

[1]Blocks without population or housing units are not included in STF 1B, but are reported on a separate file. This file is included with STF 1B at no cost.

RELATED ELECTRONIC MEDIA PRODUCTS

STF 1 data files for Puerto Rico on compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM) are issued shortly after the tape file is released. CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online system, carries data for Puerto Rico, municipios, and places. Contact Customer Services (301-763-4100) for additional information on CD-ROM products or CENDATA.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS

Listed below are the 1990 census printed reports containing data from STF 1. These reports will be available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

1990 CPH-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics.* A report for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia and statistically equivalent areas including Puerto Rico, which contains 100-percent data for the State, local governmental units (counties, places, and towns/townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas. Scheduled for release in 1991-92.

1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts.* A report for the United States, each State, and the District of Columbia and statistically equivalent entities including Puerto Rico, which provides 100-percent data for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts for metropolitan areas and urbanized areas, and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan). Scheduled for release in 1991-92.

RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS

1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program for Puerto Rico. A report that describes 1990 census products for Puerto Rico comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. This publication, in both English and Spanish, will be available in late 1991 without charge. To order contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Telephone: 301-763-4100. FAX: 301-763-4794.

Census '90 Basics. This booklet provides a general overview of the census activity and detailed information on census content, geographic areas, and products. Available without charge from Customer Services (see above).

Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. This booklet highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Available without charge from Customer Services (see above).

A comprehensive *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide* will be available in late 1991. It will provide detailed information about all aspects of the census.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

STF 1 data files for Puerto Rico have a record size of 5,118 characters in one segment. The first 300 characters of the segment contain geographic information.

FILE AVAILABILITY

STF 1A and 1B files are available from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. (See above for phone and FAX information.) A machine-readable data dictionary is included on the tape without charge. Options include IBM 3480-compatible tape cartridge or 9 track tape reel, 6250 or 1600 bpi, ASCII or EBCDIC, labeled or unlabeled. All orders include a copy of the technical documentation; additional copies are $10.

Files are priced according to the number of megabytes (MB) of data they contain; each megabyte is priced at $1.25 regardless of the tape specifications. The minimum charge for a computer tape or tape cartridge order is $175 for one or more files within a single file series (STF 1A or STF 1B). Contact Customer Services for the cost of each Puerto Rico data file.

On STF 1B, records are not included for blocks which have zero population and housing units. An additional file, Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1B Geographic Headers contains the geographic headers (first 300 characters of each segment) in hierarchical order for Puerto Rico, municipio, municipio subdivision, place (or place part), census tract/BNA (or census tract/BNA part), block group (or block group part), and block summary levels, including blocks with population and housing unit counts of zero. This file is included without charge with all STF 1B file orders.

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*0002

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		Total for products listed (minimum order: $10)		

COMPUTER TAPE INSTRUCTIONS

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☐ 6250 bpi, EBCDIC ☐ 1600 bpi, EBCDIC

☐ 6250 bpi, ASCII ☐ 1600 bpi, ASCII

Labeling: ☐ Standard ☐ Unlabeled

Maximum block size (if less than 32K bytes)? _____

Characteristics of IBM 3840-Compatible Tape Cartridges:

Language: ☐ EBCDIC ☐ ASCII

Labeling: ☐ Standard ☐ Unlabeled

Maximum block size (if less than 32K bytes)? _____

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HOW TO USE THIS FILE

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Using the File ——— 2–2

INTRODUCTION

This chapter serves as a guide for data users to both the tape and the technical documentation. Novice users trying to understand how to use the documentation and the file should read this chapter first.

Documentation Chapters

The Abstract chapter in this documentation provides a quick overview of the file, including the formal title, geographic coverage, subject coverage, and file availability. Also shown are citations for related reference materials and printed reports. Their titles and geography are included in this section, along with purchasing information.

The Subject Locator is an aid to finding which tables provide the information needed. The List of Tables (Matrices) and the Table (Matrix) Outlines provide two types of presentations for the tables available in the file. The List of Tables (Matrices) has the table titles and universes. The Table (Matrix) Outlines offer a detailed presentation of the tables. When reviewing the tables, remember that a colon (:) following an entry indicates the entry is a heading, not a data cell.

User and Technical Notes

Information about file or documentation changes sometimes becomes available after the documentation has been printed. User notes inform the user community about these changes. These are issued in a numbered series. If there are technical documentation changes, revised pages usually accompany them. The revised pages should be inserted in their proper location but the user note cover sheet should be filed in the User Notes chapter.

Technical notes provide information for specific geography or summary levels. While they are not a part of the technical documentation, we suggest filing them in the documentation notebook. Please see the User Notes chapter for specific distribution information.

Data Dictionary

The data dictionary describes the file and provides character locations for each variable and each table. It has two elements, the identification section and the table (matrix) section.

In the identification section, the components include the field name; the data dictionary reference name, a short mnemonic for use with software packages; field size; starting position; and data type (alphabetic, numeric, or alphanumeric). Some of the field and reference names in the identification section are not applicable to the Puerto Rico data and usually are filled with 9's or 0's as appropriate.

The identification section of the data dictionary is identical for all summary tape files. It provides a list of the geographic codes or refers the user to the appropriate source. Review the footnotes carefully; they provide explanations for various terms. These footnotes are listed at the end of the identification section of the data dictionary.

The table (matrix) section provides information on the table (matrix) number; table (matrix) description; number of implied decimals in each cell (if not 0); starting position within the record, and for all cells within the first-level variable; and cell coordinates. The starting position within the record is shown as well as the starting position within the segment.

There also is a machine-readable data dictionary file on the data tape. This dictionary is designed to be converted for use with various software packages.

Appendixes

Detailed information on geographic areas is in appendix A followed by subject-matter definitions in appendix B. Appendix C provides detailed statistical information about the data while appendix D outlines the data collection and processing procedures. A facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire for Puerto Rico is in appendix E.

Appendix F furnishes detailed information on all the 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico, as well as suggested sources of information and assistance. Map information is included in appendix G. The record layout for the machine-readable data dictionary file that accompanies each tape order is in appendix H.

Appendix I contains the code list used in processing the data. These are especially helpful in determining the components included in group quarters categories. These codes are used in conjunction with the table (matrix) outlines and data dictionary chapters.

Count Corrections

The Census Bureau issues population count corrections on an occasional basis. Count corrections for

geography at the place level and above are available from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Count corrections for geography at the census tract/BNA level or below are available from Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. When requesting these corrections, please include the desired census tract/BNA, block group, or block numbers.

USING THE FILE

Internal File Labels

System Labels—Tape orders which specify labeled tapes will have a standard American National Standards Institute (ANSI) label. The system label consists of 17 characters, but only the first 12 are active. The remaining five characters will be 'X' filled. The 1990 STF 1 files for Puerto Rico have a Data Set Name (DSN) of STF1tXPR.Fnnxxxxx where t is A or B depending on the file and nn is a two-digit number with leading zeroes identifying the tape volume sequence. (The "X", "F", and "x" in the DSN remain constant.)

User Labels—Each user tape will have six user header labels and six user trailer labels. These labels combine information from the system label and the identification portion of the first and last record. These labels enable the user to quickly identify the beginning and ending records on each tape.

User Header Labels—The user header labels are designated UHL1 through UHL6. UHL1 and UHL2 repeat information from the system label in HDR1 and HDR2. UHL3 through UHL6 contain information from the identification portion of the first record on the tape. The unused portion of UTL6 is blank filled.

User Trailer Labels—The user trailer labels are designated UTL1 through UTL6. UTL1 and UTL2 contain information from the system trailer label. UTL3 and subsequent user trailer labels contain identification information from the last record on the tape. The unused portion of UTL6 is blank filled.

Specific File Information

Specific file information for Puerto Rico, such as record counts, is not provided in the technical documentation. However, each tape order is accompanied by a tape creation sheet. This sheet provides the file name, file label (HDR1), the third user header label (UHL3), record size, block size, and record count. The third user header label for each reel identifies the geography for the first record on the reel. For example, the UHL3 at the beginning of each reel of a three-reel file for a State provides the geography for the first record. If the geography needed is on reel three, only reel three needs to be processed.

The tape creation sheet received with the tape should be filed in the technical documentation notebook or with other tape information maintained by the user.

Record Identification

Each record on a summary tape file is uniquely identified by a combination of geographic (for example, State, county, and county subdivision), summary level, and geographic component codes. For example, if you have the Puerto Rico STF 1A file and want to look at the summary record for Ponce Municipio, three identification fields must be checked: the summary level code for municipio records (050), the total record for geographic components (00), and the municipio code for Ponce Municipio. If all three fields are not checked, multiple records will be found. See the Summary Level Sequence Charts and Geographic Component Codes section, below, for information on identifying summary level and geographic component codes.

Summary Level Sequence Charts and Geographic Area Component Codes

The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter and the geographic area component codes provide important information for using the 1990 census summary tape files. Remember that, for purposes of data presentation, the Census Bureau treats Puerto Rico as the statistical equivalent of a State and municipios as the statistical equivalent of counties. Barrios-pueblos and barrios are the statistical equivalent of county subdivisions. Some subdivisions (barrios-pueblos or barrios) are divided into sub-minor civil divisions called subbarrios.

The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter for STF 1 files identifies the geographic levels for which data are provided. It is easy to determine this if you remember that the last geographic area type listed in the sequence identifies the geography of the summary level; the prior codes simply define the hierarchy. For example, in summary level 140, the hierarchy listed is State—county—census tract/block numbering area (BNA). The record actually contains data for a census tract/BNA within a given county and State.

When reading the Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter, it is important to recognize that dashes (—) separate the individual hierarchies while slashes (/) separate different types of geography within the same hierarchy. For example, State—county—census tract/BNA identifies a record hierarchy for a census tract or BNA within a county within a State.

After identifying the summary level code, turn to chart 1 at the end of this chapter to determine the geographic area codes and area characteristics provided on the tape for this summary level. Remember that an asterisk (*) indicates a code in that field. The code may be one of the standard codes described below.

The Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter also provides geographic component code information. This

code identifies the various geographic components for which the record is repeated within the summary level. These component codes are provided in the data dictionary beginning in position 14. For example, the Summary Level Sequence Chart for STF 1A for Puerto Rico indicates that the summary level for State records (040) has a geographic component code of 00. By turning to the geographic component variable in the data dictionary, you can determine that the tables for summary level 040 (State) are available only for total geography (geographic component=00).

In short, always check the geographic codes, the summary level (beginning in position 11 of the data dictionary), and the geographic component code (beginning in position 14 of the data dictionary) for complete identification of an STF 1 record.

Special Area Codes

Special area codes appear in the geographic area codes portion of the data dictionary (positions 142-171) on all STF's. The codes represented may vary across STF's. In STF 1 for Puerto Rico, special area code (4), special area code (8), and special area code (9) are used. Special area code (4) appears only in the STF 1 Geographic header in summary level 090 (block group) records on the STF 1B. It indicates the number of block records in the block group dropped from the file because they had population and housing unit counts of zero. Special area code (8) is used in summary level 67 only; it contains the Census Bureau's subbarrio code. Special area code (9) is used in all summary levels *except* 800, 810, and 820.

Special area code (4)—Zero population and housing unit blocks indicator (STF 1B)

0000-9999	Number of blocks within the block group containing population and housing unit counts of zero

Special area code 8—Census Bureau subbarrio codes

Special area code (9)—Land/water area

1	Significant land, significant (0.0005 or more square kilometers) water
2	Significant land, minimal (less than 0.0005 square kilometer) water
3	Significant land, zero (0) water
4	Minimal land, significant water
5	Minimal land, minimal water
6	Minimal land, zero water
7	Zero land, significant water
8	Zero land, minimal water
9	Zero land, zero water

Standard Codes

In the identification section of all STF's, there are standard codes, undefined in the data dictionary, that have identical meaning regardless of the field. The codes are the same size as the field; that is, a three-character field will have three symbols. These standard codes are listed below.

!	Not available—The code would be shown except it had not been determined when the files were prepared (for example, metropolitan area code on a county summary level (050) on STF 1A).
9	Not in—This indicates a "remainder of" an area, such as a place code in the portion of a county subdivision not in a place, or the summary level is not part of any area to which the code field applies, such as a summary level which is not in a zona urbana or communidad.
Blank	Not applicable—This indicates that the code is not applicable to the summary level.

STF 1B Geographic Header File

STF 1B does not include records for blocks which have population and housing unit counts of zero. Records for these blocks are included on the STF 1B Geographic Header file.

The file includes only summary levels in the block hierarchy. These are State (summary level 040), county (summary level 050), county subdivision (summary level 060), place (summary level 070), census tract/block numbering area (summary level 080), block group (summary level 090), and blocks (summary level 100). Special area code (4) indicates the number of zero population and housing unit block records which follow within the block group hierarchy.

The file identification portion of the STF 1 data dictionary serves as the data dictionary for this file. The file identification field (position 1-8) contains STF1BH (left justified).

The geographic header file for Puerto Rico is included without charge with all STF 1B files. The DSN for the file is STF1BHPR.Fnnxxxxx where nn is a two-digit number with leading zeroes identifying the tape volume sequence.

Chart 1. **STF 1 (Puerto Rico) File Identification by Summary Level**[1]

Field name	Summary level 040	050	060	Summary level 067	070	080
Record Codes						
File Identification	*	*	*	*	*	*
State/US Abbreviation (Puerto Rico only)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summary Level	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Component	*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristic Iteration	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Part Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Number of Parts in Record	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Area Codes						
Alaska Native Regional Corporation						
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)						
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)						
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code						
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator						
Block						
Block Group						
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area						*
Congressional District						
Consolidated City (Census)					*	*
Consolidated City (FIPS)					*	*
Consolidated City Class Code					*	*
Consolidated City Size Code					*	*
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area		*	*	*	*	*
Municipio (County)		*	*	*	*	*
County Size Code		*	*	*	*	*
County Subdivision (Barrio-pueblo or Barrio) (Census)			*	*	*	*
County Subdivision (FIPS)			*	*	*	*
County Subdivision Class Code			*	*	*	*
County Subdivision Size Code			*	*	*	*
Division	*	*	*	*	*	*
Extended City Indicator					*	*
Internal Use Code						
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area		*	*	*	*	*
MSA/CMSA Size Code		*	*	*	*	*
Place (Census)					*	*
Place (FIPS)					*	*
Place Class Code					*	*

[1]See the Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter for identification of the summary level record numbers.

Summary level 090	091	100	Summary level 140	150	155	Field name
						Record Codes
*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US Abbreviation (Puerto Rico only)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Summary Level
*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Component
*	*	*	*	*	*	Characteristic Iteration
*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Part Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	Total Number of Parts in Record
						Geographic Area Codes
*	*	*				Alaska Native Regional Corporation
*	*	*				American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)
*	*	*				American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)
*	*	*				American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code
*	*	*				American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
		*				Block
*	*	*		*		Block Group
*	*	*	*	*		Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
*	*	*				Congressional District
*	*	*			*	Consolidated City (Census)
*	*	*			*	Consolidated City (FIPS)
*	*	*			*	Consolidated City Class Code
*		*			*	Consolidated City Size Code
*		*	*	*		Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	Municipio (County)
*		*	*	*	*	County Size Code
*	*	*				County Subdivision (Barrio-pueblo or Barrio) (Census)
*	*	*				County Subdivision (FIPS)
*	*	*				County Subdivision Class Code
*		*				County Subdivision Size Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	Division
*		*			*	Extended City Indicator
						Internal Use Code
						Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
*		*	*	*		
*		*	*	*		MSA/CMSA Size Code
*	*	*			*	Place (Census)
*	*	*			*	Place (FIPS)
*	*	*			*	Place Class Code

Chart 1. **STF 1 (Puerto Rico) File Identification by Summary Level**[1]—Con.

Field name	Summary level 040	050	060	Summary level 067	070	080
Geographic Area Codes—Con.						
Place Description Code					*	*
Place Size Code					*	*
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area		*	*	*	*	*
Region	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (Census)[2]	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (FIPS)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban/Rural						
Urbanized Area						
Urbanized Area Size Code						
Special Area Code (1)						
Special Area Code (2)						
Special Area Code (3)						
Special Area Code (4)						
Special Area Code (5)						
Special Area Code (6)						
Special Area Code (7)						
Special Area Code (8)				*		
Special Area Code (9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (10)						
Area Characteristics						
Area (Land)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area (Water)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*
Functional Status Code	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	
Housing Unit Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Latitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Longitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Part Flag					*	*
Political/Statistical Area Description Code	*	*	*	*	*	
Population Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Flag	*	*	*	*	*	*

[1]See the Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter for identification of the summary level record numbers.
[2]Puerto Rico

Summary level 090	091	100	Summary level 140	150	155	Field name
						Geographic Area Codes–Con.
*	*	*			*	Place Description Code
*		*			*	Place Size Code
*		*	*	*		Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	Region
*	*	*	*	*	*	State (Census)[2]
*	*	*	*	*	*	State (FIPS)
*		*				Urban/Rural
*		*				Urbanized Area
*		*				Urbanized Area Size Code
						Special Area Code (1)
						Special Area Code (2)
						Special Area Code (3)
						Special Area Code (4)
						Special Area Code (5)
						Special Area Code (6)
						Special Area Code (7)
						Special Area Code (8)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (9)
						Special Area Code (10)
						Area Characteristics
*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Land)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Water)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	Functional Status Code
					*	Geographic Change User Note Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	Housing Unit Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Latitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Longitude)
*	*					Part Flag
					*	Political/Statistical Area Description Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	Population Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Flag

[2]Puerto Rico

Chart 1. **STF 1 (Puerto Rico) File Identification by Summary Level**[1]—Con.

Field name	Summary level 160	319	321	Summary level 329	331	340
Record Codes						
File Identification	*	*	*	*	*	*
State/US Abbreviation (Puerto Rico only)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summary Level	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Component	*	*	*	*	*	*
Characteristic Iteration	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logical Record Part Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Number of Parts in Record	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Area Codes						
Alaska Native Regional Corporation						
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)						
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)						
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code						
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator						
Block						
Block Group						
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area						
Congressional District						
Consolidated City (Census)	*					*
Consolidated City (FIPS)	*					*
Consolidated City Class Code	*					*
Consolidated City Size Code	*					*
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area		*	*		*	
Municipio (County)				*	*	
County Size Code				*	*	
County Subdivision (Barrio-pueblo or Barrio) (Census)						
County Subdivision (FIPS)						
County Subdivision Class Code						
County Subdivision Size Code						
Division	*	*	*	*	*	*
Extended City Indicator	*					*
Internal Use Code						
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area		*	*	*	*	*
MSA/CMSA Size Code		*	*	*	*	*
Place (Census)	*					*
Place (FIPS)	*					*
Place Class Code	*					*

[1]See the Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter for identification of the summary level record numbers.

Summary level 341	420	430	Summary level 440	450	460	Field name
						Record Codes
*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US Abbreviation (Puerto Rico only)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Summary Level
*	*	*	*	*	*	Geographic Component
*	*	*	*	*	*	Characteristic Iteration
*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	Logical Record Part Number
*	*	*	*	*	*	Total Number of Parts in Record
						Geographic Area Codes
						Alaska Native Regional Corporation
						American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census)
						American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS)
						American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code
						American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator
						Block
						Block Group
						Census Tract/Block Numbering Area
						Congressional District
*				*	*	Consolidated City (Census)
*				*	*	Consolidated City (FIPS)
*				*	*	Consolidated City Class Code
*				*	*	Consolidated City Size Code
*		*	*	*		Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
		*	*	*		Municipio (County)
		*	*	*		County Size Code
			*	*		County Subdivision (Barrio-pueblo or Barrio) (Census)
			*	*		County Subdivision (FIPS)
			*	*		County Subdivision Class Code
			*	*		County Subdivision Size Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	Division
*				*	*	Extended City Indicator
						Internal Use Code
*		*	*	*		Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
*		*	*	*		MSA/CMSA Size Code
*				*	*	Place (Census)
*				*	*	Place (FIPS)
*				*	*	Place Class Code

Chart 1. **STF 1 (Puerto Rico) File Identification by Summary Level**[1]—Con.

Field name	Summary level 160	319	321	Summary level 329	331	340
Geographic Area Codes–Con.						
Place Description Code	*					*
Place Size Code	*					*
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area			*		*	
Region	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (Census)[2]	*	*	*	*	*	*
State (FIPS)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban/Rural						
Urbanized Area						
Urbanized Area Size Code						
Special Area Code (1)						
Special Area Code (2)						
Special Area Code (3)						
Special Area Code (4)						
Special Area Code (5)						
Special Area Code (6)						
Special Area Code (7)						
Special Area Code (8)						
Special Area Code (9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Area Code (10)						
Area Characteristics						
Area (Land)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area (Water)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*
Functional Status Code	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic Change User Note Indicator	*	*	*	*	*	*
Housing Unit Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Latitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal Point (Longitude)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Part Flag		*	*	*	*	*
Political/Statistical Area Description Code	*	*	*	*	*	*
Population Count (100 percent)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Flag	*	*	*	*	*	*

[1]See the Summary Level Sequence Charts chapter for identification of the summary level record numbers.
[2]Puerto Rico

Summary level 341	420	430	Summary level 440	450	460	Field name
						Geographic Area Codes–Con.
*				*	*	Place Description Code
*				*	*	Place Size Code
*		*	*	*		Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
*	*	*	*	*	*	Region
*	*	*	*	*	*	State (Census)[2]
*	*	*	*	*	*	State (FIPS)
	*	*	*	*	*	Urban/Rural
	*	*	*	*	*	Urbanized Area
	*	*	*	*	*	Urbanized Area Size Code
						Special Area Code (1)
						Special Area Code (2)
						Special Area Code (3)
						Special Area Code (4)
						Special Area Code (5)
						Special Area Code (6)
						Special Area Code (7)
						Special Area Code (8)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Area Code (9)
						Special Area Code (10)
						Area Characteristics
*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Land)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Area (Water)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	Functional Status Code
*		*	*	*	*	Geographic Change User Note Indicator
*	*	*	*	*	*	Housing Unit Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Latitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Internal Point (Longitude)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Part Flag
*	*	*	*	*	*	Political/Statistical Area Description Code
*	*	*	*	*	*	Population Count (100 percent)
*	*	*	*	*	*	Special Flag

[2]Puerto Rico

SUBJECT LOCATOR

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INTRODUCTION

This index is designed to identify quickly the STF 1 tables needed. Each table variable is listed alphabetically. Both the type of entry being tabulated (universe), which is shown in italics, and the relevant table numbers appear under the variable heading. If the entry variable is cross tabulated by another variable, the variable of cross tabulation is indicated beneath the universe preceded by the word "by." The index entries for each variable are arranged alphabetically by universe, then by variable of cross tabulation, if any. For example, if you are looking for a table tabulating age by sex for all persons, check the index under either of the two variables. Checking under age, you find entries for two tables. Both tables (P6 and P7) have a universe of persons. Checking the P7 entry, you can see that age is cross tabulated by sex.

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	Now married, except consensually married and separated	
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	Male householder	
	Female householder	
	2 or more persons:	
	Family households:	
	Married-couple family:	
	With related children	
	No related children	
	Other family:	
	Male householder, no wife present:	
	With related children	
	No related children	
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	Universe: Persons in families	
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	Female householder, no husband present	
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	Female householder	
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	In households:	
	Householder or spouse	
	Own child:	
	In married-couple family	
	In other family:	
	Male householder, no wife present	
	Female householder, no husband present	
	Other relatives	
	Nonrelatives	

Table matrix	Title	Total number of data cells
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	12 and 13 years	
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	Under 3 years	
	3 and 4 years	
	5 years	
	6 to 11 years	
	12 and 13 years	
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	15 to 17 years	
	Nonrelatives:	
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	3 and 4 years	
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	Living alone	
	Not living alone	

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	4 persons	
	5 persons	
	6 persons	
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P23.	IMPUTATION OF RELATIONSHIP(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P24.	IMPUTATION OF SEX(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P25.	IMPUTATION OF AGE(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P26.	IMPUTATION OF MARITAL STATUS(3) *Universe: Persons 15 years and over* Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated	3
H1.	HOUSING UNITS(1) *Universe: Housing units* Total	1
H2.	OCCUPANCY STATUS(2) *Universe: Housing units* Occupied Vacant	2
H3.	TENURE(2) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied Renter occupied	2
H4.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) *Universe: Housing units* Condominium Not condominium	2
H5.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) BY TENURE(2) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Condominium: Owner occupied Renter occupied Not condominium: (Repeat TENURE)	4

Table matrix	Title	Total number of data cells
H6.	URBAN AND RURAL(4) *Universe: Housing units* Urban: Inside urbanized area Outside urbanized area Rural Not defined for this file	4
H7.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) BY VACANCY STATUS(4) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Condominium: For rent For sale only For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use All other vacants Not condominium: (Repeat VACANCY STATUS)	8
H8.	BOARDED-UP STATUS(2) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Boarded up Not boarded up	2
H9.	USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE(2) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Vacant, usual home elsewhere All other vacants	2
H10.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied: 15 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 years and over Renter occupied: (Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	14
H11.	TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS(3) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) *Universe: Housing units* Owner occupied: Complete plumbing facilities Lacking complete plumbing facilities Renter occupied: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES) Vacant: (Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	6
H12.	ROOMS(9) *Universe: Housing units* 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms	9

Table matrix	Title	Total number of data cells
H13.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) *Universe: Housing units* Total	1
H14.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) BY TENURE(2) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Total: Owner occupied Renter occupied	2
H15.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) BY VACANCY STATUS(6) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Total: For rent For sale only Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use For migrant workers Other vacant	6
H16.	PERSONS IN UNIT(7) *Universe: Occupied housing units* 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 or more persons	7
H17.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied: 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 or more persons Renter occupied: (Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	14
H18.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) *Universe: Persons in occupied housing units* Total	1
H18A.	PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT(1) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Persons per occupied housing unit	1
H19.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) *Universe: Persons in occupied housing units* Total: Owner occupied Renter occupied	2
H19A.	PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT BY TENURE(2) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied Renter occupied	2

Table matrix	Title	Total number of data cells
H20.	PERSONS PER ROOM(5) *Universe: Occupied housing units* 0.50 or less 0.51 to 1.00 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 to 2.00 2.01 or more	5
H21.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied: 0.50 or less 0.51 to 1.00 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 to 2.00 2.01 or more Renter occupied: (Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	10
H22.	VALUE(21) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Less than $10,000 $10,000 to $14,999 $15,000 to $19,999 $20,000 to $24,999 $25,000 to $29,999 $30,000 to $34,999 $35,000 to $39,999 $40,000 to $44,999 $45,000 to $49,999 $50,000 to $59,999 $60,000 to $74,999 $75,000 to $99,999 $100,000 to $124,999 $125,000 to $149,999 $150,000 to $174,999 $175,000 to $199,999 $200,000 to $249,999 $250,000 to $299,999 $300,000 to $399,999 $400,000 to $499,999 $500,000 or more	21
H22A.	LOWER VALUE QUARTILE(1) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Lower value quartile	1
H22B.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Median value	1
H22C.	UPPER VALUE QUARTILE(1) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Upper value quartile	1
H23.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Total	1
H24.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) *Universe: Owner-occupied housing units* Total: Condominium Not condominium	2

Table matrix	Title	Total number of data cells
H25.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) *Universe: Vacant-for-sale-only housing units* Total: Condominium Not condominium	2
H26.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) *Universe: Owner-occupied housing units* Total: 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	6
H27.	VACANCY STATUS(3) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Specified vacant for rent Specified vacant for sale only All other vacants	3
H28.	AGGREGATE PRICE ASKED(1) *Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units* Total	1
H29.	CONTRACT RENT(22) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units* With cash rent: Less than $60 $60 to $79 $80 to $99 $100 to $124 $125 to $149 $150 to $174 $175 to $199 $200 to $224 $225 to $249 $250 to $299 $300 to $349 $350 to $399 $400 to $449 $450 to $499 $500 to $549 $550 to $599 $600 to $649 $650 to $699 $700 to $749 $750 to $999 $1,000 or more No cash rent	22
H29A.	LOWER CONTRACT RENT QUARTILE(1) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Lower contract rent quartile	1
H29B.	MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT(1) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Median contract rent	1
H29C.	UPPER CONTRACT RENT QUARTILE(1) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Upper contract rent quartile	1

Table matrix	Title	Total number of data cells
H30.	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT(1) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Total	1 1
H31.	AGGREGATE RENT ASKED(1) *Universe: Specified vacant-for-rent housing units* Total	9
H32.	VACANCY STATUS(3) BY DURATION OF VACANCY(3) *Universe: Vacant housing units* For rent: Less than 2 months 2 up to 6 months 6 or more months For sale only: (Repeat DURATION OF VACANCY) All other vacants: (Repeat DURATION OF VACANCY)	10
H33.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) *Universe: Housing units* 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	10
H34.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) *Universe: Vacant housing units* 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	20
H35.	TENURE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied: 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other Renter occupied: (Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	

Table matrix	Title	Total number of data cells
H36.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)	20
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units	
	Total:	
	Owner occupied:	
	1, detached	
	1, attached	
	2	
	3 or 4	
	5 to 9	
	10 to 19	
	20 to 49	
	50 or more	
	Mobile home or trailer	
	Other	
	Renter occupied:	
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	
H37.	HOUSING UNITS SUBSTITUTED(2)	2
	Universe: Housing units	
	Substituted	
	Not substituted	
H38.	IMPUTATION OF HOUSING ITEMS(2)	2
	Universe: Housing units not substituted	
	No items allocated	
	One or more items allocated	
H39.	IMPUTATION OF VACANCY STATUS(3)	3
	Universe: Vacant housing units	
	Substituted	
	Not substituted:	
	Allocated	
	Not allocated	
H40.	IMPUTATION OF DURATION OF VACANCY(3)	3
	Universe: Vacant housing units	
	Substituted	
	Not substituted:	
	Allocated	
	Not allocated	
H41.	IMPUTATION OF UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2)	2
	Universe: Housing units not substituted	
	Allocated	
	Not allocated	
H42.	IMPUTATION OF ROOMS(2)	2
	Universe: Housing units not substituted	
	Allocated	
	Not allocated	
H43.	IMPUTATION OF TENURE(3)	3
	Universe: Occupied housing units	
	Substituted	
	Not substituted:	
	Allocated	
	Not allocated	
H44.	IMPUTATION OF VALUE(3)	3
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units	
	Substituted	
	Not substituted:	
	Allocated	
	Not allocated	

Table matrix	Title	Total number of data cells
H45.	IMPUTATION OF PRICE ASKED(3) *Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units* Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated	3
H46.	IMPUTATION OF CONTRACT RENT(4) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units* With cash rent: Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated No cash rent	4
H47.	IMPUTATION OF CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) *Universe: Housing units not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
H48.	IMPUTATION OF PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) *Universe: Housing units not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2

SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE CHARTS

STF 1A

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
State[1]	040	00
State—County[2]	050	00
State—County—County Subdivision[3]	060	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place[4]/Remainder	070	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	080	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Remainder—Reservation/Trust Lands/Remainder—Alaska Native Regional Corporation/Remainder—Congressional District—Block Group	091	00
State [Puerto Rico only]—County—County Subdivision—Subbarrio[5]	067	00
State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	140	00
State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—Block Group	150	00
State—Place—County	155	00
State—Place	160	00

[1]Puerto Rico
[2]Municipio in Puerto Rico
[3]Barrio-pueblo or barrio in Puerto Rico
[4]Zona urbana or comunidad in Puerto Rico
[5]In Puerto Rico, some subdivisions (barrios-pueblos and barrios) are divided into sub-minor civil divisions (subbarrios).

STF 1B

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
State[1]	040	00 01 - 11 20 - 28 30 - 36
State—County[2]	050	00
State—County—County Subdivision[3]	060	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place[4]/Remainder	070	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Track/Block Numbering Area	080	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Remainder—Reservation/Trust Lands/ Remainder—Alaska Native Regional Corporation/ Remainder—Urban/Rural—Congressional District—Block Group	090	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Remainder—Reservation/Trust Lands/ Remainder—Alaska Native Regional Corporation/ Remainder—Urban/Rural—Congressional District—Block Group—Block	100	00
State [Puerto Rico only]—County—County Subdivision—Subbarrio[5]	067	00
State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area	140	00
State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—Block Group	150	00
State—Place—County	155	00
State—Place	160	00
State—Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area	319	00 23 24
Metropolitan Statistical Area [no CMSAs]—State—Central City	340	00
Metropolitan Statistical Area [no CMSAs]—State—County	329	00
State—Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area	321	00 23 24
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area—State—Central City	341	00

[1]Puerto Rico
[2]Municipio in Puerto Rico
[3]Barrio-pueblo or barrio in Puerto Rico
[4]Zona urbana or comunidad in Puerto Rico
[5]In Puerto Rico, some subdivisions (barrios-pueblos and barrios) are divided into sub-minor civil divisions (subbarrios).

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code		
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area—Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area—State—County	331	00		
State—Urbanized Area	420	00	03	04
Urbanized Area—State—Central Place	460	00		
Urbanized Area—State—County	430	00		
Urbanized Area—State—County—County Subdivision	440	00		
Urbanized Area—State—County—County Subdivision—Place	450	00		

USER NOTES

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We suggest filing technical notes at the end of the technical documentation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 (PUERTO RICO)

USER NOTE 1

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

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

Mobile Homes—During data review we observed that certain units were incorrectly classified as mobile homes rather than single family or multi-family units. Accordingly, caution should be exercised in using the data for mobile homes, particularly, the aggregate value data in table H26.

Vacancy Status—Caution should be exercised when using data reported on "Vacancy Status." The category "Rented or sold, not occupied" may include a significant number of housing units which should have been classified as "Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use."

August 1991

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 (PUERTO RICO)

USER NOTE 2

Appendix G. 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.

April 1992

USER NOTE ORDERING INFORMATION

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City and State:

ZIP Code:

DATA DICTIONARY

CONTENTS

Identification Section 1
Table (Matrix) Section 13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Record Codes				
File Identification [1]	FILEID	8	1	A/N
State/US Abbreviation	STUSAB	2	9	A

AK	Alaska	ID	Idaho	NC	North Carolina	SC	South Carolina
AL	Alabama	IL	Illinois	ND	North Dakota	SD	South Dakota
AR	Arkansas	IN	Indiana	NE	Nebraska	TN	Tennessee
AZ	Arizona	KS	Kansas	NH	New Hampshire	TX	Texas
CA	California	KY	Kentucky	NJ	New Jersey	US	United States
CO	Colorado	LA	Louisiana	NM	New Mexico	UT	Utah
CT	Connecticut	MA	Massachusetts	NV	Nevada	VA	Virginia
DC	District of Columbia	MD	Maryland	NY	New York	VI	Virgin Islands of the United States
		ME	Maine	OH	Ohio		
DE	Delaware	MI	Michigan	OK	Oklahoma	VT	Vermont
FL	Florida	MN	Minnesota	OR	Oregon	WA	Washington
GA	Georgia	MO	Missouri	PA	Pennsylvania	WI	Wisconsin
HI	Hawaii	MS	Mississippi	PR	Puerto Rico	WV	West Virginia
IA	Iowa	MT	Montana	RI	Rhode Island	WY	Wyoming

Summary Level [2]	SUMLEV	3	11	N
Geographic Component [2]	GEOCOMP	2	14	N

00 Not a geographic component
01 Urban
02 Urban—in urbanized area
03 Urban—in urbanized area—in urbanized area central place
04 Urban—in urbanized area—not in urbanized area central place
05 Urban—not in urbanized area
06 Urban—not in urbanized area—place [10,000 or more persons]
07 Urban—not in urbanized area—place [2,500 to 9,999 persons]
08 Rural
09 Rural—place [1,000 to 2,499 population, not in an extended city]
10 Rural—place [0 to 999 population, not in an extended city]
11 Rural—not in place [or rural part of extended city]
12 Rural—farm
13 Urban portion of extended city
14 Rural portion of extended city
20 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area
21 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—urban
22 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—rural

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

23 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city
24 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city
25 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city—urban
26 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city—urban—in urbanized area
27 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city—urban—not in urbanized area
28 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city—rural
30 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area
31 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—urban
32 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
33 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—urban—not in urbanized area
34 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—urban—not in urbanized area—place [10,000 or more population]
35 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—urban—not in urbanized area—place [2,500 - 9,999 population]
36 Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area—rural
40 American Indian reservation and trust land [American Indian reservations (AIR codes 0001-4989) including any trust lands]
42 Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area [Oklahoma only]
43 Tribal Designated Statistical Area
44 Alaska Native village statistical area [Alaska only]

Characteristic Iteration [4]	CHARITER	3	16	N

000 Not a characteristic iteration

Logical Record Number [5]	LOGRECNU	6	19	N
Logical Record Part Number [6]	LOGRECPN	4	25	N
Total Number of Parts in Record [7]	PARTREC	4	29	N

Geographic Area Codes

Alaska Native Regional Corporation [8]	ANRC	2	33	A/N

07 Ahtna	28 Bering Straits	49 Chugach	70 Koniag
14 Aleut	35 Bristol Bay	56 Cook Inlet	77 NANA
21 Arctic Slope	42 Calista	63 Doyon	84 Sealaska

American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census) [9]	AIANACE	4	35	A/N
American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS) [10]	AIANAFP	5	39	A/N
American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code	AIANACC	2	44	A/N

D1 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that does not serve as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent
D2 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
D3 American Indian tribal government that holds property in trust—"trust land"—for a tribe or individual member(s) of the tribe, and the trust land(s) is not associated with a specific American Indian reservation or the associated American Indian reservation is not located in this State
D4 State-recognized American Indian reservation that does not serve as an MCD equivalent
D5 State-recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
D6 Tribal designated statistical area (TDSA); tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) (TJSAs occur only in Oklahoma) E1 Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) that does not coincide with or approximate an incorporated place or a census designated place (CDP) E2 ANVSA that coincides with or approximates a CDP E6 ANVSA that coincides with or approximates an incorporated place				
American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator Code	ARTLI	1	46	A/N
1 American Indian reservation; including Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) and Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) 2 Off-reservation trust land 9 Not an American Indian area				
Block [8]	BLCK	4	47	A/N
Block Group [8]	BLCKGR	1	51	A/N
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area [8]	TRACTBNA	6	52	A/N
Congressional District (101st Congress) [8]	CONGDIS	2	58	A/N
01-45 The actual congressional district number 00 Applies to States whose representative is elected "at large"; i.e., the State has only one representative in the United States House of Representatives 98 Applies to areas that have a nonvoting delegate in the United States House of Representatives 99 Applies to areas that have no representation in the United States House of Representatives				
Consolidated City (Census) [8]	CONCITCE	1	60	A/N
B Butte-Silver Bow, Montana C Columbus, Georgia I Indianapolis, Indiana J Jacksonville, Florida M Milford, Connecticut N Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee				
Consolidated City (FIPS) [8,10]	CONCITFP	5	61	A/N
Consolidated City Class Code [10]	CONCITCC	2	66	A/N
C3 Consolidated city				
Consolidated City Population Size Code	CONCITSC	2	68	A/N
00 Not in universe 01 0 02 1-24 03 25-99 04 100-199 05 200-249 06 250-299 07 300-499 08 500-999 09 1,000-1,499 10 1,500-1,999 11 2,000-2,499 12 2,500-4,999 13 5,000-9,999 14 10,000-19,999 15 20,000-24,999 16 25,000-49,999 17 50,000-99,999 18 100,000-249,999 19 250,000-499,999 20 500,000-999,999 21 1,000,000-2,499,999 22 2,500,000-4,999,999 23 5,000,000 or more				
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area [9]	CMSA	2	70	A/N
County [9]	CNTY	3	72	A/N

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
County Population Size Code	CNTYSC	2	75	A/N

00 Not in universe	06 250-299	12 2,500-4,999	18 100,000-249,999
01 0	07 300-499	13 5,000-9,999	19 250,000-499,999
02 1-24	08 500-999	14 10,000-19,999	20 500,000-999,999
03 25-99	09 1,000-1,499	15 20,000-24,999	21 1,000,000-2,499,999
04 100-199	10 1,500-1,999	16 25,000-49,999	22 2,500,000-4,999,999
05 200-249	11 2,000-2,499	17 50,000-99,999	23 5,000,000 or more

County Subdivision (Census) [9]	COUSUBCE	3	77	A/N
County Subdivision (FIPS) [10]	COUSUBFP	5	80	A/N
County Subdivision Class Code	COUSUBCC	2	85	A/N

C2 Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because, although the place is coextensive with an MCD, the Census Bureau, in agreement with State officials, does not recognize that MCD for presenting census data because the MCD cannot provide governmental services (Ohio only)
C5 Incorporated place that also serves as an MCD equivalent because it is not part of an MCD or a county subdivision classified as Z5
C7 Incorporated place that also serves as a county equivalent and an MCD equivalent; generally referred to as an "independent city"
D2 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
D5 State-recognized American Indian reservation that also serves as an MCD equivalent
T1 Governmentally active minor civil division (MCD) that is not coextensive with an incorporated place
T5 Governmentally active MCD that is coextensive with an incorporated place
Z1 MCD that is governmentally inactive or cannot provide general-purpose governmental services
Z3 Unorganized territory identified by the Census Bureau as an MCD equivalent for presenting census data
Z5 Census county division (CCD); census subarea (CSA) (Alaska only); census subdistrict (Virgin Islands only)
Z7 Incorporated place that the Census Bureau treats as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not in any MCD or is coextensive with a legally established but nonfunctioning MCD that the Census Bureau does not recognize for data presentation, AND is located in a State or county whose MCDs cannot provide governmental services (Iowa and Nebraska only)

County Subdivision Population Size Code	COUSUBSC	2	87	A/N

00 Not in universe	06 250-299	12 2,500-4,999	18 100,000-249,999
01 0	07 300-499	13 5,000-9,999	19 250,000-499,999
02 1-24	08 500-999	14 10,000-19,999	20 500,000-999,999
03 25-99	09 1,000-1,499	15 20,000-24,999	21 1,000,000-2,499,999
04 100-199	10 1,500-1,999	16 25,000-49,999	22 2,500,000-4,999,999
05 200-249	11 2,000-2,499	17 50,000-99,999	23 5,000,000 or more

Division [8]	DIVIS	1	89	A/N

0 Not in a division	4 West North Central	7 West South Central
1 New England	5 South Atlantic	8 Mountain
2 Middle Atlantic	6 East South Central	9 Pacific
3 East North Central		

Extended City Indicator [8]	EXTCITIN	1	90	A/N

1 Extended city	9 Not an extended city

Internal Use Code [11]	INTUC	15	91	A/N

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area [9]	MSACMSA	4	106	A/N
MSA/CMSA Population Size Code	MSACMSAS	2	110	A/N

00 Not in universe	06 250-299	12 2,500-4,999	18 100,000-249,999
01 0	07 300-499	13 5,000-9,999	19 250,000-499,999
02 1-24	08 500-999	14 10,000-19,999	20 500,000-999,999
03 25-99	09 1,000-1,499	15 20,000-24,999	21 1,000,000-2,499,999
04 100-199	10 1,500-1,999	16 25,000-49,999	22 2,500,000-4,999,999
05 200-249	11 2,000-2,499	17 50,000-99,999	23 5,000,000 or more

Place (Census) [9]	PLACECE	4	112	A/N
Place (FIPS) [10]	PLACEFP	5	116	A/N
Place Class Code	PLACECC	2	121	A/N

C1 Incorporated place that is governmentally active, is not related to an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), and does not serve as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent
C2 Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because, although the place is coextensive with an MCD, the Census Bureau, in agreement with State officials, does not recognize that MCD for presenting census data because the MCD cannot provide governmental services (Iowa and Ohio only)
C5 Incorporated place that also serves as an MCD equivalent because it is not part of an MCD
C6 Incorporated place that coincides with or approximates an ANVSA
C7 Incorporated place that also serves as a county equivalent; generally referred to as an "independent city"
C8 The portion ("remainder") of a consolidated city that excludes the incorporated place(s) within that jurisdiction
C9 Incorporated place whose government is operationally inactive and is not included in any other C subclass
M2 Military or Coast Guard installation (or part of an installation) that serves as a census designated place (CDP)
U1 CDP with a name that is commonly recognized for the populated area
U2 CDP with a name that is not commonly recognized for the populated area (e.g., a combination of the names of two or three commonly recognized communities, or a name that identifies the location of the CDP in relation to an adjacent incorporated place)
U9 CDP that coincides with or approximates an ANVSA.

Note: In Ohio, a multi-county place that has a different MCD relationship in each county is assigned only a single class code of C1, C2, or C5.

Place Description Code	PLACEDC	1	123	A/N

1 Incorporated central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA), but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
2 Incorporated central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
3 Incorporated central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
4 Consolidated city or an incorporated place that is not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
5 Incorporated place, which is the central place of an urbanized area (UA), but only part of which is the central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
6 Incorporated place, which is not a central place of an urbanized area (UA), but part of which is the central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
A Census designated place (CDP) that is a central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
B Census designated place (CDP) that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA), but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
C Census designated place (CDP) that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

D Census designated place (CDP) that is in a 1980 or special census urbanized area (UA) and is not a central city or a central place; these CDP's must have a 1990 population of at least 300 in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States, 1,000 in Puerto Rico, and 2,500 elsewhere

E Census designated place (CDP) not classified elsewhere; these CDP's must meet the following minimum population requirements:
- 300 in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States
- 25 in Alaska
- 1,000 in all other States and Puerto Rico

F Zona urbana that is a central place of an urbanized area (UA) in Puerto Rico, but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)

G Zona urbana that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) in Puerto Rico, but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

H Zona urbana that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)

I Zona urbana in Puerto Rico that is not a central city or a central place

L Census designated place (CDP) entirely within an American Indian reservation and entirely outside of a 1980 or special census urbanized area (UA); these CDP's must have a 1990 population of at least 25 in Alaska and 250 elsewhere

Place Population Size Code	PLACESC	2	124	A/N

00 Not in universe	06 250-299	12 2,500-4,999	18 100,000-249,999
01 0	07 300-499	13 5,000-9,999	19 250,000-499,999
02 1-24	08 500-999	14 10,000-19,999	20 500,000-999,999
03 25-99	09 1,000-1,499	15 20,000-24,999	21 1,000,000-2,499,999
04 100-199	10 1,500-1,999	16 25,000-49,999	22 2,500,000-4,999,999
05 200-249	11 2,000-2,499	17 50,000-99,999	23 5,000,000 or more

Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area [9]	PMSA	4	126	A/N
Region [8]	REG	1	130	A/N

1 Northeast	2 Midwest	3 South	4 West

State (Census) [8]	STATECE	2	131	A/N

06 Puerto Rico	33 Illinois	54 Virginia	81 Montana
07 Virgin Islands of the United States	34 Michigan	55 West Virginia	82 Idaho
11 Maine	35 Wisconsin	56 North Carolina	83 Wyoming
12 New Hampshire	41 Minnesota	57 South Carolina	84 Colorado
13 Vermont	42 Iowa	58 Georgia	85 New Mexico
14 Massachusetts	43 Missouri	59 Florida	86 Arizona
15 Rhode Island	44 North Dakota	61 Kentucky	87 Utah
16 Connecticut	45 South Dakota	62 Tennessee	88 Nevada
21 New York	46 Nebraska	63 Alabama	91 Washington
22 New Jersey	47 Kansas	64 Mississippi	92 Oregon
23 Pennsylvania	51 Delaware	71 Arkansas	93 California
31 Ohio	52 Maryland	72 Louisiana	94 Alaska
32 Indiana	53 District of Columbia	73 Oklahoma	95 Hawaii
		74 Texas	

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
State (FIPS) [6]	STATEFP	2	133	A/N

01 Alabama	17 Illinois	31 Nebraska	46 South Dakota
02 Alaska	18 Indiana	32 Nevada	47 Tennessee
04 Arizona	19 Iowa	33 New Hampshire	48 Texas
05 Arkansas	20 Kansas	34 New Jersey	49 Utah
06 California	21 Kentucky	35 New Mexico	50 Vermont
08 Colorado	22 Louisiana	36 New York	51 Virginia
09 Connecticut	23 Maine	37 North Carolina	53 Washington
10 Delaware	24 Maryland	38 North Dakota	54 West Virginia
11 District of Columbia	25 Massachusetts	39 Ohio	55 Wisconsin
12 Florida	26 Michigan	40 Oklahoma	56 Wyoming
13 Georgia	27 Minnesota	41 Oregon	72 Puerto Rico
15 Hawaii	28 Mississippi	42 Pennsylvania	78 Virgin Islands of the United States
16 Idaho	29 Missouri	44 Rhode Island	
	30 Montana	45 South Carolina	

Urban/Rural [8]	URBANRUR	1	135	A/N

1 Urban
2 Rural

Urbanized Area [9]	URBAREA	4	136	A/N
Urbanized Area Population Size Code	UASC	2	140	A/N

00 Not in universe	06 250-299	12 2,500-4,999	18 100,000-249,999
01 0	07 300-499	13 5,000-9,999	19 250,000-499,999
02 1-24	08 500-999	14 10,000-19,999	20 500,000-999,999
03 25-99	09 1,000-1,499	15 20,000-24,999	21 1,000,000-2,499,999
04 100-199	10 1,500-1,999	16 25,000-49,999	22 2,500,000-4,999,999
05 200-249	11 2,000-2,499	17 50,000-99,999	23 5,000,000 or more

Special Area Code (1)	SAC1	5	142	A/N
Special Area Code (2)	SAC2	5	147	A/N
Special Area Code (3)	SAC3	4	152	A/N
Special Area Code (4)	SAC4	4	156	A/N
Special Area Code (5)	SAC5	3	160	A/N
Special Area Code (6)	SAC6	3	163	A/N
Special Area Code (7)	SAC7	2	166	A/N
Special Area Code (8)	SAC8	2	168	A/N
Special Area Code (9)	SAC9	1	170	A/N
Special Area Code (10)	SAC10	1	171	A/N
Area Characteristics				
Area (land) [12]	AREALAND	10	172	A/N
Area (water) [13]	AREAWAT	10	182	A/N
Area Name/PSAD Term/ Part Indicator [14]	ANPSADPI	66	192	A/N

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type
Functional Status Code	FUNCSTAT	1	258	A/N

A Active governmental unit, except American Indian reservations and Alaska Native village statistical areas. — An active governmental unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and currently is doing so.

B Functioning governmental unit providing no substantive governmental services. — These areas may be coextensive with and administered by officials of another governmental unit (such as towns in Connecticut that are coextensive with cities), or the number of officials and/or the functions they perform are so minimal and/or vestigial that the Census Bureau does not recognize them as governmental units for census purposes (such as townships in Iowa).

F False entity. — In order to maintain complete coverage of every State at the county level and of every county at the county subdivision level, we create false entities at these levels for any place that is independent of a county or independent of a minor civil division (MCD). This code also is used for place records that represent the remainder of a consolidated city or the remainder of a county subdivision.

I Inactive governmental unit. — An inactive governmental unit has the legal capacity to be active, but currently has no legal officers, raises no revenues, and conducts no activities.

N Nonfunctioning governmental unit. — A nonfunctioning governmental unit has legally established boundaries, but has no legal capacity to conduct governmental activity.

R An American Indian reservation, an American Indian tribe whose name is associated with trust lands, or an Alaska Native village statistical area.

S Statistical entity, except Alaska Native village statistical areas and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. — A statistical entity has no governmental status and is defined by or in cooperation with the Census Bureau or other Federal agency. This category includes census regions, census divisions, census county divisions (CCDs), census designated places (CDPs), metropolitan areas (MSA/CMSA/PMSAs), urbanized areas (UAs), unorganized territories (UTs), tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs), census areas and census subareas in Alaska, and comunidades and zonas urbanas in Puerto Rico.

T Tribal jurisdiction statistical area.—A tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) is not a legally defined governmental unit, but is recognized as a statistical area for the 1990 census. These areas exist only in the State of Oklahoma and were not recognized separately in 1980.

Geographic Change User Note Indicator	GCUNI	1	259	A/N

0 No geographic change note for the area within the summary level
1 See User Notes for a geographic change note

Housing Unit Count (100 percent) [15]	HU100	9	260	A/N
Internal Point (latitude) [16]	INTPTLAT	9	269	A/N
Internal Point (longitude) [17]	INTPTLNG	10	278	A/N
Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	288	A/N

0 Not a part 1 Part

Political/Statistical Area Description Code	PSADC	2	289	A/N

01 State or State equivalent—no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
04 Borough—county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
05 Census area—county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
06 County—"County" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
08 Independent city—county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
09 Independent city—county equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

10 Island—county equivalent in Virgin Islands of the United States; "Island" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
13 Municipio—county equivalent in Puerto Rico; "Municipio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
14 (none)—county equivalent; used at county level for the District of Columbia and Yellowstone National Park (Montana). No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
15 Parish—county equivalent in Louisiana; "Parish" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
19 American Indian reservation—minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and New York; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
20 Barrio—minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
21 Borough—minor civil division (MCD) in New York; MCD equivalent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; "borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
22 Census county division (CCD)—minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in 21 States; "division" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
23 Census subarea—minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Alaska; "census subarea" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
24 Census subdistrict—minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in the Virgin Islands of the United States; "subdistrict" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
25 City—minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in 20 States; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
27 District (magisterial, road)—minor civil division (MCD) in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; "district" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
28 District (assessment, election, magisterial, supervisors', or parish governing authority)—minor civil division (MCD) in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and West Virginia; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
29 Election precinct—minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; "precinct" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
30 Election precinct—minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
31 Gore—minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and Vermont; "gore" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
32 Grant—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire and Vermont; "grant" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
33 Independent city—minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
34 Independent city—minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
36 Location—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "location" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
38 (none)—minor civil division (MCD) equivalent for District of Columbia and Arlington County, Virginia; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
39 Plantation—minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; "plantation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
40 Plantation—minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
41 Barrio-pueblo—minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio-pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
42 Purchase—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "purchase" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
43 Town—minor civil division (MCD) in 8 States; MCD equivalent in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; "town" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
44 Township—minor civil division (MCD) in 16 States; "township" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
45 Township—minor civil division (MCD) in Kansas, Nebraska, and North Carolina; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

46 Unorganized territory—minor civil division (MCD) in 9 States; "unorg." is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
47 Village—minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; "village" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
51 Subbarrio—sub-minor civil division (sub-MCD) in Puerto Rico; "subbarrio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
55 Comunidad—place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "comunidad" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
56 Borough—place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; "borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
57 Census designated place—place; "CDP" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
58 City—place; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
59 City—place; used for some cities that have a unique description, no description, or a description included with their name, as follows:
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (Montana): incorporated municipality;
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder) (Montana): (none);
Carson City, Nevada: (none);
Columbus city (remainder) (Georgia): (none);
Indianapolis city (remainder) (Indiana): (none);
Jacksonville city (remainder) (Florida): (none);
Lexington-Fayette (Kentucky): Urban County Government;
Lynchburg-Moore County (Tennessee): (none);
Milford city (remainder) (Connecticut): (none);
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (Tennessee): "Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County";
No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
60 Town—place; place in 30 States and the Virgin Islands of the United States; "town" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
61 Village—place; place in 19 States; "village" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
62 Zona urbana—place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "zona urbana" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
65 Consolidated city in Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, and Indiana—"city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
66 Consolidated city—used for some consolidated cities that have unique descriptions or no descriptions, as follows:
Butte-Silver Bow (Montana): (none);
Nashville-Davidson (Tennessee): "Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County";
No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
68 Census region—no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
69 Census division—no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
71 Consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—"CMSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
72 Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)—"MSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
73 Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)—"PMSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
75 Urbanized area (UA)—no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
77 Alaska Native Regional Corporation—no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
79 Alaska Native village statistical area—no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
80 Tribal designated statistical area—American Indian reservation equivalent for non-land-based tribes outside of Oklahoma; "TDSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
81 Colony—American Indian reservation; "Colony" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
82 Community—American Indian reservation; "Community" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type

83 Joint area—American Indian reservation equivalent; "joint area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
84 Pueblo—American Indian reservation; "Pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
85 Rancheria—American Indian reservation; "Rancheria" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
86 Reservation—American Indian reservation; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
87 Reserve—American Indian reservation; "Reserve" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
88 Tribal jurisdiction statistical area—American Indian reservation equivalent representing historic tribal areas in Oklahoma; "TJSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
89 Trust lands—American Indian reservation equivalent; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
90 (none)—American Indian reservation; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

Population Count (100 percent) [18]	POP100	9	291	A/N
Special Flag	SPFLAG	1	300	A/N

Footnotes

1. A unique identifier for each file series. Dress rehearsal files have a "D" in the character following the last character in the file identification code for the equivalent 1990 decennial census file; for example, PL94171D is the identifier for the dress rehearsal file for the P.L. 94-171 data. File identification code for the P.L. 94-171 file is PL94171. File identification codes for summary tape files are STFnn where nn = file number; for example, STF1A is the identification for Summary Tape File 1A. File identification codes for subject summary tape files are SSTFnn where nn = the number of the subject report. File identification codes for special project files are identified by SPmmm where mmm = a three digit special project number. See How to Use This File for further information.

2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data matrices on the summary tape file have been summarized. The summary level sequence chart describes the hierarchical arrangement of the specified geographic areas with other geographic areas, if any. The summary level must be used in combination with the geographic area codes to identify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and a specific county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). See How to Use This File for further information.

3. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary tape file for the geographic components listed in the Geographic Component field. See How To Use This File for further information.

4. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary tape file for a population or housing characteristic. Only matrices containing a "B" in the prefix have characteristic iterations. See How to Use This File for further information.

5. The logical record is the complete record [identification and set of tables (matrices)] for a geographic entity defined by the summary level, but exclusive of the characteristic iteration. A logical record may have one or more parts (or segments). Each logical record has an assigned sequential integer number within the file. See How to Use This File for further information.

6. Within the logical record, each part is identified uniquely in terms of its sequence. See How to Use This File for further information.

7. This field identifies how many parts (or segments) comprise the entire logical record. See How to Use This File for further information.

8. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

Footnotes—Con.

9. See the publication, *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*, for codes in this field and related terminology if it is applicable to this file. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

10. See the publication, *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*, for FIPS 55 codes in this field and related terminology if it is applicable to this file. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

11. Codes in unspecified arrangement for Census Bureau use.

12. Land area measurement in thousandths (.001) of a square kilometer. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in 1) the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File and 2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. Land area includes intermittent water and glaciers, which appear on census maps and in the TIGER File as hydrographic features. An area of .0005 square kilometer is rounded to .001; an area smaller than .0005 is rounded to .000. The decimal point is implied on the file. Square miles can be derived by dividing square kilometers by 2.59. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

13. Water area measurement in thousandths (.001) of a square kilometer. Water area is excluded from census blocks by definition, so the water area for a block always will be zero. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in 1) the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File and 2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. Water area excludes intermittent water and glaciers, which are treated as land even though they appear on census maps and in the TIGER File as hydrographic features. An area of .0005 square kilometer is rounded to .001; an area smaller than .0005 is rounded to .000. The decimal point is implied on the file. Square miles can be derived by dividing square kilometers by 2.59. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

14. Name of the lowest-level entity represented by the summary level. In addition to the name of the entity, the name field contains the political/statistical area description (PSAD) when appropriate, and sometimes contains the State abbreviation.

    For legal entities, the name is the one reported to the Bureau of the Census in the Boundary and Annexation Survey and by other appropriate sources; for statistical entities, the name is determined by the Office of Management and Budget for metropolitan areas and, for other areas, the name is determined by the Bureau of the Census, usually in cooperation with local officials.

    When the summary level represents only part of the area specified in the name, the name usually will have "(pt.)" appended to the name/code terminology to designate that this entry for the entity represents only a part of the total entity.

15. The total number of housing units enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.

16. Latitude in degrees, to six decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The decimal point is implied on the file. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the latitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Northern Hemisphere; a minus sign (-) indicates the Southern Hemisphere. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

17. Longitude in degrees, to six decimal places, of a point with the geographic area represented by the summary level. The decimal point is implied on the file. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the longitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Eastern Hemisphere; a minus sign (-) indicates the Western Hemisphere. A point on the 180th meridian is assigned to the Western Hemisphere (-180000000). See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.

18. The total number of persons enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
P1.	PERSONS(1) [1]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Total	301	301	1
P2.	FAMILIES(1) [1]			
	Universe: Families			
	Total	310	310	1
P3.	HOUSEHOLDS(1) [1]			
	Universe: Households			
	Total	319	319	1
P4.	URBAN AND RURAL(4) [4]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Urban:	328	328	1
	Inside urbanized area	337	337	2
	Outside urbanized area	346	346	3
	Rural	355	355	4
	Not defined for this file			
P5.	SEX(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Male	364	364	1
	Female	373	373	2
P6.	AGE(31) [31]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Under 1 year	382	382	1
	1 and 2 years	391	391	2
	3 and 4 years	400	400	3
	5 years	409	409	4
	6 years	418	418	5
	7 to 9 years	427	427	6
	10 and 11 years	436	436	7
	12 and 13 years	445	445	8
	14 years	454	454	9
	15 years	463	463	10
	16 years	472	472	11
	17 years	481	481	12
	18 years	490	490	13
	19 years	499	499	14
	20 years	508	508	15
	21 years	517	517	16
	22 to 24 years	526	526	17
	25 to 29 years	535	535	18
	30 to 34 years	544	544	19
	35 to 39 years	553	553	20
	40 to 44 years	562	562	21
	45 to 49 years	571	571	22
	50 to 54 years	580	580	23
	55 to 59 years	589	589	24
	60 and 61 years	598	598	25
	62 to 64 years	607	607	26
	65 to 69 years	616	616	27
	70 to 74 years	625	625	28
	75 to 79 years	634	634	29
	80 to 84 years	643	643	30
	85 years and over	652	652	31

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
P7.	SEX(2) BY AGE(31) [62]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Male:			
	Under 1 year	661	661	1,1
	1 and 2 years	670	670	1,2
	3 and 4 years	679	679	1,3
	5 years	688	688	1,4
	6 years	697	697	1,5
	7 to 9 years	706	706	1,6
	10 and 11 years	715	715	1,7
	12 and 13 years	724	724	1,8
	14 years	733	733	1,9
	15 years	742	742	1,10
	16 years	751	751	1,11
	17 years	760	760	1,12
	18 years	769	769	1,13
	19 years	778	778	1,14
	20 years	787	787	1,15
	21 years	796	796	1,16
	22 to 24 years	805	805	1,17
	25 to 29 years	814	814	1,18
	30 to 34 years	823	823	1,19
	35 to 39 years	832	832	1,20
	40 to 44 years	841	841	1,21
	45 to 49 years	850	850	1,22
	50 to 54 years	859	859	1,23
	55 to 59 years	868	868	1,24
	60 and 61 years	877	877	1,25
	62 to 64 years	886	886	1,26
	65 to 69 years	895	895	1,27
	70 to 74 years	904	904	1,28
	75 to 79 years	913	913	1,29
	80 to 84 years	922	922	1,30
	85 years and over	931	931	1,31
	Female:			
	(Repeat AGE)	940	940	2,1
P8.	SEX(2) BY MARITAL STATUS(6) [12]			
	Universe: Persons 15 years and over			
	Male:			
	Never married	1219	1219	1,1
	Now married, except consensually married and separated	1228	1228	1,2
	Consensually married	1237	1237	1,3
	Separated	1246	1246	1,4
	Widowed	1255	1255	1,5
	Divorced	1264	1264	1,6
	Female:			
	(Repeat MARITAL STATUS)	1273	1273	2,1
P9.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(12) [12]			
	Universe: Persons			
	In family households:			
	Householder	1327	1327	1
	Spouse	1336	1336	2
	Child:			
	Natural-born or adopted	1345	1345	3
	Step	1354	1354	4
	Grandchild	1363	1363	5
	Other relatives	1372	1372	6
	Nonrelatives	1381	1381	7

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
P9.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(12) [12]—Con.			
	In nonfamily households:			
	Householder living alone	1390	1390	8
	Householder not living alone	1399	1399	9
	Nonrelatives	1408	1408	10
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons	1417	1417	11
	Other persons in group quarters	1426	1426	12
P10.	HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE(10) [10]			
	Universe: Households			
	1 person:			
	Male householder	1435	1435	1
	Female householder	1444	1444	2
	2 or more persons:			
	Family households:			
	Married-couple family:			
	With related children	1453	1453	3
	No related children	1462	1462	4
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present:			
	With related children	1471	1471	5
	No related children	1480	1480	6
	Female householder, no husband present:			
	With related children	1489	1489	7
	No related children	1498	1498	8
	Nonfamily households:			
	Male householder	1507	1507	9
	Female householder	1516	1516	10
P11.	PERSONS IN FAMILIES(1) [1]			
	Universe: Persons in families			
	Total	1525	1525	1
P11A.	PERSONS PER FAMILY(1) [1]			
	2 implied decimal(s)			
	Universe: Families			
	Persons per family	1534	1534	1
P12.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) [10]			
	Universe: Households			
	Households with 1 or more persons under 18 years:			
	Family households:			
	Married-couple family	1543	1543	1,1
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present	1552	1552	1,2
	Female householder, no husband present	1561	1561	1,3
	Nonfamily households:			
	Male householder	1570	1570	1,4
	Female householder	1579	1579	1,5
	Households with no persons under 18 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	1588	1588	2,1
P13.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(8) [8]			
	Universe: Persons under 18 years			
	In households:			
	Householder or spouse	1633	1633	1
	Own child:			
	In married-couple family	1642	1642	2
	In other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present	1651	1651	3
	Female householder, no husband present	1660	1660	4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinate
P13.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(8) [8]—Con.			
	Other relatives	1669	1669	5
	Nonrelatives	1678	1678	6
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons	1687	1687	7
	Other persons in group quarters	1696	1696	8
P14.	RELATIONSHIP AND AGE(36) [36]			
	Universe: Persons under 18 years			
	In households:			
	Householder or spouse	1705	1705	1
	Related child:			
	Own child:			
	Under 3 years	1714	1714	2
	3 and 4 years	1723	1723	3
	5 years	1732	1732	4
	6 to 11 years	1741	1741	5
	12 and 13 years	1750	1750	6
	14 years	1759	1759	7
	15 to 17 years	1768	1768	8
	Other relatives:			
	Under 3 years	1777	1777	9
	3 and 4 years	1786	1786	10
	5 years	1795	1795	11
	6 to 11 years	1804	1804	12
	12 and 13 years	1813	1813	13
	14 years	1822	1822	14
	15 to 17 years	1831	1831	15
	Nonrelatives:			
	Under 3 years	1840	1840	16
	3 and 4 years	1849	1849	17
	5 years	1858	1858	18
	6 to 11 years	1867	1867	19
	12 and 13 years	1876	1876	20
	14 years	1885	1885	21
	15 to 17 years	1894	1894	22
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons:			
	Under 3 years	1903	1903	23
	3 and 4 years	1912	1912	24
	5 years	1921	1921	25
	6 to 11 years	1930	1930	26
	12 and 13 years	1939	1939	27
	14 years	1948	1948	28
	15 to 17 years	1957	1957	29
	Other persons in group quarters:			
	Under 3 years	1966	1966	30
	3 and 4 years	1975	1975	31
	5 years	1984	1984	32
	6 to 11 years	1993	1993	33
	12 and 13 years	2002	2002	34
	14 years	2011	2011	35
	15 to 17 years	2020	2020	36
P15.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(11) [11]			
	Universe: Persons 65 years and over			
	In family households:			
	Householder	2029	2029	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
P15.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(11) [11]—Con.			
	Spouse	2038	2038	2
	Other relatives	2047	2047	3
	Nonrelatives	2056	2056	4
	In nonfamily households:			
	Male householder:			
	Living alone	2065	2065	5
	Not living alone	2074	2074	6
	Female householder:			
	Living alone	2083	2083	7
	Not living alone	2092	2092	8
	Nonrelatives	2101	2101	9
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons	2110	2110	10
	Other persons in group quarters	2119	2119	11
P16.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS(2) BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE(3) [6]			
	Universe: Households			
	Households with 1 or more persons 60 years and over:			
	1 person	2128	2128	1,1
	2 or more persons:			
	Family households	2137	2137	1,2
	Nonfamily households	2146	2146	1,3
	Households with no persons 60 years and over:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	2155	2155	2,1
P17.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS(2) BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE(3) [6]			
	Universe: Households			
	Households with 1 or more persons 65 years and over:			
	1 person	2182	2182	1,1
	2 or more persons:			
	Family households	2191	2191	1,2
	Nonfamily households	2200	2200	1,3
	Households with no persons 65 years and over:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	2209	2209	2,1
P18.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Households			
	Households with 1 or more nonrelatives	2236	2236	1
	Households with no nonrelatives	2245	2245	2
P19.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE(13) [13]			
	Universe: Households			
	Family households:			
	2 persons	2254	2254	1
	3 persons	2263	2263	2
	4 persons	2272	2272	3
	5 persons	2281	2281	4
	6 persons	2290	2290	5
	7 or more persons	2299	2299	6
	Nonfamily households:			
	1 person	2308	2308	7
	2 persons	2317	2317	8
	3 persons	2326	2326	9
	4 persons	2335	2335	10
	5 persons	2344	2344	11
	6 persons	2353	2353	12
	7 or more persons	2362	2362	13

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinate
P20.	GROUP QUARTERS(10) [10]			
	Universe: Persons in group quarters			
	Institutionalized persons (00I-99I):			
	Correctional institutions (20I-24I, 27I, 28I, 95I)	2371	2371	1
	Nursing homes (60I-67I)	2380	2380	2
	Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals (45I-48I)	2389	2389	3
	Juvenile institutions (01I-05I, 10I-12I, 15I)	2398	2398	4
	Other institutions (00I, 06I-09I, 13I, 14I, 16I-19I, 25I, 26I, 29I-44I, 49I-59I, 68I-94I, 96I-99I)	2407	2407	5
	Other persons in group quarters (00N-99N):			
	College dormitories (87N)	2416	2416	6
	Military quarters (96N-98N)	2425	2425	7
	Emergency shelters for homeless (82N, 83N)	2434	2434	8
	Visible in street locations (84N, 85N)	2443	2443	9
	Other noninstitutional group quarters (00N-81N, 86N, 88N-95N, 99N)	2452	2452	10
P21.	PERSONS SUBSTITUTED(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Substituted	2461	2461	1
	Not substituted	2470	2470	2
P22.	IMPUTATION OF POPULATION ITEMS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	No items allocated	2479	2479	1
	One or more items allocated	2488	2488	2
P23.	IMPUTATION OF RELATIONSHIP(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	Allocated	2497	2497	1
	Not allocated	2506	2506	2
P24.	IMPUTATION OF SEX(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	Allocated	2515	2515	1
	Not allocated	2524	2524	2
P25.	IMPUTATION OF AGE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	Allocated	2533	2533	1
	Not allocated	2542	2542	2
P26.	IMPUTATION OF MARITAL STATUS(3) [3]			
	Universe: Persons 15 years and over			
	Substituted	2551	2551	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	2560	2560	2
	Not allocated	2569	2569	3
H1.	HOUSING UNITS(1) [1]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Total	2578	2578	1
H2.	OCCUPANCY STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Occupied	2587	2587	1
	Vacant	2596	2596	2
H3.	TENURE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied	2605	2605	1
	Renter occupied	2614	2614	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
H4.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Condominium	2623	2623	1
	Not condominium	2632	2632	2
H5.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) BY TENURE(2) [4]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Condominium:			
	Owner occupied	2641	2641	1,1
	Renter occupied	2650	2650	1,2
	Not condominium:			
	(Repeat TENURE)	2659	2659	2,1
H6.	URBAN AND RURAL(4) [4]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Urban:			
	Inside urbanized area	2677	2677	1
	Outside urbanized area	2686	2686	2
	Rural	2695	2695	3
	Not defined for this file	2704	2704	4
H7.	CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) BY VACANCY STATUS(4) [8]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Condominium:			
	For rent	2713	2713	1,1
	For sale only	2722	2722	1,2
	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2731	2731	1,3
	All other vacants	2740	2740	1,4
	Not condominium:			
	(Repeat VACANCY STATUS)	2749	2749	2,1
H8.	BOARDED-UP STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Boarded up	2785	2785	1
	Not boarded up	2794	2794	2
H9.	USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Vacant, usual home elsewhere	2803	2803	1
	All other vacants	2812	2812	2
H10.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) [14]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	15 to 24 years	2821	2821	1,1
	25 to 34 years	2830	2830	1,2
	35 to 44 years	2839	2839	1,3
	45 to 54 years	2848	2848	1,4
	55 to 64 years	2857	2857	1,5
	65 to 74 years	2866	2866	1,6
	75 years and over	2875	2875	1,7
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	2884	2884	2,1
H11.	TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS(3) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [6]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	Complete plumbing facilities	2947	2947	1,1
	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2956	2956	1,2
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	2965	2965	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
H11.	TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS(3) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [6]—Con.			
	Vacant:			
	(Repeat PLUMBING FACILITIES)	2983	2983	3,1
H12.	ROOMS(9) [9]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	1 room	3001	3001	1
	2 rooms	3010	3010	2
	3 rooms	3019	3019	3
	4 rooms	3028	3028	4
	5 rooms	3037	3037	5
	6 rooms	3046	3046	6
	7 rooms	3055	3055	7
	8 rooms	3064	3064	8
	9 or more rooms	3073	3073	9
H13.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) [1]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Total	3082	3082	1
H14.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) BY TENURE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Owner occupied	3091	3091	1,1
	Renter occupied	3100	3100	1,2
H15.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) BY VACANCY STATUS(6) [6]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Total:			
	For rent	3109	3109	1,1
	For sale only	3118	3118	1,2
	Rented or sold, not occupied	3127	3127	1,3
	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3136	3136	1,4
	For migrant workers	3145	3145	1,5
	Other vacant	3154	3154	1,6
H16.	PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [7]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	1 person	3163	3163	1
	2 persons	3172	3172	2
	3 persons	3181	3181	3
	4 persons	3190	3190	4
	5 persons	3199	3199	5
	6 persons	3208	3208	6
	7 or more persons	3217	3217	7
H17.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [14]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	1 person	3226	3226	1,1
	2 persons	3235	3235	1,2
	3 persons	3244	3244	1,3
	4 persons	3253	3253	1,4
	5 persons	3262	3262	1,5
	6 persons	3271	3271	1,6
	7 or more persons	3280	3280	1,7
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	3289	3289	2,1
H18.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) [1]			
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units			
	Total	3352	3352	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
H18A.	PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT(1) [1]			
	2 implied decimal(s)			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Persons per occupied housing unit	3361	3361	1
H19.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Owner occupied	3370	3370	1,1
	Renter occupied	3379	3379	1,2
H19A.	PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT BY TENURE(2) [2]			
	2 implied decimal(s)			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied	3388	3388	1
	Renter occupied	3397	3397	2
H20.	PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [5]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	0.50 or less	3406	3406	1
	0.51 to 1.00	3415	3415	2
	1.01 to 1.50	3424	3424	3
	1.51 to 2.00	3433	3433	4
	2.01 or more	3442	3442	5
H21.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [10]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	0.50 or less	3451	3451	1,1
	0.51 to 1.00	3460	3460	1,2
	1.01 to 1.50	3469	3469	1,3
	1.51 to 2.00	3478	3478	1,4
	2.01 or more	3487	3487	1,5
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	3496	3496	2,1
H22.	VALUE(21) [21]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Less than $10,000	3541	3541	1
	$10,000 to $14,999	3550	3550	2
	$15,000 to $19,999	3559	3559	3
	$20,000 to $24,999	3568	3568	4
	$25,000 to $29,999	3577	3577	5
	$30,000 to $34,999	3586	3586	6
	$35,000 to $39,999	3595	3595	7
	$40,000 to $44,999	3604	3604	8
	$45,000 to $49,999	3613	3613	9
	$50,000 to $59,999	3622	3622	10
	$60,000 to $74,999	3631	3631	11
	$75,000 to $99,999	3640	3640	12
	$100,000 to $124,999	3649	3649	13
	$125,000 to $149,999	3658	3658	14
	$150,000 to $174,999	3667	3667	15
	$175,000 to $199,999	3676	3676	16
	$200,000 to $249,999	3685	3685	17
	$250,000 to $299,999	3694	3694	18
	$300,000 to $399,999	3703	3703	19
	$400,000 to $499,999	3712	3712	20
	$500,000 or more	3721	3721	21

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinate
H22A.	LOWER VALUE QUARTILE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Lower value quartile	3730	3730	1
H22B.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Median value	3739	3739	1
H22C.	UPPER VALUE QUARTILE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Upper value quartile	3748	3748	1
H23.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Total	3757	3757	1
H24.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Condominium	3772	3772	1,1
	Not condominium	3787	3787	1,2
H25.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Vacant-for-sale-only housing units			
	Total:			
	Condominium	3802	3802	1,1
	Not condominium	3817	3817	1,2
H26.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(6) [6]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	1, detached	3832	3832	1,1
	1, attached	3847	3847	1,2
	2	3862	3862	1,3
	3 or more	3877	3877	1,4
	Mobile home or trailer	3892	3892	1,5
	Other	3907	3907	1,6
H27.	VACANCY STATUS(3) [3]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Specified vacant for rent	3922	3922	1
	Specified vacant for sale only	3931	3931	2
	All other vacants	3940	3940	3
H28.	AGGREGATE PRICE ASKED(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units			
	Total	3949	3949	1
H29.	CONTRACT RENT(22) [22]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units			
	With cash rent:			
	Less than $60	3964	3964	1
	$60 to $79	3973	3973	2
	$80 to $99	3982	3982	3
	$100 to $124	3991	3991	4
	$125 to $149	4000	4000	5
	$150 to $174	4009	4009	6
	$175 to $199	4018	4018	7
	$200 to $224	4027	4027	8
	$225 to $249	4036	4036	9
	$250 to $299	4045	4045	10
	$300 to $349	4054	4054	11
	$350 to $399	4063	4063	12
	$400 to $449	4072	4072	13

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
H29.	CONTRACT RENT(22) [22]—Con.			
	$450 to $499	4081	4081	14
	$500 to $549	4090	4090	15
	$550 to $599	4099	4099	16
	$600 to $649	4108	4108	17
	$650 to $699	4117	4117	18
	$700 to $749	4126	4126	19
	$750 to $999	4135	4135	20
	$1,000 or more	4144	4144	21
	No cash rent	4153	4153	22
H29A.	LOWER CONTRACT RENT QUARTILE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Lower contract rent quartile	4162	4162	1
H29B.	MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Median contract rent	4171	4171	1
H29C.	UPPER CONTRACT RENT QUARTILE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Upper contract rent quartile	4180	4180	1
H30.	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Total	4189	4189	1
H31.	AGGREGATE RENT ASKED(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified vacant-for-rent housing units			
	Total	4204	4204	1
H32.	VACANCY STATUS(3) BY DURATION OF VACANCY(3) [9]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	For rent:	4219	4219	1,1
	Less than 2 months	4228	4228	1,2
	2 up to 6 months	4237	4237	1,3
	6 or more months			
	For sale only: (Repeat DURATION OF VACANCY)	4246	4246	2,1
	All other vacants: (Repeat DURATION OF VACANCY)	4273	4273	3,1
H33.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [10]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	1, detached	4300	4300	1
	1, attached	4309	4309	2
	2	4318	4318	3
	3 or 4	4327	4327	4
	5 to 9	4336	4336	5
	10 to 19	4345	4345	6
	20 to 49	4354	4354	7
	50 or more	4363	4363	8
	Mobile home or trailer	4372	4372	9
	Other	4381	4381	10
H34.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [10]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	1, detached	4390	4390	1
	1, attached	4399	4399	2
	2	4408	4408	3
	3 or 4	4417	4417	4
	5 to 9	4426	4426	5
	10 to 19	4435	4435	6

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinate
H34.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [10]—Con.			
	20 to 49	4444	4444	7
	50 or more	4453	4453	8
	Mobile home or trailer	4462	4462	9
	Other	4471	4471	10
H35.	TENURE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [20]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	1, detached	4480	4480	1,1
	1, attached	4489	4489	1,2
	2	4498	4498	1,3
	3 or 4	4507	4507	1,4
	5 to 9	4516	4516	1,5
	10 to 19	4525	4525	1,6
	20 to 49	4534	4534	1,7
	50 or more	4543	4543	1,8
	Mobile home or trailer	4552	4552	1,9
	Other	4561	4561	1,10
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	4570	4570	2,1
H36.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [20]			
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Owner occupied:			
	1, detached	4660	4660	1,1,1
	1, attached	4669	4669	1,1,2
	2	4678	4678	1,1,3
	3 or 4	4687	4687	1,1,4
	5 to 9	4696	4696	1,1,5
	10 to 19	4705	4705	1,1,6
	20 to 49	4714	4714	1,1,7
	50 or more	4723	4723	1,1,8
	Mobile home or trailer	4732	4732	1,1,9
	Other	4741	4741	1,1,10
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	4750	4750	1,2,1
H37.	HOUSING UNITS SUBSTITUTED(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Substituted	4840	4840	1
	Not substituted	4849	4849	2
H38.	IMPUTATION OF HOUSING ITEMS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units not substituted			
	No items allocated	4858	4858	1
	One or more items allocated	4867	4867	2
H39.	IMPUTATION OF VACANCY STATUS(3) [3]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Substituted	4876	4876	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	4885	4885	2
	Not allocated	4894	4894	3
H40.	IMPUTATION OF DURATION OF VACANCY(3) [3]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Substituted	4903	4903	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position	Starting position within segment	Table (matrix) coordinates
H40.	IMPUTATION OF DURATION OF VACANCY(3) [3]—Con.			
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	4912	4912	2
	Not allocated	4921	4921	3
H41.	IMPUTATION OF UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units not substituted			
	Allocated	4930	4930	1
	Not allocated	4939	4939	2
H42.	IMPUTATION OF ROOMS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units not substituted			
	Allocated	4948	4948	1
	Not allocated	4957	4957	2
H43.	IMPUTATION OF TENURE(3) [3]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Substituted	4966	4966	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	4975	4975	2
	Not allocated	4984	4984	3
H44.	IMPUTATION OF VALUE(3) [3]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Substituted	4993	4993	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	5002	5002	2
	Not allocated	5011	5011	3
H45.	IMPUTATION OF PRICE ASKED(3) [3]			
	Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units			
	Substituted	5020	5020	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	5029	5029	2
	Not allocated	5038	5038	3
H46.	IMPUTATION OF CONTRACT RENT(4) [4]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units			
	With cash rent:			
	Substituted	5047	5047	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	5056	5056	2
	Not allocated	5065	5065	3
	No cash rent	5074	5074	4
H47.	IMPUTATION OF CONDOMINIUM STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units not substituted			
	Allocated	5083	5083	1
	Not allocated	5092	5092	2
H48.	IMPUTATION OF PLUMBING FACILITIES(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units not substituted			
	Allocated	5101	5101	1
	Not allocated	5110	5110	2
	End of Record			

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 for Puerto Rico. 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.

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). (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 for Puerto Rico includes inland, coastal, 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 ocean, related large embayments, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" water. 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" 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 municipio subdivision but is not assigned to any census tract. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no 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, and streams and by invisible boundaries such as municipio and barrio 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 municipios, municipio subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which all of Puerto Rico is 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 barrio boundary runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside one barrio is tabulated in block 101A and the portion in the other barrio, 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. Some block group records may not have any block numbers associated with them; this occurs where the entire area of the block group consists only of water.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their 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 municipio subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, and voting districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units. Local officials delineated BG's for the 1990 census using Census Bureau guidelines.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, voting district, and urban/rural shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is located in two barrios, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data throughout Puerto Rico for the 1990 census, but only in block-numbered areas for the 1980 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 Puerto Rico for the 1980 census and throughout Puerto Rico for pre-1980 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some places changed from those reported for the 1980 census. The historical counts shown for places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Boundary changes are not reported for statistical areas.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

For statistical purposes, the United States is divided into four census regions, which are further subdivided into nine divisions. Puerto Rico is not assigned to any region or division.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a municipio for grouping and numbering blocks in municipios that do not have census tracts. The

Puerto Rico Planning Board 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 municipio 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 municipio (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 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 municipio. Census tracts in Puerto Rico are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other highly populated municipios by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, in consultation with municipio officials and following Census Bureau guidelines. 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 municipio 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 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 municipio (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

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a nonvoting delegate, referred to as a "resident commissioner."

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 also is a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" usually is 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 municipio, 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 Puerto Rico, municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and 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 congressional district, county (including statistically equivalent entities such as municipio), barrio-pueblo and barrio, metropolitan area, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as Puerto Rico). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and 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 the FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

The United States Postal Service (USPS) code for Puerto Rico is used in all 1990 census data products. The code is a two-character alphabetic abbreviation: PR. The code is the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviation.

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 for Puerto Rico is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within municipio subdivision, within municipio, within Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

Puerto Rico
  Municipio
    Municipio 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: Puerto Rico, followed by all the municipios, followed by all the places in Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

Puerto Rico

Municipio "A"
Municipio "B"
Municipio "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 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 (municipio, municipio subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. 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 new place, 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 municipio or municipio subdivision since the preceding census.

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 may approximate the 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. By definition, the internal point for a block cannot fall in a body of water. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA

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 interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

An MA in Puerto Rico 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. An MA comprises one or more municipios that have close economic and social relationships. An outlying municipio must have a specified level of commuting to the central municipio(s) and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth, to be included in an MA.

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 in Puerto Rico, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities may be included in the title of the MA; there also may be central cities that are not included in an MA title.

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. In Puerto Rico, PMSA's consist of a large urbanized municipio or cluster of municipios 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 freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional place names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three municipio 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 place or municipio name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first place or municipio 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 in Puerto Rico also contain the name of the Commonwealth. Each MA is assigned a four-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order of all MA's. 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.

MUNICIPIO

The primary political divisions of Puerto Rico are termed "municipios." The Census Bureau, for statistical purposes, treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States. Each municipio is assigned a unique three-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

The Census Bureau recognizes barrios-pueblos and barrios as the primary legal subdivisions (minor civil divisions, or MCD's) of municipios. The barrios-pueblos replace the "pueblos" reported in previous decennial censuses. In agreement with the Puerto Rico government, the Census Bureau no longer includes ciudades in its data tabulations.

Each municipio subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Subbarrio

Subbarrios in 23 municipios are legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblos and some barrios. The Census Bureau presents the same types of 1990 census data for these "sub-MCD's" as it does for the barrios-pueblos and barrios. Each subbarrio is assigned a two-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

PLACE

For the reporting of decennial census data, places in Puerto Rico consist of zonas urbanas and comunidades. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code that are unique within Puerto Rico. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Because Puerto Rico does not have incorporated places—legally defined governmental units that perform services, raise taxes, and have elected officials specifically for closely settled communities—the Census Bureau recognizes only places delineated for statistical purposes. These census designated places (CDP's) are delineated by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, following Census Bureau guidelines, for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places in the States. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features, have no legal status. 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.

The Census Bureau provides data for two types of CDP's in Puerto Rico: (1) zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio; there is no minimum population requirement for a zona urbana, and (2) comunidades (called "aldeas" in previous censuses), representing other settlements with a 1990 census population of at least 1,000. Comunidades 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 may have final population counts lower than 1,000.

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, Puerto Rico, municipio, 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 Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the equivalents of States for presenting the 1990 census data. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), the Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands).

Each State and equivalent entity 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 entity also is assigned a two-digit census code. The first digit of the code is the code for the respective division except for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific, which are assigned "0" as the first digit because they are not part of any division. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/ United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

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 (see "State") as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census.

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.
2. All other territory 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 zonas urbanas and comunidades. 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 generally is 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 places of 2,500 or more persons. The definition of urban that restricted itself to places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not places. To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area.

URBANIZED AREA

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 at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it is 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 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 to determine the UA title. The name of Puerto Rico is included in the title of each UA in the Commonwealth.

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, legislative districts) established by the Puerto Rico government for purposes of elections. For census purposes, the Puerto Rico Planning Board 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, it may have been necessary 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.

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

APPENDIX B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 4a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 4b.

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

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

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

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

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they

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

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

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

GROUP QUARTERS

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

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

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

Correctional Institutions—Includes commonwealth prisons, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities.

Commonwealth Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by a commonwealth prison; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

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

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by municipios that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours.

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

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

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/ drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/ nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as

soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

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

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

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and

"Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

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

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

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

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, airports, and bus stations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*— Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List."

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

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

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Municipios were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.

4. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.

5. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

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

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

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

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

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

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

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

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

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

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

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

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons classified as "consensually married."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried-Partner/Compañero Household

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

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner/compañero." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

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

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

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

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Consensually Married—Includes persons living in a marital union without a civil or religious matrimonial contract and are classified as "now married;" they are reported separately as "Consensually married." The category may also include couples who live together if they consider this category the most appropriate.

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

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

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

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

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

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

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

Separated—Defined above.

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

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

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

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in Puerto Rico in every census since 1910.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was

determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

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

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, and barracks.

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, 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, 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.

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.

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from questionnaire item H4b, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A bathtub or shower must be connected permanently to piped water and located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Comparability—Since 1970 a separate question on bathtub or shower has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to bathtub or shower in the building where the housing unit was located, and data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, the question asks for bathtub or shower inside the unit, and the data are shown for all housing units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT ON PROPERTY

The data for commercial establishment on property were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses units with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A commercial establishment must be easily recognizable from the outside. It will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on commercial establishment on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H5, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done in the United States prior to the 1980 and 1990 census indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated. The same situation may also be true for Puerto Rico.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units, and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant-year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970, 1980, and 1990, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis in Puerto Rico. In 1990, the question was asked on a sample basis in the United States.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent" in census products containing sample data.)

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "less than $60" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

NUMBER OF CUERDAS

The data on cuerdas were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. The land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road or creek, or another piece of land. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on a property of 3 or more cuerdas from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

Comparability—A question on number of cuerdas has been asked in each census since 1970. The question was asked for one-family houses only. For the first time, the 1990 census asked this question for mobile homes.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate underutilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4a through 4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Puerto Rico, complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three plumbing facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet inside the building, for the exclusive use of the residents of the unit being enumerated. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Also in 1990, the facilities must be located inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied housing units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data.

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as a resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category.

"Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1910. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

TOILET FACILITIES

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4c and H4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet is connected to piped water and is emptied into a main sewer, a septic tank or a cesspool.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on presence of toilet facilities has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to toilet facilities in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for toilet facilities inside the unit. For the three censuses, if the unit did not have a flush toilet, the respondents were asked to identify the type of toilet facilities they had. In 1970, only a sample of the units were asked to provide that identification. In 1970 and 1980, data on toilet facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores or office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other structure; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. The 1980 category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category, "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from questionnaire item E, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere were tabulated for the first time in 1980.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent" and vacant units offered either "for rent or for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/ recreational/ occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at housing units that were owned,

being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units include only one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data for "specified" units exclude mobile homes, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. A cuerda is approximately 0.97 acres.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$500,000 or more" is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas with no commercial establishment or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

WATER SUPPLY

The data on water supply (also referred to as "piped water") were obtained from questionnaire item H4a, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water means a supply of water is available at the sink, wash basin, bathtub, or shower.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on piped water has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to piped water in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for piped water inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, data on piped water were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

DERIVED MEASURES

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

Interpolation

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

Mean

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

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The

median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

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

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

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

Quartile

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

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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Editing of Unacceptable Data C-1
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CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain confidentiality as required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, and housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into some of the census characteristics to prevent identification of specific individuals, households, or housing units. The confidentiality edit is controlled so that the counts of total persons, of persons aged 18 years and over, and 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 Puerto Rico. 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 enhanced significantly while maintaining confidentiality of individual responses.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describe the population as clearly and accurately as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited and reviewed by crew leaders during field data collection operations for consistency, coverage, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks in the district offices for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable in certain quantities and/ or in conjunction with other data omissions.

As a result of this review operation, a telephone or personal visit follow-up was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the follow-up, as well as questionnaires with omissions or inconsistencies beyond the completeness and quality tolerances specified in the review procedures.

Subsequent to the 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 data 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. For example, 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 for the person(s) and/ or housing unit without characteristic data. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when no housing information was available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing and person characteristics as well as the number of persons 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 commonly are 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, 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 undercoverage and content errors in the data collection phase for enumerator-filled questionnaires.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 decennial census and results from the 1990 United States decennial census testing cycle.

A quality assurance program, designed to improve coverage, began with an advance listing of addresses. Advance listers collected addresses and recorded map spots for a sample of housing units. The quality assurance check consisted of matching the advance listed addresses and map spots to the enumerator's complete address register area listing. If the number of nonmatches exceeded a predetermined level, then a recheck of the address register area was required.

Telephone and personal visit follow-ups also contributed to improved coverage. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to improve further the coverage of persons and housing units. Local officials participated in a post-census local review and census enumerators conducted additional recanvassing. Computer and clerical edits were aimed at improving the quality and consistency of the data.

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures D-2
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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 Puerto Rico 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. As in previous censuses, persons in Puerto Rico specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence in Puerto Rico.

Persons with a usual residence outside Puerto Rico were not enumerated in the 1990 census of Puerto Rico. On the other hand, persons temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Puerto Rico.

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 that 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 happened to be staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in Puerto Rico, 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 U.S. Armed Forces—Members of the U.S. 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 U.S. Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the U.S. Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each U.S. Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipio in Puerto Rico or more than one locality in the United States, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States 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 municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to U.S. Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each U.S. 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 U.S. Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the U.S. overseas population.

Persons on U.S. Maritime Ships—Persons aboard U.S. 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 Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.

2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.

3. The port of destination in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other 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 was at sea between foreign ports.

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 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prisons; local jails; 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—In some parts of the island, Hurricane Hugo 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 of Puerto Rico was conducted through a combination of self-enumeration and personal interview. This method, formerly known as conventional or door-to-door enumeration, is called list/enumerate.

Spanish-language short-form questionnaires were delivered to residences by the United States Postal Service (USPS) 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990) in an unaddressed packet. The questionnaire packet also included general information about the 1990 census and instructions to the respondents explaining how to complete the questionnaire. English-language questionnaires were available on request.

During the enumeration of housing units in Puerto Rico, enumerators used one of the following questionnaires:

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 the 100-percent questions. (This questionnaire contained the same items as the questionnaire delivered by the USPS 1 week before Census Day, but was designed to be administered by the enumerator during personal interviews.)

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 answer the long-form questionnaire. This form was used by enumerators during personal interviews; thus, there were no respondent instructions.

These forms were keyable documents similar in content to the stateside forms. The Puerto Rico forms, however, included a number of questions specifically designed to meet Puerto Rico's data needs. The sampling rate used in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico required that one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) answer the long-form or sample questionnaire.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed their assigned areas, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires as required, picked up the completed short-form questionnaires delivered by the USPS, or completed a short-form questionnaire as necessary.

Field Followup

Followup enumerators visited those housing units for which questionnaires were missing and those initially identified as vacant to obtain a completed questionnaire or to verify the vacancy status of the unit as of Census Day.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. The census office staff performed additional coverage and edit checks. Those households whose questionnaires did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information were contacted by telephone or by personal visit during the Field Followup operation to obtain the missing information or rectify the inconsistencies.

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 homeless persons, with sleeping facilities (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway, neglected, and homeless children.
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 (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families, and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. 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 New York Regional Census Center (RCC) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33(L) PR(S)) to the mayor of each municipio requesting that he/she identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as churches, 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 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 to the municipios emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from other informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the municipios. All municipios were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators.

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 question 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.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by each municipio. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified 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 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). This operation was 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 stations. 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.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Puerto Rico questionnaires were processed in a section of the Census Bureau Processing Office in Jacksonville, Florida specifically set up for the processing of keyable documents. For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator had been indicated by marking the answers in predesignated boxes.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. Selected written entries on both the short and long forms were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, and household relationship. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICRs), Military Census Reports (MCRs), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCRs) were keyed. After all coding operations were completed, the short and long forms were keyed. The resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for computer editing, weighting, and tabulating operations.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

(Respondent Instructions for the short-form questionnaire were available in Spanish only.)

OMB No. 0607-0656: Approval Expires 12/31/90

FORM D-1A PR(E) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CENSUS OF PUERTO RICO

NOTICE — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

INTRODUCTION

- FOR PERSONAL VISIT

Hello, my name is *(Your name)* **and I'm from the United States Census Bureau. This is my identification** *(PAUSE)* **and here's some information about the purpose of my visit.** *(Give respondent copy of Privacy Act Notice).*

NEXT:
Ask the questions at the top of the listing page.
Obtain a completed form from each address.

- FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

Hello, my name is *(Your name)* **and I'm calling for the United States Census Bureau. Have I reached** *(Read address)*?

If YES — **We are taking the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico and our records show that we have not been able to obtain a census form for this address.**

I'd like to complete the form now over the telephone. For the average household, this interview should take about 8 minutes.

If NO — **Excuse me, I might have dialed the wrong number. Is this** *(Read phone number)*?

FOR CENSUS USE

A1. DO code	A2. Unit ID	A3. ARA	A4. Block	B. Map spot	C. Form type
	—				S

D. Population	E. Type of Unit	F1. Complete after	F2. Coverage
	Occupied: 3 ☐ First Form, 4 ☐ Continuation; Vacant: 1 ☐ Regular, 2 ☐ UHE	1 ☐ LR, 2 ☐ P/F, 3 ☐ MV, 4 ☐ ED, 5 ☐ TC, 6 ☐ RE, 7 ☐ PÓ, 8 ☐ IA, 9 ☐ SM, 0 ☐ P1	1 ☐ 1b, 2 ☐ 1a

G. Mailing address — *Number, street, apartment number or location, rural route and box, post office box*

City	Municipio	PUERTO RICO	ZIP Code

H. Method of completion — *Mark (X) ONE box*	I. Respondent's name	J. Respondent's telephone number
1 ☐ Personal visit 2 ☐ Telephone		(809)

O. CERTIFICATION — I certify that the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Enumerator's signature	Date

Crew leader's initials	Date	CLD number

NOTES

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.

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

1a. Please give me the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member.
Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.

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

1b. *If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) this box* ☐ *and ask* — **Where do these people usually live?**
DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN ITEM G ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number

City | State or Puerto Rico | ZIP Code

County/Municipio/Foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

PLEASE ALSO ASK HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1. →	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name	Last name
	First name / Middle initial	First name / Middle initial
Do not ask for Person 1. **2. How is . . . related to** *(Person 1)?* *Mark (X) ONE box for each person.* *If* **Other relative** *of person in column 1, mark (X) the box and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.*	*START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.* *If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.*	**If a RELATIVE of Person 1:** 1 ☐ Husband/wife 2 ☐ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter 3 ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter 4 ☐ Brother/sister 5 ☐ Father/mother 6 ☐ Grandchild 7 ☐ Other relative **If NOT RELATED to Person 1:** 8 ☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child 9 ☐ Housemate, roommate 10 ☐ Unmarried partner/Compañero 11 ☐ Other nonrelative
3. Is . . . male or female? *Mark (X) ONE box for each person.*	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female
4. Age and year of birth **a. How old is . . . ?** *(Age should be as of April 1, 1990.)* *If unknown, say —* **Please give me your best estimate.** *Print the age in the boxes.* **b. In what year was . . . born?** *Print the year of birth in the boxes.*	a. Age ☐☐☐ b. Year of birth 1 ☐☐☐	a. Age ☐☐☐ b. Year of birth 1 ☐☐☐
5. Is . . . now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has . . . never been married? *Mark (X) ONE box for each person.*	1 ☐ Now married 2 ☐ Consensually married 3 ☐ Widowed 4 ☐ Divorced 5 ☐ Separated 6 ☐ Never married	1 ☐ Now married 2 ☐ Consensually married 3 ☐ Widowed 4 ☐ Divorced 5 ☐ Separated 6 ☐ Never married

PERSON 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

1 ☐ Husband/wife
2 ☐ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
3 ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
4 ☐ Brother/sister
5 ☐ Father/mother
6 ☐ Grandchild
7 ☐ Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

8 ☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child
9 ☐ Housemate, roommate
10 ☐ Unmarried partner/Compañero
11 ☐ Other nonrelative

1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female

a. Age ☐☐☐

b. Year of birth 1 ☐☐☐

1 ☐ Now married
2 ☐ Consensually married
3 ☐ Widowed
4 ☐ Divorced
5 ☐ Separated
6 ☐ Never married

NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H9 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out 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?

1 ☐ Yes — *Determine if you should add the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.*
2 ☐ No

b. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone 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?

1 ☐ Yes — *Determine if you should delete the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.*
2 ☐ No

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

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

H3. How many rooms do you have in this (house/apartment)? Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, foyers, or halls.

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

H4a. Is there hot and cold piped water in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Yes, hot and cold piped water
2 ☐ No, only cold piped water
3 ☐ No piped water — *Skip to H4d*

b. Is there a bathtub or shower in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No bathtub or shower

c. Is there a flush toilet in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Yes — *Skip to H5*
2 ☐ No — *Go to H4d*

d. What type of toilet facilities do you have?

1 ☐ Privy
2 ☐ Other or none

H5. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium? A CONDOMINIUM is a building or development with individually owned apartments or houses, having commonly owned areas and grounds.

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

H6. Is this (house/apartment) —

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

Ask only if this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H7a. Is this house on a property of 3 or more cuerdas?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as:

	Yes	No
(1) A commercial establishment?	1 ☐	2 ☐
(2) A medical office?	1 ☐	2 ☐
(3) Other professional office?	1 ☐	2 ☐

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

H8. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this (house and lot/condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

1 ☐ Less than $10,000
2 ☐ $10,000 to $14,999
3 ☐ $15,000 to $19,999
4 ☐ $20,000 to $24,999
5 ☐ $25,000 to $29,999
6 ☐ $30,000 to $34,999
7 ☐ $35,000 to $39,999
8 ☐ $40,000 to $44,999
9 ☐ $45,000 to $49,999
10 ☐ $50,000 to $54,999
11 ☐ $55,000 to $59,999
12 ☐ $60,000 to $64,999
13 ☐ $65,000 to $69,999
14 ☐ $70,000 to $74,999
15 ☐ $75,000 to $79,999
16 ☐ $80,000 to $89,999
17 ☐ $90,000 to $99,999
18 ☐ $100,000 to $124,999
19 ☐ $125,000 to $149,999
20 ☐ $150,000 to $174,999
21 ☐ $175,000 to $199,999
22 ☐ $200,000 to $249,999
23 ☐ $250,000 to $299,999
24 ☐ $300,000 to $399,999
25 ☐ $400,000 to $499,999
26 ☐ $500,000 or more

Ask only if RENT IS PAID for this house or apartment —

H9. What is the monthly rent?

If rent is NOT PAID BY THE MONTH, see your job instructions on how to figure a monthly rent.

1 ☐ Less than $60
2 ☐ $60 to $79
3 ☐ $80 to $99
4 ☐ $100 to $124
5 ☐ $125 to $149
6 ☐ $150 to $174
7 ☐ $175 to $199
8 ☐ $200 to $224
9 ☐ $225 to $249
10 ☐ $250 to $274
11 ☐ $275 to $299
12 ☐ $300 to $324
13 ☐ $325 to $349
14 ☐ $350 to $374
15 ☐ $375 to $399
16 ☐ $400 to $424
17 ☐ $425 to $449
18 ☐ $450 to $474
19 ☐ $475 to $499
20 ☐ $500 to $549
21 ☐ $550 to $599
22 ☐ $600 to $649
23 ☐ $650 to $699
24 ☐ $700 to $749
25 ☐ $750 to $999
26 ☐ $1,000 or more

Please continue onto the next page.

FOR ENUMERATOR USE

C1. Vacancy status

1 ☐ For rent
2 ☐ For sale only
3 ☐ Rented or sold, not occupied
4 ☐ For seas/rec/occ
5 ☐ For migrant workers
6 ☐ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

D. Months vacant

1 ☐ Less than 1
2 ☐ 1 up to 2
3 ☐ 2 up to 6
4 ☐ 6 up to 12
5 ☐ 12 up to 24
6 ☐ 24 or more

CHECKLIST
AFTER THE INTERVIEW

DID YOU —

1. ☐ Complete all appropriate items on the front cover?

2. ☐ Complete as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions?

3. ☐ Complete the FOR ENUMERATOR USE section on page 3?

4. ☐ Sign (certify) the questionnaire on the front cover?

5. ☐ Make the necessary entries on the address listing page and map(s)?

CENSUS '90

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products F–1
Geographic Products F–2
Other Census Bureau Resources F–5
Reference Materials F–3
Sources of Assistance F–4

The 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico, 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 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 expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the data center program has over 1,400 organizations (including 25 in Puerto Rico) 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 for Puerto Rico. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–6. 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. One report, 1990 CPH-3, (see figure 2, page F–7), presents 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). In addition, there are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the United States, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. 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.)

The content and geographic coverage of the Puerto Rico reports are listed in figure 2. 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–9 and F–10.

Redistricting Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. 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, population 18 years old 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.
- Most STF's have two 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 contain 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.

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

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

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a single municipio, a group of municipios, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with metropolitan areas (MA's). (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.)

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 Puerto Rico was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data in Puerto Rico from 15,609 in 1980 to 50,261 in 1990.

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 Puerto Rico Redistricting file, an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks, and STF's 1A and 3A also are 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 municipio, MA, and place data from the Redistricting Data 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 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, CD-ROM, 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 maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by municipio (Puerto Rico's equivalent of a county for reporting statistics) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Map—This map of Puerto Rico presents the names and boundaries of the municipios, municipio subdivisions (barrios-pueblos, barrios, and subbarrios), and places. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, the map is printed on multiple page-size sheets in the following Puerto Rico reports: 1990 CPH-1-53, 1990 CPH-2-53, 1990 CPH-5-53, 1990 CP-1-53, 1990 CP-2-53, 1990 CH-1-53, and 1990 CH-2-53.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the names and boundaries of the municipio subdivisions and places. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict voting district boundaries and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries and names of municipio subdivisions and places. 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 Puerto Rico and its metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places, as well as for States 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 total 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 Puerto Rico, the entire United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. 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 Redistricting Data 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 included in TIGER. For example, a map for a particular municipio could show the distribution of the voting age population by 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 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 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 Tabulation and Publication Program for Puerto Rico.* A free report describing 1990 census products for Puerto Rico, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products for the States, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. 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 redistricting counts. It does not deal directly with Puerto Rico geography and census products, but it should still be of help in redistricting. 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.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and the New York regional office, which serves Puerto Rico. 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 Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contact—

New York, NY 212-264-4730

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 Puerto Rico, all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Data centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. The lead agency of the Puerto Rico data center program is the Junta de Planificación, Centro Gubernamental Minillas, P.O. Box 41119, San Juan, PR 00940-9985, telephone 809-728-4430. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been

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

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other areas 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 for Puerto Rico, the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data for the United States and sometimes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories 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.

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant to Puerto Rico 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.

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.

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 County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on payroll and number of establishments by employment-size class for municipios.

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the municipio 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.

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 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 Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

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. **Content of the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Age	Plumbing facilities
Marital status	Condominium status
	Tenure—owned or rented
	Value of owned unit or rent paid
	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Social characteristics:	Farm residence
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry	Year householder moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Year structure built
Birthplace of parents	Type of construction
Migration (residence in 1985)	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
U.S. residency and activity during last 10 years	Number of bedrooms and number of bathrooms
Ability to read and write	Type of water heater
Ability to speak Spanish and English	Cooking fuel
Veteran status	Complete kitchen facilities
Disability	Air conditioning
Fertility	Telephone in unit
Vocational training	Vehicles available
	Shelter costs, including utilities
Economic characteristics:	Condition of housing unit
Employment and unemployment	
Place of work and commuting to work	
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Work experience and income in 1989	

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 for Puerto Rico**

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CPH-1-53	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, household relationship, units in structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, tenure, value of home or monthly rent, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CPH-2-53	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	Puerto Rico	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA), urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence)
		100-Percent and Sample Data		
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	For Puerto Rico, one report will be published for each MSA/ PMSA, and one for the non-metropolitan balance	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Statistics presented in a geographic hierarchy of MSA/PMSA–municipio–place of 10,000 or more inhabitants–census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
		Sample Data		
1990 CPH-5-53	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CP-1-53	**General Population Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on age, sex, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Puerto Rico; its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CP-2-53	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Puerto Rico (including summaries such as urban and rural); municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; and barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1-53	**General Housing Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on units in structure, plumbing facilities, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CH-2-53	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files for Puerto Rico**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A[2 3]	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Summaries also tabulated for whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), and whole block groups	Over 500 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B[2 3]	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. Data also provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA), UA's, and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios–places of 10,000 or more inhabitants–census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's	Over 2,700 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	
STF 3 (Sample)	A[2 3]	Puerto Rico and its subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Separate summaries provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and a CMSA), UA's, whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/BNA's, and whole block groups	Over 1,800 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
STF 4 (Sample)	A	Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios–places of 10,000 or more inhabitants–census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's	Over 3,600 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas	

[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
[3]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 for Puerto Rico**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report—Detailed Population and Housing Characteristics	A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Project	Counts for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units (total, occupied, and vacant). Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	Puerto Rico, municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas, block groups, blocks, and voting districts
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 Municipio Groups		Municipio groups or smaller areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's that will be used in the 1990 census
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

APPENDIX G.
Maps

CONTENTS

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Map Sample G–4
County Block Map Sample G–3
County Subdivision Map Sample G–5
Introduction G–1
Legend G–2
Map Descriptions G–1
Terminology G–1

INTRODUCTION

There are three map series that relate to the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau provides statistics in the STF 1 (Puerto Rico) data tapes. Copies of these maps will be reproduced on electrostatic plotters in response to orders received by Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (301-763-4100).

MAP DESCRIPTIONS

County Block Maps—These maps depict each municipio on one or more map sheets at various scales, depending on the municipio's areal size and the density of the block pattern. (Most municipios include multiple map sheets, including inset maps for densely settled areas.) The maps display block numbers and feature identifiers as well as the boundaries, names, and codes for the legal and statistical entities in the municipio. Each municipio includes an index map sheet that shows the locations of the map sheets comprising the municipio set.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These municipio-based maps depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries, and the boundaries and names of municipios, municipio subdivisions, places. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. The maps may include one or more insets for densely settled areas. (The Census Bureau also intends to produce printed versions of these maps, for sale by the Government Printing Office (GPO), starting in 1992.)

County Subdivision Outline Maps—This map of Puerto Rico depicts the boundaries and names of all municipios and statistically equivalent areas, municipio subdivisions, and places. (The Census Bureau also will publish sectionalized versions of this map in most 1990 census reports.)

TERMINOLOGY

Refer to appendix A for an explanation of the types of areas. Two terms used in the legend require explanation.

Asterisk (*)—A symbol following a block number to indicate that the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block or is shown partially on an adjacent map sheet or on an inset map.

Fishhook (——)—A map symbol drawn across a physical feature (creek, brook, railroad tracks, etc.) or boundary on census maps to show that the areas on both sides of the feature or boundary belong to the same census block.

Legend

LEGEND

SYMBOL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	NAME STYLE	FIPS CODE	CENSUS CODE
International	* * * * * * * * *	CANADA		
American Indian Reservation	X X X X X X X X X	CAMPO RSVN	10522	(0450)
Trust Land	X X X X X X X X X		10522	(0450T)
Alaska Native Regional Corporation	♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦	ALEUT ANRC		(14)
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area, or Tribal Designated Statistical Area	♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦	KAW TJSA	39870	(5340)
State[1]	/ / / / / / / / /	NEW YORK	(36)	
County[1]	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	ERIE COUNTY	(029)	
Minor Civil Division[2]	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	YORK TWP	83908	(070)
Census County Division	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	*KULA DIV*	*91890*	*(030)*
Incorporated Place	● ● ● ● ● ○ ○ ○ ○	Rome City	63418	(3120)
Census Designated Place	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	*Zena*	*84187*	*(4100)*
Voting District[3]	▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▲	C004		
Corporate Corridor	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	1680		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		5702.01		
Block Number (With Asterisk)[4]	300*			
Fishhook[5]				
Crew-of-Vessel	Tract / Block	2130.00 / 9012		

Note: An international boundary also depicts a state boundary and a county boundary; a state boundary also depicts a county boundary. The symbols for all other coincident boundaries are shown alternately. The voting district symbol alternates with all other coincident boundaries as shown in the example:
e.g.: ▼ ■ ▲ ● ▼ ● ▲ ■ ▼

FEATURE	SYMBOL	NAME STYLE
Interstate Highway and Limited Access Road[6]		Interstate 635
Other Highway[6]		Rte 101
City Street, Other Connecting Road, or Dirt Road[6]		Marsh Ln
Jeep Trail, Walkway, or Stairway		Labelle Walk
Railroad		
Ferry Crossing	FERRY	
Pipeline or Power Transmission Line		
Ridge, Fence, Canyon, or Other Physical Feature		RIDGE
Nonvisible Boundary or Other Feature Not Elsewhere Classified		PROPERTY LINE
Perennial Stream, or Shoreline of Perennial Water Body		*Tumbling Creek*
Intermittent Stream, or Shoreline of Intermittent Water Body		*Piney Creek*
Large River, Lake, or Other Water Body		*Pleasant Lake*
Military Installation	N/A	Fort Belvoir
Park (National, State, or Local)		Yosemite
Mountain Peak		*Pikes Peak*
Inset Area	A	

[1] State or County; or their equivalent area for statistical purposes.

[2] A five-spoked asterisk following a minor civil division indicates that the minor civil division is coextensive with an incorporated place and has the same name.

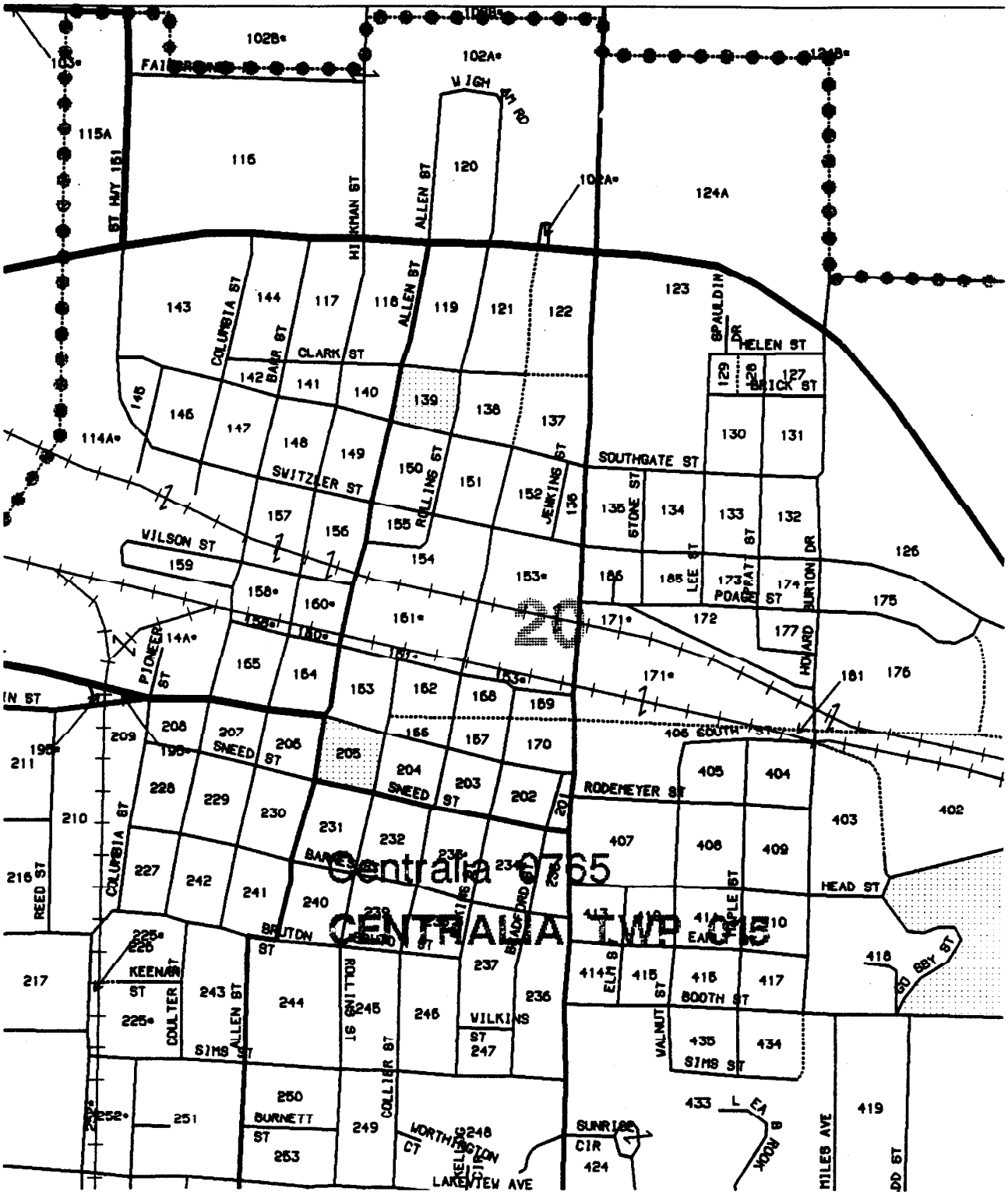
[3] If an asterisk follows a voting district code, then the state participant identified this as a true voting district, and the boundary shown on the map represents the actual boundary of the voting district. If an asterisk does not follow the voting district code, then the state participant moved the voting district boundary to coincide with a nearby census block boundary (a 1990 census program requirement for tabulation purposes only). If there are no asterisks shown within an entire county, the state participant chose not to distinguish between the two types of voting districts for that county.

[4] An asterisk following a block number indicates that the block number is repeated elsewhere in the block or is shown partially on an adjacent map sheet.

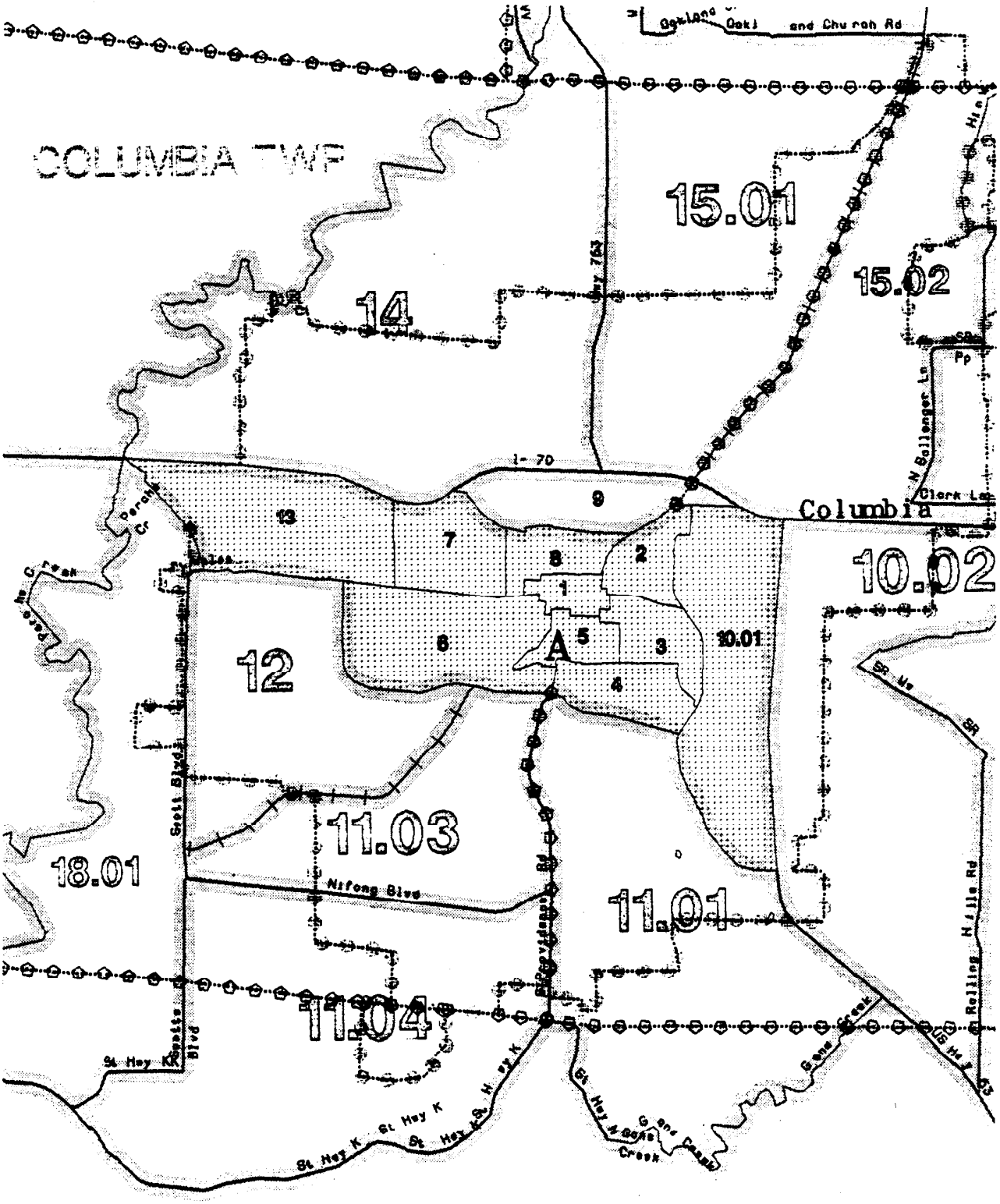
[5] A fishhook across a map feature or boundary indicates that the areas on both sides of the feature or boundary belong to the same census block.

[6] A % symbol indicates that there was insufficient space to plot a road name. Road names in parentheses indicate that the road has more than one name.

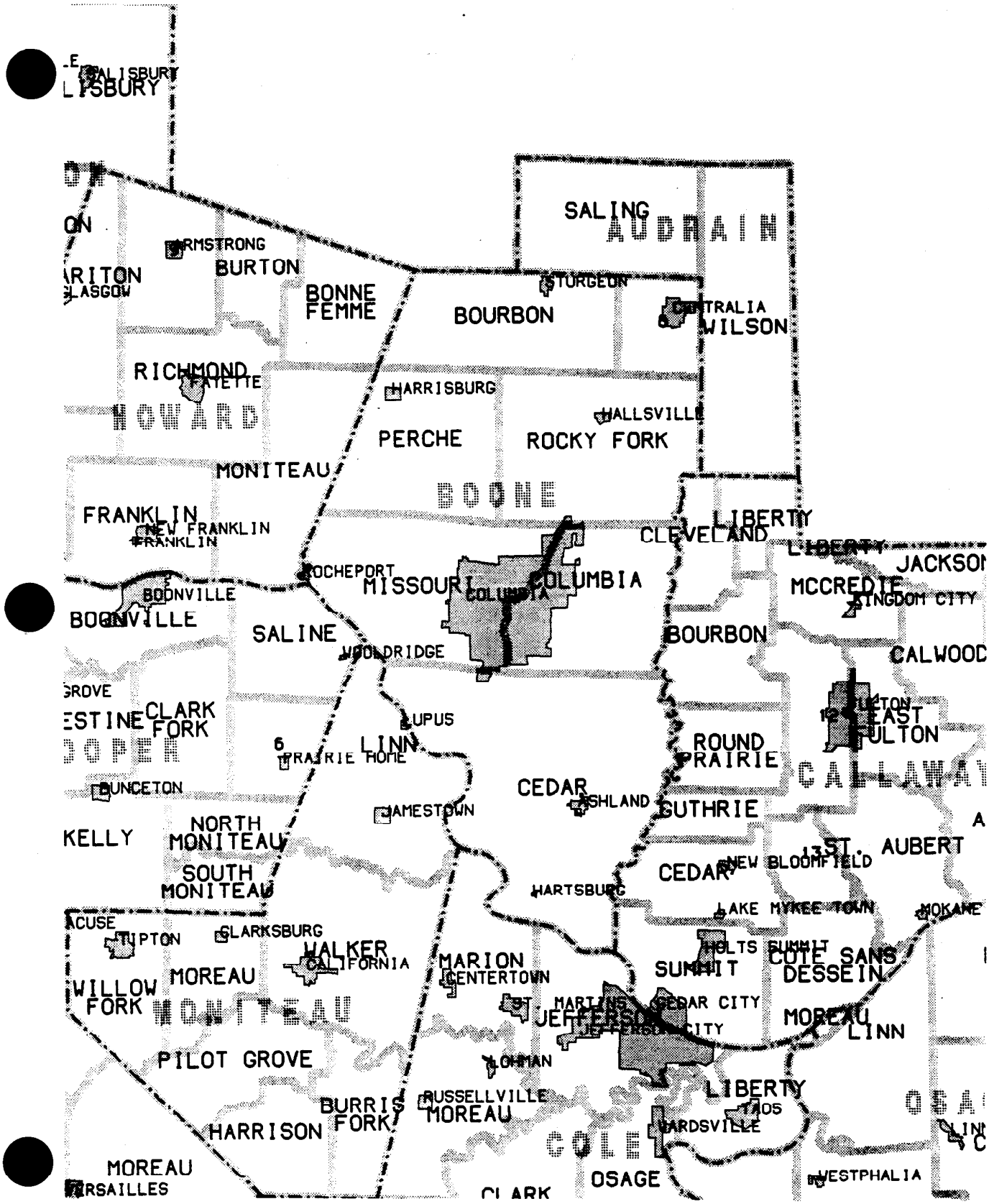
County Block Map Sample



Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Map Sample



County Subdivision Map Sample



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0001

December, 1993

To: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1 (Puerto Rico) Data Users

From: Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census

Attached is User Note 3 for the Summary Tape File 1 data for Puerto Rico. Please file this note in the technical documentation notebook as directed. User Notes 1-2 were released in earlier distributions.

These notes are sent automatically without charge to Census Bureau tape purchasers. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 if you have any questions.

Both user notes and technical notes are available upon release from the State and Regional Programs electronic bulletin board. The bulletin board can be accessed on 301-763-7554.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 (PUERTO RICO)

USER NOTE 3

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—Data users should disregard the following statement covering Shelter and Street Night (S-Night) found under "Group Quarters" in Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics: "It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country."

Caution should be exercised when using the counts of persons visible in the street. Analysis of the S-Night counts of persons visible in the street disclosed that some of our enumerators did not always follow the procedures specifically designed for that operation. These deviations from the established procedures may have affected the street counts in some areas. It is impossible to measure the impact of procedural irregularities on coverage. The Census Bureau recommends data users review the visible in the street counts to determine how usable the street data are for their particular area. We encourage users to take these limitations into account and then determine if it is appropriate to make comparisons of counts of persons visible in the street for different areas.

Review of the shelter data indicates the overall count of persons in emergency shelters is generally reasonable. As part of census coverage improvement operations, local officials had the opportunity to review the count of persons in shelters and to indicate problems. Relatively few problems were reported. Generally, counts compare favorably with a 1987 Urban Institute survey of large cities. The 1987 study was sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services. Evaluation results show a high proportion of emergency shelters were identified for enumeration by the Census Bureau. The count of persons in emergency shelters gives an idea of relative differences in the shelter population among areas of the country. The Census Bureau did not evaluate coverage within emergency shelters.

Bureau officials caution data users that the results reported from the S-Night enumeration are not (and were never intended to be) a count of the total population of homeless persons at the national, state, or local level. The data do not represent a complete count of the homeless population.

September 1993

APPENDIX H.
Record Layout of Machine-Readable Data Dictionary

CONTENTS

Geographic Description ——— H–1
Introduction ——— H–1
Table (Matrix) Description ——— H–2

INTRODUCTION

This appendix provides the record layout for the machine-readable data dictionary file that accompanies each data tape. This data dictionary was developed as a "generic" dictionary that, with some programming, could be converted for use with specific software packages.

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Geographic Record 1—Field Mnemonic, Size, and Type

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "G1" (Geographic Record 1)
3	Blank
4-11	Field mnemonic (left justified)
12	Blank
13-14	Field size (right justified)
15	Blank
16-18	Data type (left justified) Note: Legal entries are A, N, and A/N
19	Blank
20-24	Begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record)
25	Blank
26-30	Relative begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment)
31	Blank
32	Number of implied decimals
33-80	Blank

Geographic Record 2—Field Description

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "G2" (Geographic Record 2)
3	Blank
4-8	Begin position (right justified) (repeat from 20-24 above)
9	Blank
10-80	Field Description (left justified)

Geographic Record 3—Code Identification

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "G3" (Geographic Record 3)
3	Blank
4-8	Begin position (right justified) (repeat from 20-24 in G1)
9	Blank
10-17	Codes (right justified)
18	Blank
19-80	Code identification (left justified)

Geographic Description Examples[1]

Examples of the geographic records are shown below. In example 1, there are no G3 records. G3 records will appear only for fields which have code listings in the technical documentation.

Example 1

```
G1 FILEID    8 A/N     1     1 0
G2     1 File Identification
```

Example 2

```
G1 PSADC     2 A/N   289   289 0
G2   289 Political/Statistical Area Description Code
G3   289       01 State or State equivalent - no status is appended to the name
G3   289       01 of the entity in census publications and related data products
G3   289       04 Borough - county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended t
G3   289       04 o the name of the entity in census publications and related da
G3   289       04 ta products
G3   289       05 Census area - county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is ap
G3   289       05 pended to the name of the entity in census publications and re
G3   289       05 lated data products
```

[1]Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this STF.

TABLE (MATRIX) DESCRIPTION

Table Record 1—Table Number and Characteristics

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "T1" (Table Record 1)
3	Blank
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-15	Begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record)
16	Blank
17-21	Relative begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment)
22	Blank
23-24	Cell size for this table (matrix) (right justified)
25	Blank
26	Number of implied decimals for cells in this table (matrix)
27	Blank
28-30	Number of cells in this table (matrix) (right justified)
31	Blank
32-34	Number of variables (right justified)
35-80	Blank

Table Record 2—Table Title

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "T2" (Table Record 2)
3	Blank
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-80	Table (matrix) title (left justified)

Table Record 3—Universe Description

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "T3" (Table Record 3)
3	Blank

Table Record 3—Con.

4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-80	Universe Description (left justified)

Table Record 4-N—Table Variable Descriptions

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "Tn" n= sequence number of variable in the table being described.
3	Blank
4-9	Table (matrix) number (left justified)
10	Blank
11-76	Variable name (left justified)
77	Blank
78-80	Number of categories for this variable (right justified) Note: Subsequent "T" records with the same "n" will have the variable categories described in positions 11-80.

Filler Record

Position	*Description*
1-2	Identifier "F1" (Filler Record)
3	Blank
4-7	"FILL"
8-10	Blank
11-15	Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record)
16	Blank
17-21	Relative Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment)
22	Blank
23-26	Total number of "FILL" blanks
27-80	Blank

Matrix Example[1]

See example 3 below.

Example 3

Sex (2) by Marital Status(5) [10]

```
T1 P14     4423  4423  9 0  10   2
T2 P14    SEX BY MARITAL STATUS
T3 P14    Persons 15 years and over
T4 P14    SEX                                          2
T4 P14    Male
T4 P14    Female
T5 P14    MARITAL STATUS                               5
T5 P14    Never married
T5 P14    Now married, except separated
T5 P14    Separated
T5 P14    Widowed
T5 P14    Divorced
```

[1]Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this STF.

APPENDIX I.
Code List

CONTENTS

Group Quarters ---------- I-1

GROUP QUARTERS

This section contains the alphabetical code list for group quarters. The group quarters code list was used by special place prelist enumerators to classify each type of group quarters. Each group quarters code is a two-digit number followed by either an "I" (institutional) or "N" (noninstitutional) suffix. The group quarters codes listed in the second column are for staff residing in group quarters.

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
87-N	--	**A. College Quarters Off Campus** (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
		B. Correctional Institutions
22-I	22-N	1. *Federal Detention Centers*: Including Park Police, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) centers, INS detention centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons. INS detention centers also include INS Federal Alien Detention Facilities, INS Service Processing Centers, and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings and aliens who require custodial departures.
21-I	21-N	2. *Federal Prisons*: Including criminally insane wards operated by a Federal prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4. For detention centers within Federal prisons, see B1 above.
23-I	23-N	3. *Halfway Houses*: Operated for correctional purposes, including probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential treatment centers.
27-I	27-N	4. *Local (County/City) Jails and Other Local Confinement Facilities*: Including work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences (usually of a year or less), and jails run by private businesses under contract.
95-I	95-N	5. *Military Stockades, Jails*
28-I	28-N	6. *Police Lockups*: Temporary-holding facilities or other facilities that hold persons only if they have not been formally charged in court (usually detained less than 48 hours).
24-I	24-N	7. *State Prisons*: Prisons run by private businesses (under contract); including criminally insane wards operated by a State prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4.
20-I	20-N	8. *Other Types of Correctional Institutions*: Including private correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
91-N	--	**C. Crews of Civilian Vessels**
		D. Dormitories
92-N	--	1. *Agriculture Workers' Dormitories on Farms*: Including migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms including those on "tree farms."
87-N	--	2. *College Student Dormitories, and Fraternity and Sorority Houses (on campus)*: Including residential quarters for those in religious orders.
86-N	--	3. *Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
		D. Dormitories—Con.
97-N	--	4. *Military Quarters on Base*: Including barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel.
93-N	--	5. *Other Workers' Dormitories*: Including logging camps, construction workers' camps, fire-house dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclave (Alaska only), Alaskan pipeline camps, nonfarm migratory workers' camps, such as workers who lay oil and gas pipelines.
		6. *Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.
		E. Elderly: Skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing, convalescent, and rest homes including soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care.
		NOTE: Do not include dormitories for nurses' and interns'; see paragraph D3.
		1. *Public Ownership*
62-I	62-N	a. Federal ownership: Including Veterans' Administration, domiciliary homes, and U.S. Naval homes.
63-I	63-N	b. State ownership
64-I	64-N	c. County or city ownership
65-I	65-N	d. Don't know if Federal, State, or county-city ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		2. *Private Ownership*
66-I	66-N	a. Private not-for-profit
67-I	67-N	b. Private for profit
60-I	60-N	c. Don't know if for profit or not (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
61-I	61-N	3. *Don't Know if Federal, State, Local, or Private Ownership* (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		F. Emergency Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-NIGHT")
82-N	--	1. *Shelters for the Homeless with Sleeping Facilities*: Including emergency housing, missions and flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, hotels and motels charging $12 or less a night (excluding taxes), hotels and motels used entirely for homeless persons, the group of rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless, and similar places known to have persons with no usual home elsewhere who stay overnight.
83-N	--	2. *Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.
		3. *Street Enumeration* – Predesignated Sites
84-N	--	a. Nonstructure locations, other than commerce places: Including street corners, parks, bridges, abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites ("tent cities"), and similar sites.
85-N	--	b. Commerce places: Including railroad stations, airports, bus depots, subway stations, all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, and other similar predesignated sites.
75-N	--	4. *Shelters for Abused Women* (Shelters against domestic violence)
		G. Group Homes: Including those providing community-based care and supportive services such as halfway houses for the groups listed below. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
76-N	--	1. *Drug/Alcohol Abuse*: Including group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses such as residential treatment facilities that work closely with an accredited hospital, halfway houses, recovery homes for ambulatory, and mentally competent recovering

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
		G. Group Homes—Con.
		alcoholics who may be re-entering the work force. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)
29-N	--	2. *Maternity* (Homes for unwed mothers) (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)
		3. *Mentally Ill*
16-N	--	a. Federal
17-N	--	b. State
18-N	--	c. Private
19-N	--	d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		4. *Mentally Retarded*
56-N	--	a. Federal
57-N	--	b. State
58-N	--	c. Private
59-N	--	d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		5. *Physically Handicapped*
72-N	--	a. Public ownership
73-N	--	b. Private ownership
74-N	--	c. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		6. *Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.
79-N	--	7. *Other Group Homes*: Including communes, foster care homes and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated children. Do not include emergency housing for persons with no other home. See paragraph F1. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped
86-N	--	1. *Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*
70-I	70-N	2. *Drug/Alcohol Abuse*: Including hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities/wards are in a medical setting equipped and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. For group homes, see paragraph G.
		3. *Hospitals for Chronically Ill*
54-I	86-N	a. Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill
55-I	86-N	b. Other hospitals or wards for chronically ill: Including tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Do not include mental or alcohol/drug abuse hospitals or wards.
		4. *Mentally Ill (Psychiatric)*: Hospitals or wards, including wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. This is a medical setting designed for the treatment of mental illness. Patients receive supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. Code wards for the mentally retarded according to paragraph H5. Do not include hospitals or wards for alcohol/drug abuse; see paragraph H2.
46-I	46-N	a. Federal ownership
47-I	47-N	b. State or local ownership

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
		H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped—Con.
48-I	48-N	c. Private ownership
45-I	45-N	d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		5. *Mentally Retarded*: Schools, hospitals, wards, including wards in hospitals for the mentally ill, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. This is in a suitably-equipped setting and with supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.
41-I	41-N	a. Federal ownership
43-I	43-N	b. State or local ownership
42-I	42-N	c. Private ownership
40-I	40-N	d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		6. *Physically Handicapped*: Including schools, hospitals, or wards in a suitably-equipped medical setting and designed primarily for the physically handicapped who receive supervised care and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff.
		a. Institutions for the deaf
38-I	38-N	(1) Public ownership
39-I	39-N	(2) Private ownership
37-I	37-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		b. Institutions for the blind
35-I	35-N	(1) Public ownership
36-I	36-N	(2) Private ownership
34-I	34-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		c. Orthopedic wards and institutions for physically handicapped: Including accident victims, and persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.
32-I	32-N	(1) Public ownership
33-I	33-N	(2) Private ownership
31-I	31-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
53-I	86-N	7. *Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*: Including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, surgical wards, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases.
		NOTE: Do not include long-term care rooms for the elderly in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, see paragraph E.
		I. Hotels/Motels: "S-Night" locations, see paragraph F.
		J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals.
		1. *Long-Term Care* (length of stay usually more than 30 days)
		a. Neglected, abused, and dependent children: Including orphanages, homes, or residential care.
03-I	03-N	(1) Public ownership
04-I	04-N	(2) Private ownership
02-I	02-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
		J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals—Con.
05-I	05-N	b. Emotionally disturbed children: Including residential treatment centers (psychiatric care provided).
		c. Delinquent children: Placed by court, parents, or social service agency, in residential training school or home, including industrial schools, camps, or farms.
12-I	12-N	(1) Public ownership: Committed by courts.
15-I	15-N	(2) Private ownership: Some are committed by courts, others are referred by parents or social service agencies because of delinquent behavior.
11-I	11-N	(3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		2. *Short-term* (length of stay usually 30 days or less)
10-I	10-N	a. Delinquent children: Including those receiving temporary care in detention or diagnostic centers pending court disposition of case.
		b. Runaway, neglected, and homeless children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2.
01-I	01-N	3. *Don't Know Type of Juvenile Institution*: Including homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for children. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.)
		K. Military Quarters
		1. *On Base*
97-N	--	a. Barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel
96-N	--	b. Transient quarters (noninstitutional) for temporary residents (military or civilian)
86-N	--	c. Dormitories for nurses and interns in general military hospitals
54-I	86-N	d. Hospitals or wards for chronically ill
95-I	95-N	e. Stockades and jails
98-N	--	2. *Military Ships*
90-N	--	**L. Natural Disaster**: Including those temporarily displaced by a natural disaster, such as "Hurricane Hugo."
89-N	--	**M. Religious Group Quarters**: Including convents, monasteries, and rectories. Members of religious orders who live in a dormitory at a hospital or college were classified according to the type of place where they live, such as 86-N if at a general hospital, or 87-N if at a college. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
80-N	--	**N. Rooming and Boarding Houses** (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)
		O. Schools for the Handicapped: See paragraphs H5 and H6.
		P. Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-Night"): See paragraph F.
94-N	--	**Q. Other Nonhousehold Living Situations**: Including places not covered by other GQ codes shown herein, such as commercial or public campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, hostels, and similar transient sites. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.)
		R. Staff of Institutions: Including staff personnel residing in group quarters. Code according to the appropriate type of group quarters shown under the column "Staff residents GQ codes." Staff residents are coded with an "N" suffix.
		NOTE: Do not assign GQ codes to staff residents in group quarters where a "--" is shown.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 (PUERTO RICO) DATA

TECHNICAL NOTE 1

The FIPS 55 place code and class code for the subbarrios in Puerto Rico are not shown in the identification section of the Data Dictionary, and accordingly do not appear in the 1990 census data files. The FIPS 55 codes (which will be used in future censuses) are as follows:

Municipio	Municipio Subdivision	Sub-barrio	Subbarrio Name	FIPS 55 Codes Place	FIPS 55 Codes Class
003	010	25	California	10962	Z6
003	010	50	Rosario	72320	Z6
005	025	20	Higüey	34633	Z6
005	025	30	Iglesia	35751	Z6
005	025	50	Nuevo	56736	Z6
005	025	70	Santa Bárbara	77633	Z6
005	025	80	Tamarindo	81675	Z6
009	010	25	Pueblo Norte	64768	Z6
009	010	50	Pueblo Sur	65025	Z6
011	010	10	Cuartel Cuarto	21880	Z6
011	010	20	Cuartel Primero	21884	Z6
011	010	30	Cuartel Segundo	21888	Z6
011	010	40	Cuartel Tercero	21892	Z6
013	010	10	Buenos Aires	09512	Z6
013	010	20	Jareales	38145	Z6
013	010	30	La Cruz	40248	Z6
013	010	40	Miramar	53575	Z6
013	010	50	Monserrate	53940	Z6
013	010	60	Rosario	72325	Z6
013	010	70	San Felipe	75888	Z6
013	010	80	San Luis	77117	Z6
013	010	90	Vigía	86070	Z6
015	023	10	Cuatro Calles	21950	Z6
015	023	40	Pueblo Este	64745	Z6
015	023	50	Pueblo Oeste	64955	Z6
023	033	20	Pueblo Norte	64776	Z6
023	033	30	Pueblo Nuevo	64819	Z6
023	033	50	Pueblo Sud	65005	Z6
035	025	25	Pueblo Norte	64782	Z6
035	025	50	Pueblo Sur	65040	Z6
053	035	20	Pueblo Este	64752	Z6
053	035	30	Pueblo Norte	64788	Z6
053	035	40	Pueblo Oeste	64960	Z6
053	035	50	Pueblo Sur	65048	Z6
053	035	60	Puerto Real	65610	Z6
059	055	25	Poblado Sitios	63658	Z6
059	055	50	Pueblo	64575	Z6

Municipio	Municipio Subdivision	Sub-barrio	Subbarrio Name	FIPS 55 Codes Place	Class
069	075	30	San Francisco	76005	Z6
069	075	40	San Juan	76740	Z6
069	075	50	Santiago	79355	Z6
069	075	60	Santo Domingo	79548	Z6
075	095	20	Pueblo Este	64758	Z6
075	095	30	Pueblo Norte	64794	Z6
075	095	40	Pueblo Oeste	64965	Z6
075	095	50	Pueblo Sur	65056	Z6
077	065	25	Pueblo Norte	64800	Z6
077	065	50	Pueblo Sur	65062	Z6
091	055	25	Pueblo Poniente	64979	Z6
091	055	50	Pueblo Saliente	64983	Z6
095	063	25	Pueblo Este	64763	Z6
095	063	50	Pueblo Oeste	64970	Z6
097	065	10	Candelaria	12405	Z6
097	065	20	Cárcel	14018	Z6
097	065	40	Marina Meridional	51465	Z6
097	065	50	Marina Septentrional	51470	Z6
097	065	70	Río	69781	Z6
097	065	80	Salud	75200	Z6
113	080	10	Baldorioty de Castro	05055	Z6
113	080	20	Clausells	16594	Z6
113	080	50	Reparada	69142	Z6
121	045	25	Pueblo Norte	64805	Z6
121	045	50	Pueblo Sud	65010	Z6
123	020	10	Aguirre (Rural)	01185	Z6
123	020	20	Central Aguirre	16532	Z6
123	020	30	Coquí	20315	Z6
123	020	60	San Felipe	75913	Z6
125	183	20	Pueblo Central	64735	Z6
125	183	30	Pueblo Occidental	64950	Z6
125	183	40	Pueblo Oriental	64975	Z6
127	050	19	Ciudad Nueva	18580	Z6
127	050	27	Floral Park	28656	Z6
127	050	41	Las Monjas	43950	Z6
127	050	73	Quintana	68265	Z6
127	060	23	Eleanor Roosevelt	25173	Z6
127	060	24	El Vedado	26350	Z6
127	060	52	Martín Peña	51618	Z6
127	060	71	Puerto Nuevo	65464	Z6
127	070	07	Bella Vista	07398	Z6
127	070	33	Hyde Park	35708	Z6
127	070	37	La 37	39714	Z6
127	070	83	Santa Rita	78880	Z6
127	100	09	Borinquen	08445	Z6
127	100	46	López Sicardó	46815	Z6
127	100	79	San José	76644	Z6
127	110	11	Buen Consejo	09480	Z6
127	110	16	Capetillo	13825	Z6
127	110	62	Monte Rey	54610	Z6
127	110	74	Río Piedras Antiguo	71576	Z6
127	110	88	Ubarri	83972	Z6
127	110	91	Venezuela	85737	Z6

Municipio	Municipio Subdivision	Sub-barrio	Subbarrio Name	FIPS 55 Codes Place	Class
127	140	06	Ballajá	05180	Z6
127	140	17	Catedral	15355	Z6
127	140	49	Marina	51455	Z6
127	140	56	Mercado	53025	Z6
127	140	68	Puerta de Tierra	65249	Z6
127	140	77	San Cristóbal	75849	Z6
127	140	78	San Francisco	76042	Z6
127	200	01	Alto del Cabro	02350	Z6
127	200	04	Bayola	07090	Z6
127	200	08	Bolívar	07945	Z6
127	200	12	Buenos Aires	09565	Z6
127	200	13	Campo Alegre	11675	Z6
127	200	18	Chícharo	17590	Z6
127	200	21	Condadito	19900	Z6
127	200	22	Condado	19927	Z6
127	200	26	Figueroa	28373	Z6
127	200	28	Gandul	30080	Z6
127	200	29	Herrera	34520	Z6
127	200	31	Hipódromo	34770	Z6
127	200	32	Hoare	34790	Z6
127	200	36	Isla Grande	36680	Z6
127	200	38	Las Casas	42932	Z6
127	200	39	Las Marías	43880	Z6
127	200	42	Las Palmas	44265	Z6
127	200	43	La Zona	45180	Z6
127	200	44	Loíza	46458	Z6
127	200	47	Machuchal	48355	Z6
127	200	48	María Moczó	50815	Z6
127	200	51	Marruecos	51532	Z6
127	200	53	Martín Peña	51625	Z6
127	200	54	Melilla	52900	Z6
127	200	57	Merhoff	53090	Z6
127	200	58	Minillas	53265	Z6
127	200	59	Miramar	53638	Z6
127	200	61	Monteflores	54327	Z6
127	200	63	Obrero	56907	Z6
127	200	64	Ocean Park	56950	Z6
127	200	66	Parque	59788	Z6
127	200	67	Pozo del Hato	64240	Z6
127	200	72	Puiguero	66030	Z6
127	200	76	Sagrado Corazón	74580	Z6
127	200	81	San Juan Moderno	76840	Z6
127	200	82	San Mateo	77204	Z6
127	200	84	Seboruco	79830	Z6
127	200	86	Shanghai	80140	Z6
127	200	87	Tras Talleres	83438	Z6
127	200	92	Villa Palmeras	87136	Z6
127	320	02	Amparo	02495	Z6
127	320	03	Auxilio Mutuo	04475	Z6
127	320	34	Institución	36350	Z6
127	320	89	Valencia	84771	Z6
131	335	25	Norzagaray	56650	Z6
131	335	50	Urréjola	84470	Z6
153	321	25	Pueblo Norte	64810	Z6
153	321	50	Pueblo Sud	65015	Z6