1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary File 1: Virgin Islands of the United States Technical Documentation

D1-D90-S100-14-TECHV

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Additionally, Census Bureau organization, telephone numbers, and staff cited in this technical documentation are not current. For updated information, see our Telephone Contacts site at <http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/contacts.html> or Staff Search at <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/main/email.cgi>.

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistics Administration
U.S. Census Bureau

1990 Census of
Population and Housing

Summary Tape File 1

Virgin Islands of the United States

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Issued September 1991

U.S. Department of Commerce
Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary
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
Michael R. Darby, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs and Administrator

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director
C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for Decennial Census
William P. Butz, Associate Director for Demographic Programs
Roland H. Moore, Associate Director for Field Operations
Bryant Benton, Associate Director for Management Services
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 (Virgin Islands of the United States) [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 (Virgin Islands of the United States) Technical Documentation / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau, 1991.

For additional information concerning Virgin Islands of the United States 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 (Virgin Islands of the United States) [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 the Virgin Islands.

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION

Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) for the Virgin Islands contains Stateside 100-percent equivalent data. Population items include data on age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, marital status, group quarters, household type, and household relationship. Population items are cross tabulated by age and sex. Housing items include data on occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, 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 36 population tables (matrices) and 63 housing tables (matrices).

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Summary Tape File 1 (Virgin Islands) 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 the Virgin Islands and its component areas in a hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. This hierarchy is shown below:

Virgin Islands
- Island
  - Census subdistrict
    - Place (or place part)
      - Block numbering area (BNA) (or BNA part)
        - Block group (or block group part)

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

- BNA
- Block group
- Place

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

Virgin Islands
- Island
  - Census subdistrict
    - Place (or place part)
      - BNA (or BNA part)
        - Block group (or block group part)
          - Block[1]

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

- BNA
- Block group
- Place

RELATED ELECTRONIC MEDIA PRODUCTS

STF 1 data files for the Virgin Islands on diskette are issued shortly after the tape file is released. Contact Customer Services (301-763-4100) for additional information.

[1]Blocks without population and 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 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-1-55, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics.* This report provides total population and housing unit counts as well as summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, number or rooms, tenure, value of home or monthly rent, and vacancy characteristics. Data are shown for the Virgin Islands, its islands, census subdistricts, and places. This is a new report for the Virgin Islands. Scheduled for release in 1991-92.

1990 CPH-2-55, *Population and Housing Unit Counts.* This report provides total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses. Data are shown for the Virgin Islands, its islands, census subdistricts, places, and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural residence). The comparable 1980 census report is *Number of Inhabitants* (PC80-1-A55). Scheduled for release in 1991-92.

RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS

1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program for the Virgin Islands. A report that describes 1990 census products for the Virgin Islands comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. This publication 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 the Virgin Islands have a record size of 7,554 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 telephone 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 Virgin Islands data file.

On STF 1B, records are not included for blocks that have zero population and housing units. An additional file, Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1B (Virgin Islands) Geographic Headers contains the geographic headers (first 300 characters of each segment) in hierarchical order for Virgin Islands, island, census subdistrict, place (or place part), BNA (or 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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HOW TO USE THIS FILE

CONTENTS

Introduction ---------- 2–1
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 Virgin Islands data and 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 the Virgin Islands is in appendix E.

Appendix F furnishes detailed information on all the 1990 census data products for the Virgin Islands, 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 lists used in processing the data. These are especially helpful in determining the components included in categories such as race or group quarters. These codes are used in conjunction with the table (matrix) outlines and data dictionary chapters. In the file presentation included in those chapters, some cell entries are followed by numeric codes in parentheses. These are the codes included in that cell. For example, in a table including race, the entry for Asian or Pacific Islander is followed by (600-699, 976-985). The code list for race in appendix I identifies

all the race codes included in the Asian or Pacific Islander category.

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 BNA level or below are available from Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. When requesting these corrections, please include the desired 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 the Virgin Islands have a Data Set Name (DSN) of STF1tXVI.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 UHL6 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 the Virgin Islands, 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 Virgin Islands STF 1A file and want to look at the summary record for St. John Island, two identification fields must be checked: the summary level code for county or county equivalent in the Virgin Islands records (050), and the county code for St. John Island (020). If both 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 the Virgin Islands as the statistical equivalent of a State and islands as the statistical equivalent of counties. Census subdistricts are the statistical equivalent of county subdivisions.

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 the Virgin Islands 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 the Virgin Islands, special area code (4) 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 (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 (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 (Virgin Islands) 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 the Virgin Islands is included without charge with all STF 1B files. The DSN for the file is STF1BHVI.Fnnxxxxx, where nn is a two-digit number with leading zeros identifying the tape volume sequence.

Chart 1. **STF 1 (Virgin Islands) File Identification by Summary Level**[1]

Field name	Summary level 040	050	060	Summary level 070	080	090
Record Codes						
File Identification	*	*	*	*	*	*
State/US Abbreviation (Virgin Islands 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		*	*	*	*	*
Island (County)		*	*	*	*	*
County Size Code		*	*	*	*	*
County Subdivision (Subdistrict) (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 091	100	140	Summary level 150	155	160	Field name
						Record Codes
*	*	*	*	*	*	File Identification
*	*	*	*	*	*	State/US Abbreviation (Virgin Islands 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
*	*	*	*	*		Island (County)
	*	*	*	*		County Size Code
*	*					County Subdivision (Subdistrict) (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 (Virgin Islands) File Identification by Summary Level**[1]—Con.

Field name	Summary level 040	050	060	Summary level 070	080	090
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]Virgin Islands

Summary level 091	100	140	Summary level 150	155	160	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)
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						Special Area Code (6)
						Special Area Code (7)
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*	*	*	*	*	*	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]Virgin Islands

SUBJECT LOCATOR

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INTRODUCTION

This index is designed to quickly identify 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 by race for all persons, check the index under any of the three variables. Checking under age, you find entries for three tables. Two tables (P10 and P11) have a universe of persons while one table (P12) has a universe of persons of Hispanic origin. Checking the P10 and P11 entries, you can see that age is cross tabulated by sex and race in table P11.

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Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
62 to 64 years
65 to 69 years
70 to 74 years
75 to 79 years
80 to 84 years
85 years and over

P11. RACE(3) BY SEX(2) BY AGE(31) 186

Universe: Persons
Black:
Male:
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 and 11 years
12 and 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 39 years
40 to 44 years
45 to 49 years
50 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P11.	RACE(3) BY SEX(2) BY AGE(31)—Con.	
	62 to 64 years	
	65 to 69 years	
	70 to 74 years	
	75 to 79 years	
	80 to 84 years	
	85 years and over	
	Female:	
	(Repeat AGE)	
	White:	
	(Repeat SEX By AGE)	
	Other races:	
	(Repeat SEX By AGE)	
P12.	SEX(2) BY AGE(31)	62
	Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin	
	Male:	
	Under 1 year	
	1 and 2 years	
	3 and 4 years	
	5 years	
	6 years	
	7 to 9 years	
	10 and 11 years	
	12 and 13 years	
	14 years	
	15 years	
	16 years	
	17 years	
	18 years	
	19 years	
	20 years	
	21 years	
	22 to 24 years	
	25 to 29 years	
	30 to 34 years	
	35 to 39 years	
	40 to 44 years	
	45 to 49 years	
	50 to 54 years	
	55 to 59 years	
	60 and 61 years	
	62 to 64 years	
	65 to 69 years	
	70 to 74 years	
	75 to 79 years	
	80 to 84 years	
	85 years and over	
	Female:	
	(Repeat AGE)	
P13.	SEX(2) BY MARITAL STATUS(6)	12
	Universe: Persons 15 years and over	
	Male:	
	Never married	
	Now married, except consensually married and separated	
	Consensually married	
	Separated	
	Widowed	
	Divorced	
	Female:	
	(Repeat MARITAL STATUS)	

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P14.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(12)	12
	Universe: Persons	
	In family households:	
	Householder	
	Spouse	
	Child:	
	Natural-born or adopted	
	Step	
	Grandchild	
	Other relatives	
	Nonrelatives	
	In nonfamily households:	
	Householder living alone	
	Householder not living alone	
	Nonrelatives	
	In group quarters:	
	Institutionalized persons	
	Other persons in group quarters	
P15.	HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE(10)	10
	Universe: Households	
	1 person:	
	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	
	Female householder, no husband present:	
	With related children	
	No related children	
	Nonfamily households:	
	Male householder	
	Female householder	
P16.	PERSONS IN FAMILIES(1)	
	Universe: Persons in families	
	Total	
P16A.	PERSONS PER FAMILY(1)	1
	Universe: Families	
	Persons per family	
P17.	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	
	Other family:	
	Male householder, no wife present	
	Female householder, no husband present	
	Nonfamily households:	
	Male householder	
	Female householder	
	Households with no persons under 18 years:	
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P18.	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(8)	24

Universe: Households
Black:
- Family households:
  - Married-couple family:
    - With related children
    - No related children
  - Other family:
    - Male householder, no wife present:
      - With related children
      - No related children
    - Female householder, no husband present:
      - With related children
      - No related children
- Nonfamily households:
  - Householder living alone
  - Householder not living alone

White:
- (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)

Other races:
- (Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)

P19.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(8)	8

Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin
Family households:
- Married-couple family:
  - With related children
  - No related children
- Other family:
  - Male householder, no wife present:
    - With related children
    - No related children
  - Female householder, no husband present:
    - With related children
    - No related children

Nonfamily households:
- Householder living alone
- Householder not living alone

P20.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(8)	8

Universe: Persons under 18 years
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

In group quarters:
- Institutionalized persons
- Other persons in group quarters

P21.	RELATIONSHIP AND AGE(36)	36

Universe: Persons under 18 years
In households:
- Householder or spouse
- Related child:
  - Own child:
    - Under 3 years
    - 3 and 4 years
    - 5 years
    - 6 to 11 years

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P21.	RELATIONSHIP AND AGE(36)—Con.	
	12 and 13 years	
	14 years	
	15 to 17 years	
	Other relatives:	
	Under 3 years	
	3 and 4 years	
	5 years	
	6 to 11 years	
	12 and 13 years	
	14 years	
	15 to 17 years	
	Nonrelatives:	
	Under 3 years	
	3 and 4 years	
	5 years	
	6 to 11 years	
	12 and 13 years	
	14 years	
	15 to 17 years	
	In group quarters:	
	Institutionalized persons:	
	Under 3 years	
	3 and 4 years	
	5 years	
	6 to 11 years	
	12 and 13 years	
	14 years	
	15 to 17 years	
	Other persons in group quarters:	
	Under 3 years	
	3 and 4 years	
	5 years	
	6 to 11 years	
	12 and 13 years	
	14 years	
	15 to 17 years	
P22.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(11)	11
	Universe: Persons 65 years and over	
	In family households:	
	Householder	
	Spouse	
	Other relatives	
	Nonrelatives	
	In nonfamily households:	
	Male householder:	
	Living alone	
	Not living alone	
	Female householder:	
	Living alone	
	Not living alone	
	Nonrelatives	
	In group quarters:	
	Institutionalized persons	
	Other persons in group quarters	
P23.	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	
	2 or more persons:	
	Family households	
	Nonfamily households	

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P23.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS(2) BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE(3)—Con. Households with no persons 60 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	
P24.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS(2) BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE(3) *Universe: Households* Households with 1 or more persons 65 years and over: 1 person 2 or more persons: Family households Nonfamily households Households with no persons 65 years and over: (Repeat HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	6
P25.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) *Universe: Households* Households with 1 or more nonrelatives Households with no nonrelatives	2
P26.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE(13) *Universe: Households* Family households: 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 or more persons Nonfamily households: 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 or more persons	13
P27.	GROUP QUARTERS(9) *Universe: Persons in group quarters* Institutionalized persons (00I-99I): Correctional institutions (20I-24I, 27I, 28I, 95I) Nursing homes (60I-67I) Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals (45I-48I) Juvenile institutions (01I-05I, 10I-12I, 15I) Other institutions (00I, 06I-09I, 13I, 14I, 16I-19I, 25I, 26I, 29I-44I, 49I-59I, 68I-94I, 96I-99I) Other persons in group quarters (00N-99N): College dormitories (87N) Military quarters (96N-98N) Emergency shelters for homeless (82N, 83N) Other noninstitutional group quarters (00N-81N, 84N-86N, 88N-95N, 99N)	9
P28.	PERSONS SUBSTITUTED(2) *Universe: Persons* Substituted Not substituted	2
P29.	IMPUTATION OF POPULATION ITEMS(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* No items allocated One or more items allocated	2

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
P30.	IMPUTATION OF RELATIONSHIP(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P31.	IMPUTATION OF SEX(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P32.	IMPUTATION OF AGE(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P33.	IMPUTATION OF RACE(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P34.	IMPUTATION OF HISPANIC ORIGIN(2) *Universe: Persons not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
P35.	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.	URBAN AND RURAL(4) *Universe: Housing units* Urban: Inside urbanized area Outside urbanized area Rural Not defined for this file	4
H5.	VACANCY STATUS(6) *Universe: Vacant housing units* For rent For sale only Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use For migrant workers Other vacant	6
H6.	BOARDED-UP STATUS(2) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Boarded up Not boarded up	2

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
H7.	USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE(2) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Vacant, usual home elsewhere All other vacants	2
H8.	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Black White Asian or Pacific Islander American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Other race	5
H9.	TENURE(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Owner occupied: Black White Other races Renter occupied: (Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	6
H10.	HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Not of Hispanic origin: Black White Other races Hispanic origin: (Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	6
H11.	TENURE(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) *Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin* Owner occupied: Black White Other races Renter occupied: (Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	6
H12.	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
H13.	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
H14.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) *Universe: Housing units* Total	1
H15.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) BY TENURE(2) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Total: Owner occupied Renter occupied	2
H16.	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
H17.	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
H18.	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
H19.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) *Universe: Persons in occupied housing units* Total	1
H19A.	PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT(1) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Persons per occupied housing unit	1
H20.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) *Universe: Persons in occupied housing units* Total: Owner occupied Renter occupied	2
H20A.	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
H21.	PERSONS PER ROOM(5)	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	
H22.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5)	10
	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)	
H23.	VALUE(21)	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	
H23A.	LOWER VALUE QUARTILE(1)	1
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units	
	Lower value quartile	
H23B.	MEDIAN VALUE(1)	1
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units	
	Median value	
H23C.	UPPER VALUE QUARTILE(1)	1
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units	
	Upper value quartile	
H24.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1)	1
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units	
	Total	
H25.	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3)	3
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units	
	Black	
	White	
	Other races	

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
H26.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Total: Black White Other races	3
H27.	HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin	2
H28.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Total: Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin	2
H29.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(7) *Universe: Owner-occupied housing units* Total: 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or more Boat or houseboat Mobile home or trailer Other	7
H30.	VACANCY STATUS(3) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Specified vacant for rent Specified vacant for sale only All other vacants	3
H31.	AGGREGATE PRICE ASKED(1) *Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units* Total	1
H32.	CONTRACT RENT(18) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units* With cash rent: Less than $80 $80 to $99 $100 to $149 $150 to $199 $200 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	18
H32A.	LOWER CONTRACT RENT QUARTILE(1) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Lower contract rent quartile	1

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
H32B.	MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT(1) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Median contract rent	1
H32C.	UPPER CONTRACT RENT QUARTILE(1) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Upper contract rent quartile	1
H33.	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT(1) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Total	1
H34.	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Black White Other races	3
H35.	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Total: Black White Other races	3
H36.	HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin	2
H37.	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT(1) BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent* Total: Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin	2
H38.	AGGREGATE RENT ASKED(1) *Universe: Specified vacant-for-rent housing units* Total	1
H39.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(3) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units* Under 65 years: With cash rent: Meals included in rent No meals included in rent No cash rent 65 years and over: (Repeat MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT)	6
H40.	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)	9

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
H41.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)	10
	Universe: Housing units	
	1, detached	
	1, attached	
	2	
	3 or 4	
	5 to 9	
	10 to 19	
	20 or more	
	Boat or houseboat	
	Mobile home or trailer	
	Other	
H42.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)	10
	Universe: Vacant housing units	
	1, detached	
	1, attached	
	2	
	3 or 4	
	5 to 9	
	10 to 19	
	20 or more	
	Boat or houseboat	
	Mobile home or trailer	
	Other	
H43.	TENURE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10)	20
	Universe: Occupied housing units	
	Owner occupied:	
	1, detached	
	1, attached	
	2	
	3 or 4	
	5 to 9	
	10 to 19	
	20 or more	
	Boat or houseboat	
	Mobile home or trailer	
	Other	
	Renter occupied:	
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	
H44.	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 or more	
	Boat or houseboat	
	Mobile home or trailer	
	Other	
	Renter occupied:	
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	
H45.	HOUSING UNITS SUBSTITUTED(2)	2
	Universe: Housing units	
	Substituted	
	Not substituted	

Table (matrix)	Title	Total number of data cells
H46.	IMPUTATION OF HOUSING ITEMS(2) *Universe: Housing units not substituted* No items allocated One or more items allocated	2
H47.	IMPUTATION OF VACANCY STATUS(3) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated	3
H48.	IMPUTATION OF DURATION OF VACANCY(3) *Universe: Vacant housing units* Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated	3
H49.	IMPUTATION OF UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) *Universe: Housing units not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
H50.	IMPUTATION OF ROOMS(2) *Universe: Housing units not substituted* Allocated Not allocated	2
H51.	IMPUTATION OF TENURE(3) *Universe: Occupied housing units* Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated	3
H52.	IMPUTATION OF VALUE(3) *Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units* Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated	3
H53.	IMPUTATION OF PRICE ASKED(3) *Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units* Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated	3
H54.	IMPUTATION OF CONTRACT RENT(4) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units* With cash rent: Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated No cash rent	4
H55.	IMPUTATION OF MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(4) *Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units* With cash rent: Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated No cash rent	4

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/Remainder	070	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract[4]/ 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—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]Virgin Islands
[2]Island in the Virgin Islands
[3]Census subdistrict in the Virgin Islands
[4]There are no census tracts in the Virgin Islands.

STF 1B

Summary level area	Summary level code	Geographic component code
State[1]	040	00 01 05-11
State—County[2]	050	00
State—County—County Subdivision[3]	060	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder	070	00
State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract[4]/ 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—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]Virgin Islands
[2]Island in the Virgin Islands
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1 (VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES)

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.)

September 1991

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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 [3]	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.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

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
		35	Wisconsin	56	North Carolina	83	Wyoming
11	Maine	41	Minnesota	57	South Carolina	84	Colorado
12	New Hampshire	42	Iowa	58	Georgia	85	New Mexico
13	Vermont	43	Missouri	59	Florida	86	Arizona
14	Massachusetts	44	North Dakota	61	Kentucky	87	Utah
15	Rhode Island	45	South Dakota	62	Tennessee	88	Nevada
16	Connecticut	46	Nebraska	63	Alabama	91	Washington
21	New York	47	Kansas	64	Mississippi	92	Oregon
22	New Jersey	51	Delaware	71	Arkansas	93	California
23	Pennsylvania	52	Maryland	72	Louisiana	94	Alaska
31	Ohio	53	District of Columbia	73	Oklahoma	95	Hawaii
32	Indiana			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) [8]	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
	26 Michigan	40 Oklahoma	56 Wyoming
12 Florida	27 Minnesota	41 Oregon	72 Puerto Rico
13 Georgia	28 Mississippi	42 Pennsylvania	78 Virgin Islands of the United States
15 Hawaii	29 Missouri	44 Rhode Island	
16 Idaho	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.

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. 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 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:			
	Inside urbanized area	328	328	1
	Outside urbanized area	337	337	2
	Rural	346	346	3
	Not defined for this file	355	355	4
P5.	SEX(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Male	364	364	1
	Female	373	373	2
P6.	RACE(5) [5]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Black	382	382	1
	White	391	391	2
	Asian or Pacific Islander	400	400	3
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	409	409	4
	Other race	418	418	5
P7.	PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN(1) [1]			
	Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin			
	Total	427	427	1
P8.	HISPANIC ORIGIN(5) [5]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Not of Hispanic origin	436	436	1
	Hispanic origin:			
	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	445	445	2
	Puerto Rican	454	454	3
	Cuban	463	463	4
	Other Hispanic	472	472	5
P9.	HISPANIC ORIGIN(2) BY RACE(3) [6]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Not of Hispanic origin:			
	Black	481	481	1,1
	White	490	490	1,2
	Other races	499	499	1,3
	Hispanic origin:			
	(Repeat RACE)	508	508	2,1
P10.	AGE(31) [31]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Under 1 year	535	535	1
	1 and 2 years	544	544	2
	3 and 4 years	553	553	3
	5 years	562	562	4
	6 years	571	571	5

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
P10.	AGE(31) [31]—Con.			
	7 to 9 years	580	580	6
	10 and 11 years	589	589	7
	12 and 13 years	598	598	8
	14 years	607	607	9
	15 years	616	616	10
	16 years	625	625	11
	17 years	634	634	12
	18 years	643	643	13
	19 years	652	652	14
	20 years	661	661	15
	21 years	670	670	16
	22 to 24 years	679	679	17
	25 to 29 years	688	688	18
	30 to 34 years	697	697	19
	35 to 39 years	706	706	20
	40 to 44 years	715	715	21
	45 to 49 years	724	724	22
	50 to 54 years	733	733	23
	55 to 59 years	742	742	24
	60 and 61 years	751	751	25
	62 to 64 years	760	760	26
	65 to 69 years	769	769	27
	70 to 74 years	778	778	28
	75 to 79 years	787	787	29
	80 to 84 years	796	796	30
	85 years and over	805	805	31
P11.	RACE(3) BY SEX(2) BY AGE(31) [186]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Black:			
	Male:			
	Under 1 year	814	814	1,1,1
	1 and 2 years	823	823	1,1,2
	3 and 4 years	832	832	1,1,3
	5 years	841	841	1,1,4
	6 years	850	850	1,1,5
	7 to 9 years	859	859	1,1,6
	10 and 11 years	868	868	1,1,7
	12 and 13 years	877	877	1,1,8
	14 years	886	886	1,1,9
	15 years	895	895	1,1,10
	16 years	904	904	1,1,11
	17 years	913	913	1,1,12
	18 years	922	922	1,1,13
	19 years	931	931	1,1,14
	20 years	940	940	1,1,15
	21 years	949	949	1,1,16
	22 to 24 years	958	958	1,1,17
	25 to 29 years	967	967	1,1,18
	30 to 34 years	976	976	1,1,19
	35 to 39 years	985	985	1,1,20
	40 to 44 years	994	994	1,1,21
	45 to 49 years	1003	1003	1,1,22
	50 to 54 years	1012	1012	1,1,23
	55 to 59 years	1021	1021	1,1,24
	60 and 61 years	1030	1030	1,1,25
	62 to 64 years	1039	1039	1,1,26
	65 to 69 years	1048	1048	1,1,27
	70 to 74 years	1057	1057	1,1,28

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
P11.	RACE(3) BY SEX(2) BY AGE(31) [186]—Con.			
	75 to 79 years	1066	1066	1,1,29
	80 to 84 years	1075	1075	1,1,30
	85 years and over	1084	1084	1,1,31
	Female:			
	(Repeat AGE)	1093	1093	1,2,1
	White:			
	(Repeat SEX By AGE)	1372	1372	2,1,1
	Other races:			
	(Repeat SEX By AGE)	1930	1930	3,1,1
P12.	SEX(2) BY AGE(31) [62]			
	Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin			
	Male:			
	Under 1 year	2488	2488	1,1
	1 and 2 years	2497	2497	1,2
	3 and 4 years	2506	2506	1,3
	5 years	2515	2515	1,4
	6 years	2524	2524	1,5
	7 to 9 years	2533	2533	1,6
	10 and 11 years	2542	2542	1,7
	12 and 13 years	2551	2551	1,8
	14 years	2560	2560	1,9
	15 years	2569	2569	1,10
	16 years	2578	2578	1,11
	17 years	2587	2587	1,12
	18 years	2596	2596	1,13
	19 years	2605	2605	1,14
	20 years	2614	2614	1,15
	21 years	2623	2623	1,16
	22 to 24 years	2632	2632	1,17
	25 to 29 years	2641	2641	1,18
	30 to 34 years	2650	2650	1,19
	35 to 39 years	2659	2659	1,20
	40 to 44 years	2668	2668	1,21
	45 to 49 years	2677	2677	1,22
	50 to 54 years	2686	2686	1,23
	55 to 59 years	2695	2695	1,24
	60 and 61 years	2704	2704	1,25
	62 to 64 years	2713	2713	1,26
	65 to 69 years	2722	2722	1,27
	70 to 74 years	2731	2731	1,28
	75 to 79 years	2740	2740	1,29
	80 to 84 years	2749	2749	1,30
	85 years and over	2758	2758	1,31
	Female:			
	(Repeat AGE)	2767	2767	2,1
P13.	SEX(2) BY MARITAL STATUS(6) [12]			
	Universe: Persons 15 years and over			
	Male:			
	Never married	3046	3046	1,1
	Now married, except consensually married and separated	3055	3055	1,2
	Consensually married	3064	3064	1,3
	Separated	3073	3073	1,4
	Widowed	3082	3082	1,5
	Divorced	3091	3091	1,6
	Female:			
	(Repeat MARITAL STATUS)	3100	3100	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
P14.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(12) [12]			
	Universe: Persons			
	In family households:			
	Householder	3154	3154	1
	Spouse	3163	3163	2
	Child:			
	Natural-born or adopted	3172	3172	3
	Step	3181	3181	4
	Grandchild	3190	3190	5
	Other relatives	3199	3199	6
	Nonrelatives	3208	3208	7
	In nonfamily households:			
	Householder living alone	3217	3217	8
	Householder not living alone	3226	3226	9
	Nonrelatives	3235	3235	10
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons	3244	3244	11
	Other persons in group quarters	3253	3253	12
P15.	HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE(10) [10]			
	Universe: Households			
	1 person:			
	Male householder	3262	3262	1
	Female householder	3271	3271	2
	2 or more persons:			
	Family households:			
	Married-couple family:			
	With related children	3280	3280	3
	No related children	3289	3289	4
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present:			
	With related children	3298	3298	5
	No related children	3307	3307	6
	Female householder, no husband present:			
	With related children	3316	3316	7
	No related children	3325	3325	8
	Nonfamily households:			
	Male householder	3334	3334	9
	Female householder	3343	3343	10
P16.	PERSONS IN FAMILIES(1) [1]			
	Universe: Persons in families			
	Total	3352	3352	1
P16A.	PERSONS PER FAMILY(1) [1]			
	2 implied decimal(s)			
	Universe: Families			
	Persons per family	3361	3361	1
P17.	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	3370	3370	1,1
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present	3379	3379	1,2
	Female householder, no husband present	3388	3388	1,3
	Nonfamily households:			
	Male householder	3397	3397	1,4
	Female householder	3406	3406	1,5

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
P17.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS(2) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(5) [10]—Con.			
	Households with no persons under 18 years:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	3415	3415	2,1
P18.	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE(8) [24]			
	Universe: Households			
	Black:			
	Family households:			
	Married-couple family:			
	With related children	3460	3460	1,1
	No related children	3469	3469	1,2
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present:			
	With related children	3478	3478	1,3
	No related children	3487	3487	1,4
	Female householder, no husband present:			
	With related children	3496	3496	1,5
	No related children	3505	3505	1,6
	Nonfamily households:			
	Householder living alone	3514	3514	1,7
	Householder not living alone	3523	3523	1,8
	White:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	3532	3532	2,1
	Other races:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	3604	3604	3,1
P19.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(8) [8]			
	Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin			
	Family households:			
	Married-couple family:			
	With related children	3676	3676	1
	No related children	3685	3685	2
	Other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present:			
	With related children	3694	3694	3
	No related children	3703	3703	4
	Female householder, no husband present:			
	With related children	3712	3712	5
	No related children	3721	3721	6
	Nonfamily households:			
	Householder living alone	3730	3730	7
	Householder not living alone	3739	3739	8
P20.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(8) [8]			
	Universe: Persons under 18 years			
	In households:			
	Householder or spouse	3748	3748	1
	Own child:			
	In married-couple family	3757	3757	2
	In other family:			
	Male householder, no wife present	3766	3766	3
	Female householder, no husband present	3775	3775	4
	Other relatives	3784	3784	5
	Nonrelatives	3793	3793	6
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons	3802	3802	7
	Other persons in group quarters	3811	3811	8

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
P21.	RELATIONSHIP AND AGE(36) [36]			
	Universe: Persons under 18 years			
	In households:			
	Householder or spouse	3820	3820	1
	Related child:			
	Own child:			
	Under 3 years	3829	3829	2
	3 and 4 years	3838	3838	3
	5 years	3847	3847	4
	6 to 11 years	3856	3856	5
	12 and 13 years	3865	3865	6
	14 years	3874	3874	7
	15 to 17 years	3883	3883	8
	Other relatives:			
	Under 3 years	3892	3892	9
	3 and 4 years	3901	3901	10
	5 years	3910	3910	11
	6 to 11 years	3919	3919	12
	12 and 13 years	3928	3928	13
	14 years	3937	3937	14
	15 to 17 years	3946	3946	15
	Nonrelatives:			
	Under 3 years	3955	3955	16
	3 and 4 years	3964	3964	17
	5 years	3973	3973	18
	6 to 11 years	3982	3982	19
	12 and 13 years	3991	3991	20
	14 years	4000	4000	21
	15 to 17 years	4009	4009	22
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons:			
	Under 3 years	4018	4018	23
	3 and 4 years	4027	4027	24
	5 years	4036	4036	25
	6 to 11 years	4045	4045	26
	12 and 13 years	4054	4054	27
	14 years	4063	4063	28
	15 to 17 years	4072	4072	29
	Other persons in group quarters:			
	Under 3 years	4081	4081	30
	3 and 4 years	4090	4090	31
	5 years	4099	4099	32
	6 to 11 years	4108	4108	33
	12 and 13 years	4117	4117	34
	14 years	4126	4126	35
	15 to 17 years	4135	4135	36
P22.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(11) [11]			
	Universe: Persons 65 years and over			
	In family households:			
	Householder	4144	4144	1
	Spouse	4153	4153	2
	Other relatives	4162	4162	3
	Nonrelatives	4171	4171	4
	In nonfamily households:			
	Male householder:			
	Living alone	4180	4180	5
	Not living alone	4189	4189	6

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
P22.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP(11) [11]—Con.			
	Female householder:			
	Living alone	4198	4198	7
	Not living alone	4207	4207	8
	Nonrelatives	4216	4216	9
	In group quarters:			
	Institutionalized persons	4225	4225	10
	Other persons in group quarters	4234	4234	11
P23.	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	4243	4243	1,1
	2 or more persons:			
	Family households	4252	4252	1,2
	Nonfamily households	4261	4261	1,3
	Households with no persons 60 years and over:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4270	4270	2,1
P24.	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	4297	4297	1,1
	2 or more persons:			
	Family households	4306	4306	1,2
	Nonfamily households	4315	4315	1,3
	Households with no persons 65 years and over:			
	(Repeat HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	4324	4324	2,1
P25.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Households			
	Households with 1 or more nonrelatives	4351	4351	1
	Households with no nonrelatives	4360	4360	2
P26.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE(13) [13]			
	Universe: Households			
	Family households:			
	2 persons	4369	4369	1
	3 persons	4378	4378	2
	4 persons	4387	4387	3
	5 persons	4396	4396	4
	6 persons	4405	4405	5
	7 or more persons	4414	4414	6
	Nonfamily households:			
	1 person	4423	4423	7
	2 persons	4432	4432	8
	3 persons	4441	4441	9
	4 persons	4450	4450	10
	5 persons	4459	4459	11
	6 persons	4468	4468	12
	7 or more persons	4477	4477	13
P27.	GROUP QUARTERS(9) [9]			
	Universe: Persons in group quarters			
	Institutionalized persons (00I-99I):			
	Correctional institutions (20I-24I, 27I, 28I, 95I)	4486	4486	1
	Nursing homes (60I-67I)	4495	4495	2
	Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals (45I-48I)	4504	4504	3
	Juvenile institutions (01I-05I, 10I-12I, 15I)	4513	4513	4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
P27.	GROUP QUARTERS(9) [9]—Con.			
	Other institutions (00I, 06I-09I, 13I, 14I, 16I-19I, 25I, 26I, 29I-44I, 49I-59I, 68I-94I, 96I-99I)	4522	4522	5
	Other persons in group quarters (00N-99N):			
	College dormitories (87N)	4531	4531	6
	Military quarters (96N-98N)	4540	4540	7
	Emergency shelters for homeless (82N, 83N)	4549	4549	8
	Other noninstitutional group quarters (00N-81N, 84N-86N, 88N-95N, 99N)	4558	4558	9
P28.	PERSONS SUBSTITUTED(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons			
	Substituted	4567	4567	1
	Not substituted	4576	4576	2
P29.	IMPUTATION OF POPULATION ITEMS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	No items allocated	4585	4585	1
	One or more items allocated	4594	4594	2
P30.	IMPUTATION OF RELATIONSHIP(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	Allocated	4603	4603	1
	Not allocated	4612	4612	2
P31.	IMPUTATION OF SEX(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	Allocated	4621	4621	1
	Not allocated	4630	4630	2
P32.	IMPUTATION OF AGE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	Allocated	4639	4639	1
	Not allocated	4648	4648	2
P33.	IMPUTATION OF RACE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	Allocated	4657	4657	1
	Not allocated	4666	4666	2
P34.	IMPUTATION OF HISPANIC ORIGIN(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons not substituted			
	Allocated	4675	4675	1
	Not allocated	4684	4684	2
P35.	IMPUTATION OF MARITAL STATUS(3) [3]			
	Universe: Persons 15 years and over			
	Substituted	4693	4693	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	4702	4702	2
	Not allocated	4711	4711	3
H1.	HOUSING UNITS(1) [1]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Total	4720	4720	1
H2.	OCCUPANCY STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Occupied	4729	4729	1
	Vacant	4738	4738	2

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
H3.	TENURE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied	4747	4747	1
	Renter occupied	4756	4756	2
H4.	URBAN AND RURAL(4) [4]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Urban:			
	Inside urbanized area	4765	4765	1
	Outside urbanized area	4774	4774	2
	Rural	4783	4783	3
	Not defined for this file	4792	4792	4
H5.	VACANCY STATUS(6) [6]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	For rent	4801	4801	1
	For sale only	4810	4810	2
	Rented or sold, not occupied	4819	4819	3
	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4828	4828	4
	For migrant workers	4837	4837	5
	Other vacant	4846	4846	6
H6.	BOARDED-UP STATUS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Boarded up	4855	4855	1
	Not boarded up	4864	4864	2
H7.	USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Vacant, usual home elsewhere	4873	4873	1
	All other vacants	4882	4882	2
H8.	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(5) [5]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Black	4891	4891	1
	White	4900	4900	2
	Asian or Pacific Islander	4909	4909	3
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4918	4918	4
	Other race	4927	4927	5
H9.	TENURE(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [6]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	Black	4936	4936	1,1
	White	4945	4945	1,2
	Other races	4954	4954	1,3
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	4963	4963	2,1
H10.	HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [6]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Not of Hispanic origin:			
	Black	4990	4990	1,1
	White	4999	4999	1,2
	Other races	5008	5008	1,3
	Hispanic origin:			
	(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	5017	5017	2,1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
H11.	TENURE(2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [6]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin			
	Owner occupied:			
	Black	5044	5044	1,1
	White	5053	5053	1,2
	Other races	5062	5062	1,3
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	5071	5071	2,1
H12.	TENURE(2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(7) [14]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	15 to 24 years	5098	5098	1,1
	25 to 34 years	5107	5107	1,2
	35 to 44 years	5116	5116	1,3
	45 to 54 years	5125	5125	1,4
	55 to 64 years	5134	5134	1,5
	65 to 74 years	5143	5143	1,6
	75 years and over	5152	5152	1,7
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER)	5161	5161	2,1
H13.	ROOMS(9) [9]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	1 room	5224	5224	1
	2 rooms	5233	5233	2
	3 rooms	5242	5242	3
	4 rooms	5251	5251	4
	5 rooms	5260	5260	5
	6 rooms	5269	5269	6
	7 rooms	5278	5278	7
	8 rooms	5287	5287	8
	9 or more rooms	5296	5296	9
H14.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) [1]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Total	5305	5305	1
H15.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) BY TENURE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Owner occupied	5314	5314	1,1
	Renter occupied	5323	5323	1,2
H16.	AGGREGATE ROOMS(1) BY VACANCY STATUS(6) [6]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Total:			
	For rent	5332	5332	1,1
	For sale only	5341	5341	1,2
	Rented or sold, not occupied	5350	5350	1,3
	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5359	5359	1,4
	For migrant workers	5368	5368	1,5
	Other vacant	5377	5377	1,6
H17.	PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [7]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	1 person	5386	5386	1
	2 persons	5395	5395	2
	3 persons	5404	5404	3
	4 persons	5413	5413	4
	5 persons	5422	5422	5

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
H17.	PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [7]—Con.			
	6 persons	5431	5431	6
	7 or more persons	5440	5440	7
H18.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT(7) [14]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	1 person	5449	5449	1,1
	2 persons	5458	5458	1,2
	3 persons	5467	5467	1,3
	4 persons	5476	5476	1,4
	5 persons	5485	5485	1,5
	6 persons	5494	5494	1,6
	7 or more persons	5503	5503	1,7
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat PERSONS IN UNIT)	5512	5512	2,1
H19.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) [1]			
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units			
	Total	5575	5575	1
H19A.	PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT(1) [1]			
	2 implied decimal(s)			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Persons per occupied housing unit	5584	5584	1
H20.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Owner occupied	5593	5593	1,1
	Renter occupied	5602	5602	1,2
H20A.	PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT BY TENURE(2) [2]			
	2 implied decimal(s)			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied	5611	5611	1
	Renter occupied	5620	5620	2
H21.	PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [5]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	0.50 or less	5629	5629	1
	0.51 to 1.00	5638	5638	2
	1.01 to 1.50	5647	5647	3
	1.51 to 2.00	5656	5656	4
	2.01 or more	5665	5665	5
H22.	TENURE(2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM(5) [10]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	0.50 or less	5674	5674	1,1
	0.51 to 1.00	5683	5683	1,2
	1.01 to 1.50	5692	5692	1,3
	1.51 to 2.00	5701	5701	1,4
	2.01 or more	5710	5710	1,5
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat PERSONS PER ROOM)	5719	5719	2,1
H23.	VALUE(21) [21]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Less than $10,000	5764	5764	1
	$10,000 to $14,999	5773	5773	2
	$15,000 to $19,999	5782	5782	3
	$20,000 to $24,999	5791	5791	4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
H23.	VALUE(21) [21]—Con.			
	$25,000 to $29,999	5800	5800	5
	$30,000 to $34,999	5809	5809	6
	$35,000 to $39,999	5818	5818	7
	$40,000 to $44,999	5827	5827	8
	$45,000 to $49,999	5836	5836	9
	$50,000 to $59,999	5845	5845	10
	$60,000 to $74,999	5854	5854	11
	$75,000 to $99,999	5863	5863	12
	$100,000 to $124,999	5872	5872	13
	$125,000 to $149,999	5881	5881	14
	$150,000 to $174,999	5890	5890	15
	$175,000 to $199,999	5899	5899	16
	$200,000 to $249,999	5908	5908	17
	$250,000 to $299,999	5917	5917	18
	$300,000 to $399,999	5926	5926	19
	$400,000 to $499,999	5935	5935	20
	$500,000 or more	5944	5944	21
H23A.	LOWER VALUE QUARTILE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Lower value quartile	5953	5953	1
H23B.	MEDIAN VALUE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Median value	5962	5962	1
H23C.	UPPER VALUE QUARTILE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Upper value quartile	5971	5971	1
H24.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Total	5980	5980	1
H25.	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [3]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Black	5995	5995	1
	White	6004	6004	2
	Other races	6013	6013	3
H26.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [3]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Black	6022	6022	1,1
	White	6037	6037	1,2
	Other races	6052	6052	1,3
H27.	HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [2]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Not of Hispanic origin	6067	6067	1
	Hispanic origin	6076	6076	2
H28.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [2]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Not of Hispanic origin	6085	6085	1,1
	Hispanic origin	6100	6100	1,2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
H29.	AGGREGATE VALUE(1) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(7) [7]			
	Universe: Owner-occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	1, detached	6115	6115	1,1
	1, attached	6130	6130	1,2
	2	6145	6145	1,3
	3 or more	6160	6160	1,4
	Boat or houseboat	6175	6175	1,5
	Mobile home or trailer	6190	6190	1,6
	Other	6205	6205	1,7
H30.	VACANCY STATUS(3) [3]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Specified vacant for rent	6220	6220	1
	Specified vacant for sale only	6229	6229	2
	All other vacants	6238	6238	3
H31.	AGGREGATE PRICE ASKED(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units			
	Total	6247	6247	1
H32.	CONTRACT RENT(18) [18]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units			
	With cash rent:			
	Less than $80	6262	6262	1
	$80 to $99	6271	6271	2
	$100 to $149	6280	6280	3
	$150 to $199	6289	6289	4
	$200 to $249	6298	6298	5
	$250 to $299	6307	6307	6
	$300 to $349	6316	6316	7
	$350 to $399	6325	6325	8
	$400 to $449	6334	6334	9
	$450 to $499	6343	6343	10
	$500 to $549	6352	6352	11
	$550 to $599	6361	6361	12
	$600 to $649	6370	6370	13
	$650 to $699	6379	6379	14
	$700 to $749	6388	6388	15
	$750 to $999	6397	6397	16
	$1,000 or more	6406	6406	17
	No cash rent	6415	6415	18
H32A.	LOWER CONTRACT RENT QUARTILE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Lower contract rent quartile	6424	6424	1
H32B.	MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Median contract rent	6433	6433	1
H32C.	UPPER CONTRACT RENT QUARTILE(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Upper contract rent quartile	6442	6442	1
H33.	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Total	6451	6451	1

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
H34.	RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [3]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Black	6466	6466	1
	White	6475	6475	2
	Other races	6484	6484	3
H35.	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT(1) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER(3) [3]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Total:			
	Black	6493	6493	1,1
	White	6508	6508	1,2
	Other races	6523	6523	1,3
H36.	HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [2]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Not of Hispanic origin	6538	6538	1
	Hispanic origin	6547	6547	2
H37.	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT(1) BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) [2]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent			
	Total:			
	Not of Hispanic origin	6556	6556	1,1
	Hispanic origin	6571	6571	1,2
H38.	AGGREGATE RENT ASKED(1) [1]			
	Universe: Specified vacant-for-rent housing units			
	Total	6586	6586	1
H39.	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER(2) BY MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(3) [6]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units			
	Under 65 years:			
	With cash rent:			
	Meals included in rent	6601	6601	1,1
	No meals included in rent	6610	6610	1,2
	No cash rent	6619	6619	1,3
	65 years and over:			
	(Repeat MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT)	6628	6628	2,1
H40.	VACANCY STATUS(3) BY DURATION OF VACANCY(3) [9]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	For rent:			
	Less than 2 months	6655	6655	1,1
	2 up to 6 months	6664	6664	1,2
	6 or more months	6673	6673	1,3
	For sale only:			
	(Repeat DURATION OF VACANCY)	6682	6682	2,1
	All other vacants:			
	(Repeat DURATION OF VACANCY)	6709	6709	3,1
H41.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [10]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	1, detached	6736	6736	1
	1, attached	6745	6745	2
	2	6754	6754	3
	3 or 4	6763	6763	4
	5 to 9	6772	6772	5
	10 to 19	6781	6781	6

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
H41.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [10]—Con.			
	20 or more	6790	6790	7
	Boat or houseboat	6799	6799	8
	Mobile home or trailer	6808	6808	9
	Other	6817	6817	10
H42.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [10]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	1, detached	6826	6826	1
	1, attached	6835	6835	2
	2	6844	6844	3
	3 or 4	6853	6853	4
	5 to 9	6862	6862	5
	10 to 19	6871	6871	6
	20 or more	6880	6880	7
	Boat or houseboat	6889	6889	8
	Mobile home or trailer	6898	6898	9
	Other	6907	6907	10
H43.	TENURE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [20]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Owner occupied:			
	1, detached	6916	6916	1,1
	1, attached	6925	6925	1,2
	2	6934	6934	1,3
	3 or 4	6943	6943	1,4
	5 to 9	6952	6952	1,5
	10 to 19	6961	6961	1,6
	20 or more	6970	6970	1,7
	Boat or houseboat	6979	6979	1,8
	Mobile home or trailer	6988	6988	1,9
	Other	6997	6997	1,10
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	7006	7006	2,1
H44.	AGGREGATE PERSONS(1) BY TENURE(2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE(10) [20]			
	Universe: Persons in occupied housing units			
	Total:			
	Owner occupied:			
	1, detached	7096	7096	1,1,1
	1, attached	7105	7105	1,1,2
	2	7114	7114	1,1,3
	3 or 4	7123	7123	1,1,4
	5 to 9	7132	7132	1,1,5
	10 to 19	7141	7141	1,1,6
	20 or more	7150	7150	1,1,7
	Boat or houseboat	7159	7159	1,1,8
	Mobile home or trailer	7168	7168	1,1,9
	Other	7177	7177	1,1,10
	Renter occupied:			
	(Repeat UNITS IN STRUCTURE)	7186	7186	1,2,1
H45.	HOUSING UNITS SUBSTITUTED(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units			
	Substituted	7276	7276	1
	Not substituted	7285	7285	2

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
H46.	IMPUTATION OF HOUSING ITEMS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units not substituted			
	No items allocated	7294	7294	1
	One or more items allocated	7303	7303	2
H47.	IMPUTATION OF VACANCY STATUS(3) [3]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Substituted	7312	7312	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	7321	7321	2
	Not allocated	7330	7330	3
H48.	IMPUTATION OF DURATION OF VACANCY(3) [3]			
	Universe: Vacant housing units			
	Substituted	7339	7339	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	7348	7348	2
	Not allocated	7357	7357	3
H49.	IMPUTATION OF UNITS IN STRUCTURE(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units not substituted			
	Allocated	7366	7366	1
	Not allocated	7375	7375	2
H50.	IMPUTATION OF ROOMS(2) [2]			
	Universe: Housing units not substituted			
	Allocated	7384	7384	1
	Not allocated	7393	7393	2
H51.	IMPUTATION OF TENURE(3) [3]			
	Universe: Occupied housing units			
	Substituted	7402	7402	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	7411	7411	2
	Not allocated	7420	7420	3
H52.	IMPUTATION OF VALUE(3) [3]			
	Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units			
	Substituted	7429	7429	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	7438	7438	2
	Not allocated	7447	7447	3
H53.	IMPUTATION OF PRICE ASKED(3) [3]			
	Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units			
	Substituted	7456	7456	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	7465	7465	2
	Not allocated	7474	7474	3
H54.	IMPUTATION OF CONTRACT RENT(4) [4]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units			
	With cash rent:			
	Substituted	7483	7483	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	7492	7492	2
	Not allocated	7501	7501	3
	No cash rent	7510	7510	4

Table (matrix) number	Table (matrix)	Starting position within segment		Table (matrix) coordinates
H55.	IMPUTATION OF MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT(4) [4]			
	Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units			
	With cash rent:			
	Substituted	7519	7519	1
	Not substituted:			
	Allocated	7528	7528	2
	Not allocated	7537	7537	3
	No cash rent	7546	7546	4

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 the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). 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 the Virgin Islands 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" waters. Streams 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 an island subdivision but is not assigned to any block numbering area. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "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 town 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 census subdistricts, towns, or block numbering areas (BNA's). The 1990 census is the first for which the Virgin Islands is block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each 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 town limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the town is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a crews-of-vessels entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a BNA 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 block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a 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 BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of census subdistricts and places. BG's in the Virgin Islands were structured to generally contain approximately 200 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 census subdistrict and place shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a town and partly outside the town, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data throughout the Virgin Islands in the 1990 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data throughout the Virgin Islands for previous decennial censuses.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of an island for grouping and numbering blocks in the Virgin Islands. Local officials delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using Census Bureau guidelines.

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 an island. The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian 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.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some places may have changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. The historical counts shown for such places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The Virgin Islands is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a nonvoting delegate.

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 island and congressional district.

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including the Virgin Islands, island subdivision, and place. 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 the islands in the Virgin Islands), census subdistrict, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as the Virgin Islands). 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 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 the Virgin Islands is used in all 1990 census data products. The code is a two-character alphabetic abbreviation: VI. 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 the Virgin Islands is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within block numbering area, within place, within census subdistrict, within island, within the Virgin Islands. Graphically, this is shown as:

Virgin Islands of the United States
  Island
    Census subdistrict
      Place (or part)
        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, block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: Virgin Islands, followed by the three islands, followed by all the places in the Virgin Islands. Graphically, this is shown as:

Virgin Islands of the United States

Island "A"
Island "B"
Island "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 (island, island 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 census subdistrict 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.

ISLAND

The three major islands—St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas—serve as the primary divisions of the Virgin Islands. The Census Bureau, for statistical purposes, treats each island as the equivalent of a county in the United States. Each island is assigned a three-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order within the Virgin Islands.

ISLAND SUBDIVISION

"Census subdisticts" are the primary subdivisions of the Islands for the reporting of decennial census data. The subdistricts were established by law by the Virgin Islands government in 1979 and, therefore, the Census Bureau treats them as "minor civil divisions" of the islands. Each census subdistrict is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within the island and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within the Virgin Islands.

PLACE

For the reporting of decennial census data, places in the Virgin Islands consist of census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within the Virgin Islands. Each place also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within the Virgin Islands. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within the Virgin Islands.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

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

Virgin Islands officials, following Census Bureau guidelines, first identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's for the 1980 census. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP"; in the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used.

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, a community in the Virgin Islands must have 300 or more persons. The CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the required minimum.

Incorporated Place

The Census Bureau treats the three towns in the Virgin Islands as incorporated places because they have legally defined boundaries. However, the towns do not have their own elected officials who can levy taxes and provide municipal services.

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, the Virgin Islands, island, 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 Pacific Outlying Areas as States for presenting 1990 census data. The Pacific Outlying Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

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. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division. The first digit of the code is the code for the respective division except for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific 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 of the Virgin Islands as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in places of 2,500 or more persons. Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In most data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places. 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 some 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 may be both urban and rural territory within any island or census subdistrict.

APPENDIX B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 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 police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by the island 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.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by the islands that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract.

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

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/ nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, with or without nursing care.

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.

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include

tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.

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."

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, 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) 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 and foster-care homes 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 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 "hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children and shelters for abused women.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability—The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of

the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. This question was asked in the Virgin Islands for the first time in 1980. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the category "Dominican (Dominican Republic)" was added to the responses of "Puerto Rican," "Cuban," and "Other Spanish/Hispanic origin." Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "Other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

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 houseboat, 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.

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family Type

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

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

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

Other Family:

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

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

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

Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried-Partner Household

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

Unmarried-Couple Household

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

Foster Children

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

Stepfamily

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "consensually married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons consensually married) 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.

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.

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

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

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian or Pacific Islander" or reported entries such as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitation of the Data—In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a check box or filled the "Other race" check box and wrote in a response, such as West Indian, in this write-in space for "Other race." During the coding and editing process, these responses were assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not mark a race category, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups. In the 1980 census, there were no separate categories for persons identifying as "Asian or Pacific Islander" or "Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut." Persons who identified as such were reported in the "Other" category. In the 1990 census, there were separate categories for "Asian or Pacific Islander" and "Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut," as well as two write-in spaces allowing "Asian or Pacific Islander" persons or "Other race" persons to identify specific race groups. (In 1980 there was just one write-in space for persons identifying as "Other.") Persons entering a write-in response had their individual entries coded and classified to the appropriate race regardless of whether they filled a check box. This allowed for the accurate tabulation and reporting of persons identifying as "Asian or Pacific Islander" or "Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut" along with those reporting as "Black or Negro" or "White" in the 1990 census.

SEX

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

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

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

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, and dormitories.

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. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

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

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

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

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

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire item H5a, 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 10 or more acres from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

Comparability—A question on acreage was first included in the 1980 census of the Virgin Islands. It was asked only at one-family houses and inquired whether the house was on a property of 3 or more acres. In the 1990 census, the question inquired whether the house was on a property of 10 or more acres. It was asked at all one-family houses as well as, for the first time, of mobile home occupants.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

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

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

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses and mobile home units with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business 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 business on property have been collected for the Virgin Islands since 1940.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses and mobile homes on 10 or more acres. (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 $80" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the Virgin Islands 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 were collected in 1980. These data were shown in 1980 only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing which is generally considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

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.

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.")

ROOMS

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

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

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

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

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

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

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

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied 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 for the Virgin Islands since 1930. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

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

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores 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, and 20 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.

Boat or Houseboat—Included in this category are boats and houseboats that are occupied as housing units.

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 abandoned cars, tents, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected for the Virgin Islands since 1940, on mobile homes and trailers since 1950, and on boats since 1980. 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 category, "Tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category, "Other."

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 and persons renting living quarters temporarily for work.

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. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

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 H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home 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 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified" units exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

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

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

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

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the Virgin Islands has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

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

Confidentiality of the Data C–1
Editing of Unacceptable Data C–1
Sources of Error C–2

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 ensure 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, totals by race, Hispanic origin, and persons age 18 years and over are *not affected.* In addition, total counts for housing units by tenure are not affected by this edit.

The confidentiality edit for the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands) was conducted in basically the same way for each of the two types of data (stateside 100-percent equivalent data and stateside sample equivalent data) that were collected from everyone in the Virgin Islands. In the United States census, certain information (referred to as stateside 100-percent data) was collected from everyone, and some additional information (referred to as stateside sample data) was collected from about a 1-in-6 sample of the population. In the Virgin Islands, all of the census information was collected on a 100-percent basis. The Virgin Islands basic (stateside 100-percent equivalent) data corresponds to the United States census 100-percent data and includes age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, relationship, marital status, and certain questions concerning the housing unit (e.g., value, rent, and number of rooms). The Virgin Islands detailed (stateside sample equivalent) data corresponds to the United States census sample data and includes questions on such subjects as income, water source, language usage, and journey to work.

The confidentiality edit for the Virgin Islands was conducted by selecting a sample of census households from the internal census files and blanking and imputing a random subset of either its 100-percent equivalent data or its sample equivalent data from other households that have identical characteristics on a set of selected key variables, but are in different geographic locations within the Virgin Islands. 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 describes the population as clearly and accurately as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were reviewed and edited during field data collection operations by crew leaders for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires were also 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 followup, as well as questionnaires with omissions or inconsistencies beyond the completeness and quality tolerances specified in the review procedures.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Allocations, or computer assignments of acceptable 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 data 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 are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

To reduce various types of nonsampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, 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.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of 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 six housing units in each of two sample blocks in every enumerator assignment area or address register area. The quality assurance check consisted of matching the advance listed address 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 followups also contributed to improve coverage. The governor of the Virgin Islands established a committee which reviewed the census tallies, 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
Enumeration and Residence Rules D–1
Processing Procedures D–2

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first decennial census of the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands) in 1930, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

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

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the Virgin Islands was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, persons in the Virgin Islands specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Persons with a usual residence outside the Virgin Islands were not enumerated in the 1990 census of the Virgin Islands. On the other hand, residents of the Virgin Islands temporarily abroad were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the Virgin Islands.

Residence Rules

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

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the Virgin Islands or abroad, 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 the 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 United States Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the geographic area that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one geographic area, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the geographic area 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 geographic area named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to U.S. Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each 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.

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 the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Pacific Outlying Areas.

2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Pacific Outlying Areas.
3. The port of destination in the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Pacific Outlying Areas, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The U.S. overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or 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 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 the Virgin Islands, 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 rather than the temporary quarters where they were staying.

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 the Virgin Islands was conducted using modified list/ enumerate procedures (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration).

Enumeration of Housing Units

Beginning in early May 1990, enumerators visited and listed every housing unit in their assigned areas and conducted a personal interview, asking the questions as worded on the census questionnaire and recording the answers. A single questionnaire contained all questions asked of every person at every housing unit. This questionnaire contained both basic (stateside 100-percent equivalent) and detailed (stateside sample equivalent) population and housing questions. Only housing information was obtained for vacant housing units.

Field Followup

Followup enumerators visited each address for which questionnaires were missing to obtain a completed questionnaire. If a followup enumerator determined that the unit was vacant on Census Day, regardless of the present occupancy status, the enumerator obtained information about the unit from a neighbor or other knowledgeable source and filled out a questionnaire for that unit, completing specified items in the questionnaire for vacant units.

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 for which questionnaires did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information were contacted by telephone or by personal visit 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) included the same population questions as the regular census questionnaire but did not include any housing questions.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Virgin Islands questionnaires were processed in a section of the Census Bureau's Jacksonville, Florida Processing Office, specifically set up for the processing of keyable documents. The information supplied to the enumerator by the respondent was recorded by marking the answers in the appropriate answer boxes and, in some cases, entering a write-in response.

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 the questionnaire were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, place of work, race, Hispanic origin, ancestry, language, and relationship. After all coding operations were completed, the questionnaires (including Individual Census Reports) were keyed and the resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for editing and tabulating operations.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimile of Questionnaire Pages

OMB No. 0607-0652: Approval Expires 12/31/90

FORM D-2A VI

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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 persons who have sworn to uphold the confidentiality of the census and may be used only for statistical purposes.

1990 CENSUS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

INTRODUCTION

• FOR LIST/ENUMERATE AREAS (PERSONAL VISIT)

Hello, my name is *(Your name)* **and I'm an official census taker for the 1990 census of the Virgin Islands. This is my identification** *(PAUSE)* **and here's some information about the purpose of my visit.** *(Give respondent copy of Privacy Act Notice)*. **For the average household, this interview should take about 28 minutes.**

NEXT:

Ask the questions at the top of the listing page.

Complete a form for each housing unit.

FOR CENSUS USE

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

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 ☐ P0, 8 ☐ 1A, 9 ☐ SM, 0 ☐ P1	1 ☐ 1b, 2 ☐ 1a

G. Address — *Number, street, apartment number or location description*

City	Island	VIRGIN ISLANDS	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

Page 1

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

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/Island | ZIP Code

County or 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 Last name First name / Middle initial	PERSON 2 Last name First name / Middle initial
2. *Do not ask for Person 1.* **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 11 ☐ Other nonrelative
3. Is . . . male or female? *Mark (X) ONE box for each person.*	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female
4. What is . . .'s race? For example, Black, White, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut. *Mark (X) ONE box for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.* *If response is "Asian or Pacific Islander," ask —* **Which Asian or Pacific Islander group does . . . consider (himself/herself) to be?** *If response is "Other race," ask —* **Which group does . . . consider (himself/herself) to be?**	1 ☐ Black or Negro 2 ☐ White 3 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander *(Print one group, for example: Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Laotian, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, and so on.)* ➡ 4 ☐ Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut 5 ☐ Other race *(Print race)* ➡	1 ☐ Black or Negro 2 ☐ White 3 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander *(Print one group, for example: Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Laotian, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, and so on.)* ➡ 4 ☐ Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut 5 ☐ Other race *(Print race)* ➡
5. AGE AND YEAR OF BIRTH **a. How old is . . . ?** *(Age should be as of April 1, 1990.)* *If unknown, ask —* **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 ☐☐☐
6. 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
7. Is . . . of Spanish/Hispanic origin? **For example: Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Ecuadoran, Dominican (Dominican Republic), Spaniard, Salvadoran, and so on.** *If "Yes," ask —* **Which Spanish/Hispanic group is . . . ?** *Mark (X) the appropriate box and if "Other Spanish/Hispanic," print one group.*	1 ☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) 2 ☐ Yes, Dominican (Dominican Republic) 3 ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican 4 ☐ Yes, Cuban 5 ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic *(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)* ➡	1 ☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) 2 ☐ Yes, Dominican (Dominican Republic) 3 ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican 4 ☐ Yes, Cuban 5 ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic *(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)* ➡

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
11 ☐ Other nonrelative

1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female

1 ☐ Black or Negro
2 ☐ White
3 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander *(Print one group, for example: Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Laotian, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, and so on.)*
4 ☐ Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut
5 ☐ Other race *(Print race)*

a. Age

b. Year of birth 1

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

1 ☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
2 ☐ Yes, Dominican (Dominican Republic)
3 ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
4 ☐ Yes, Cuban
5 ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic *(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)*

NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H26 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 or more apartments
9 ☐ A boat or houseboat
10 ☐ Other

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

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

H4. 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?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

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

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

Ask only if someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house, apartment, mobile home, or boat —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this (house and lot/condominium unit/mobile home/boat) 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 this house, apartment, mobile home, or boat is RENTED FOR CASH RENT —

H7a. 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 $80
2 ☐ $80 to $99
3 ☐ $100 to $124
4 ☐ $125 to $149
5 ☐ $150 to $174
6 ☐ $175 to $199
7 ☐ $200 to $224
8 ☐ $225 to $249
9 ☐ $250 to $274
10 ☐ $275 to $299
11 ☐ $300 to $324
12 ☐ $325 to $349
13 ☐ $350 to $374
14 ☐ $375 to $399
15 ☐ $400 to $424
16 ☐ $425 to $449
17 ☐ $450 to $474
18 ☐ $475 to $499
19 ☐ $500 to $524
20 ☐ $525 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

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

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

ALSO ASK THESE

H8. When did *(Person listed in column 1 on page 2)* move into this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ 1989 or 1990
2 ☐ 1985 to1988
3 ☐ 1980 to 1984
4 ☐ 1970 to 1979
5 ☐ 1960 to 1969
6 ☐ 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this (house/apartment) were on the market for sale or rent?

0 ☐ No bedroom
1 ☐ 1 bedroom
2 ☐ 2 bedrooms
3 ☐ 3 bedrooms
4 ☐ 4 bedrooms
5 ☐ 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this (house/apartment); that is, piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

1 ☐ Yes, have all three facilities
2 ☐ No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?

0 ☐ None
1 ☐ 1
2 ☐ 2
3 ☐ 3
4 ☐ 4
5 ☐ 5
6 ☐ 6
7 ☐ 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for cooking in this (house/apartment)?

1 ☐ Gas: bottled or tank
2 ☐ Electricity
3 ☐ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
4 ☐ Wood or charcoal
5 ☐ Other fuel
6 ☐ No fuel used

H15a. Do you get water from —

1 ☐ A public system only?
2 ☐ A public system and cistern?
3 ☐ A cistern, tanks, or drums only?
4 ☐ A public standpipe?
5 ☐ Some other source such as an individual well or a spring?

b. Did you purchase any water from a water vendor during the past year?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

1 ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer
2 ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
3 ☐ No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

1 ☐ 1989 or 1990
2 ☐ 1985 to 1988
3 ☐ 1980 to 1984
4 ☐ 1970 to 1979
5 ☐ 1960 to 1969
6 ☐ 1950 to 1959
7 ☐ 1940 to 1949
8 ☐ 1939 or earlier
9 ☐ Don't know

H18. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

If respondent reported living in an apartment building or boat, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on —

1 ☐ Less than 1 acre?
2 ☐ 1 to 9 acres?
3 ☐ 10 or more acres?

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

0 ☐ None
1 ☐ $1 to $99
2 ☐ $100 to $499
3 ☐ $500 to $999
4 ☐ $1,000 to $2,499
5 ☐ $2,500 or more

H20a. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?

$ .00
Average monthly cost — Dollars

OR

1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
2 ☐ No charge or electricity not used

b. What is the average monthly cost for gas for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?

$ .00
Average monthly cost — Dollars

OR

1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
2 ☐ No charge or gas not used

c. What is the average monthly cost for water for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?

$ .00
Average monthly cost — Dollars

OR

1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
2 ☐ No charge

d. What is the average monthly cost for oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment/mobile home/boat)?

$ .00
Average monthly cost — Dollars

OR

1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
2 ☐ No charge or these fuels not used

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:

Ask questions H21 TO H26 if this is a one-family house, a condominium, a mobile home, or a boat that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; (any of owned categories in H4). Otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

0 ☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

0 ☐ None

H23a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

1 ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
2 ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
} *Go to H23b*
3 ☐ No — *Skip to H24a*

b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

0 ☐ No regular payment required — *Skip to H24a*

c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

1 ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
2 ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

1 ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
2 ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Is there a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *Skip to H25*

b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

0 ☐ No regular payment required

Ask ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Ask ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME or a BOAT—

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, marina fee, registration fees, and license fees on this (mobile home/boat) and its (site/slip) last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6 and ask questions for person 1 listed on page 2.

PERSON 1

Last name First name Middle initial

8. Where was . . . born?
Print the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country in the space below.

9. *If the answer to question 8 appears in one of the first two "Yes" categories listed below, mark (X) the appropriate "Yes" category. Otherwise, ask —*
Is . . . a CITIZEN of the United States? That is, does . . . have at least one American parent or is . . . a citizen by naturalization?

1 ☐ Yes, born in the U.S. Virgin Islands — *Skip to 11*
2 ☐ Yes, born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, or Northern Marianas
3 ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
4 ☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
5 ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did . . . come to the U.S. Virgin Islands to stay? *If entered country more than once, ask —* **What is the latest year?**

0 ☐ 1989 or 1990
1 ☐ 1985 to 1988
2 ☐ 1982 to 1984
3 ☐ 1980 or 1981
4 ☐ 1975 to 1979
5 ☐ 1970 to 1974
6 ☐ 1965 to 1969
7 ☐ 1960 to 1964
8 ☐ 1950 to 1959
9 ☐ Before 1960

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has . . . attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.
If "Yes," ask — **Public or private?**

1 ☐ No, has not attended since February 1
2 ☐ Yes, public school, public college
3 ☐ Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has . . . COMPLETED?
Read categories if person is unsure. Mark (X) ONE box for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

31 ☐ No school completed
32 ☐ Nursery school
33 ☐ Kindergarten
34 ☐ 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
35 ☐ 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
36 ☐ 9th grade
37 ☐ 10th grade
38 ☐ 11th grade
39 ☐ 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
40 ☐ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
41 ☐ Some college but no degree
42 ☐ Associate degree in college - Occupational program
43 ☐ Associate degree in college - Academic program
44 ☐ Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
45 ☐ Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
46 ☐ Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
47 ☐ Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is . . .'s ancestry or ethnic origin? Ancestry means ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. For example: Crucian, St. Johnian, St. Thomian, Dane, British Virgin Islander, Nigerian, Angolan, Nevisian, Antiguan, British, Barbadian, French, Puerto Rican, Haitian, Haitian, Asian Indian, Lebanese, Polish, Canadian, German, etc.

14a. *If the person was born after April 1, 1985, mark (X) that box without asking 14a, and go to next person.*
Did . . . live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

1 ☐ Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
2 ☐ Yes — *Skip to 15a*
3 ☐ No

b. Where did . . . live 5 years ago?
Print the name of the island in the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country in the space below.

15a. Does . . . speak a language other than English at home?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language?
For example: French, Spanish, Chinese, Italian

c. How well does . . . speak English — very well, well, not well, or not at all?

1 ☐ Very well
2 ☐ Well
3 ☐ Not well
4 ☐ Not at all

16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM — *Mark (X) ONE box based on question 5.*

1 ☐ Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*
2 ☐ Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has . . . ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.

1 ☐ Yes, now on active duty
2 ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
3 ☐ Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*
4 ☐ No — *Skip to 18*

b. Did . . . serve on active duty during — *Read each category and mark (X) each box for which the answer is "Yes."*

1 ☐ September 1980 or later
2 ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
3 ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
4 ☐ February 1955—July 1964
5 ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
6 ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
7 ☐ World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
8 ☐ Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has . . . had?

Years

18. Does . . . have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work . . . can do at a job?
1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b. Prevents . . . from working at a job?
1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does . . . have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?
1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?
1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

20. *If this person is female, ask —*
How many babies has . . . ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children . . . has adopted.

0 ☐ None
1 ☐ 1
2 ☐ 2
3 ☐ 3
4 ☐ 4
5 ☐ 5
6 ☐ 6
7 ☐ 7
8 ☐ 8
9 ☐ 9
10 ☐ 10
11 ☐ 11
12 ☐ 12 or more

21a. Did . . . work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work.

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did . . . work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22a. Where did . . . usually work LAST WEEK?
If . . . worked at more than one location, ask — **Where did . . . work most last week?**

1 ☐ In U.S. State, Puerto Rico, or foreign country — *Skip to 22e*
2 ☐ In U.S. Virgin Islands — *Continue with 22b*

b. What is the name of the island where . . . worked?

c. What is the street address where . . . worked?
If the exact address is not known, ask for a description of the location such as the building name or shopping center.

d. What is the name of the town or area of the island where . . . worked?

Skip to 23a

e. What is the name of the U.S. State, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country where . . . worked?

23a. What type of transportation did . . . usually use to get to work LAST WEEK? *If more than one method of transportation usually was used during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

1 ☐ Car, truck, or van
2 ☐ Bus
3 ☐ Taxicab
4 ☐ Motorcycle
5 ☐ Safari or taxi bus
6 ☐ Ferryboat or water taxi
7 ☐ Walked
8 ☐ Worked at home — *Skip to 28*
9 ☐ Other method

Ask only if "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a.

b. How many people, including . . ., usually rode to work together LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Drove alone
2 ☐ 2 people
3 ☐ 3 people
4 ☐ 4 people
5 ☐ 5 people
6 ☐ 6 people
7 ☐ 7 to 9 people
8 ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did . . . usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK? "Usually" means on most days last week.

[ ] 1 ☐ a.m.
2 ☐ p.m.

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

[ ] Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was . . . on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

If "No," ask — **Was . . . temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?**

1 ☐ Yes, on layoff
2 ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
3 ☐ No

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

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *Skip to 27*

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

If "No," ask — **For what reason?**

1 ☐ No, already has a job
2 ☐ No, temporarily ill
3 ☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
4 ☐ Yes, could have taken a job

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

1 ☐ 1990
2 ☐ 1989
3 ☐ 1988
4 ☐ 1985 to 1987
} *Go to 28*
5 ☐ 1980 to 1984
6 ☐ 1979 or earlier
7 ☐ Never worked
} *Skip to 32*

28-30. The following questions ask about the job worked last week. If . . . had more than one job, describe the one . . . worked the most hours. If . . . didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1985.

28a. For whom did . . . work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark (X) this box ⟶ 1 ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces.*
If not the Armed Forces, print the name of company, business, or other employer.

[ ]

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

[ ]

For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, department store, shirt manufacturer, retail bakery.

c. Is this mainly manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, or something else?

1 ☐ Manufacturing
2 ☐ Wholesale trade
3 ☐ Retail trade
4 ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29a. What kind of work was . . . doing?

[ ]

For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, sewing machine operator, cake icer.

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

[ ]

For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, sewing shirts, icing cakes.

30. Was . . . — *Read list. Mark (X) ONE box.*

1 ☐ **Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions**
2 ☐ **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization**
3 ☐ **Local GOVERNMENT employee (territorial, etc.)**
4 ☐ **Federal GOVERNMENT employee**
5 ☐ **SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm**
6 ☐ **SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm**
7 ☐ **Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm**

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

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did . . . work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

[ ] Weeks

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

[ ] Hours

32. The following questions are about income received during 1989.

If an exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate. If net income in b, c, d, or question 33 was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Did . . . earn income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

1 ☐ Yes — **How much from all jobs?** ⟶ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
2 ☐ No

b. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business expenses.

1 ☐ Yes — **How much?** ⟶ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
2 ☐ No

c. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own farm business? Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. Report net income after operating expenses.

1 ☐ Yes — **How much?** ⟶ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
2 ☐ No

d. Did . . . receive any interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? Include even small amounts credited to an account.

1 ☐ Yes — **How much?** ⟶ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
2 ☐ No

e. Did . . . receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments? Include payments to retired workers, dependents, and to disabled workers.

1 ☐ Yes — **How much?** ⟶ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
2 ☐ No

f. Did . . . receive any income from government programs for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments?

1 ☐ Yes — **How much?** ⟶ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
2 ☐ No

g. Did . . . receive any income from retirement, survivor, or disability pensions? Include payments from companies, unions, Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Do NOT include Social Security.

1 ☐ Yes — **How much?** ⟶ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
2 ☐ No

h. Did . . . receive any income from Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other regular source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

1 ☐ Yes — **How much?** ⟶ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
2 ☐ No

33. *Do not ask this question if 32a through 32h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.*

What was . . .'s total income in 1989?

0 ☐ None OR $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars

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

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

Before you leave this housing unit, be sure **you** have recorded —

1. Information in items A1, A3, A4 and B through E, F1 (when necessary), G and H on the front cover of the questionnaire.

2. The respondent's name in item I and the respondent's telephone number (if any) in item J on the front cover of the questionnaire.

3. **Your** signature (name) and the date under item O on the front cover of the questionnaire.

Also, be sure you have —

4. Completed as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions.

5. Completed the FOR ENUMERATOR USE section on page 3, for vacant units only.

6. Entered the required information on the address listing page on the address register **and** on the map(s).

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 the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands) are being released during 1991-93 and are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau increased the product options available to data users to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, flexible diskettes for microcomputers are a new data delivery medium for the Virgin Islands.

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 several in the Virgin Islands) 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 some data on microfiche and flexible diskettes. These various products are described in this section. 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 the Virgin Islands. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–6.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports for the Virgin Islands in several series (see figure 2, page F–7) 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, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Republic of Palau). 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 geographic coverage of the Virgin Islands reports is listed in figure 2. Report series that present data for small areas, such as block numbering areas, 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, page F–8.

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 for the Virgin Islands:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- An STF may 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 1 contains population and housing counts and basic or stateside 100-percent equivalent population (age, race, sex, marital status, relationship, Hispanic origin) and housing (tenure and vacancy data) characteristics. There are two files:

  File A contains data for the Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ block group.

File B contains data for the Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ block group/ block.

- STF 2 contains more detailed data on the basic population and housing characteristics than those shown in STF 1. The file provides data for the Virgin Islands in a geographic hierarchy of island/ island subdivision/ place/ block numbering area (BNA). It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's. The file includes records for the total population and iterations for race and Hispanic origin.
- STF 3 contains demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics. The file provides data for the Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ block group.
- STF 4 contains more detailed distributions of the population and housing characteristics than those shown in STF 3. This file includes records for the total population and iterations for race and Hispanic origin. It will provide data for BNA's in the Virgin Islands in a geographic hierarchy of island/ island subdivision/ place/ BNA. It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File—This computer tape file (see figure 4) contains data from samples of housing-unit records ("microdata"). 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.

The microdata file enables users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There is one PUMS file for the Virgin Islands. It presents a 5-percent sample of housing units.

Flexible Diskettes

STF's and the PUMS file for the Virgin Islands also will be offered on flexible diskettes ("floppies") for IBM and compatible microcomputers using the PC DOS 1.1 or higher operating systems.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche that 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 Census Bureau block-numbered the entire Virgin Islands. This greatly increases the number of small areas for which the Census Bureau provides 1990 census data for the Virgin Islands.

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

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 data from 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 data for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, diskettes, 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 for the Virgin Islands. Among the most useful are these three series:

County Block Maps (1990)—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and legally defined entities, such as census subdistricts, places, and block numbering areas; and physical features. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by island (the Virgin Islands' 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. Data users may purchase these maps from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Map—This map of the Virgin Islands shows the islands (the equivalent of counties for reporting statistics) and the names and boundaries of the census subdistricts and places. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. The map, in page size, also appears in the following Virgin Islands census reports: 1990 CPH-1-55, 1990 CPH-2-55, 1990 CPH-5-55, 1990 CP-1-55, 1990 CP-2-55, 1990 CH-1-55, and 1990 CH-2-55.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this island-based series depict BNA boundaries and numbers (there are no census tracts in the Virgin Islands), the features underlying these boundaries, and the names and boundaries of the census subdistricts and places. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

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 the Virgin Islands and its islands, island subdivisions, and places, as well as for States, Puerto Rico, the Pacific Outlying Areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and 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 the Virgin Islands, the entire United States, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas.

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 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 island could show the distribution of the population selected by age groups 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 cemeteries, and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/SDTS™ (Spatial Data Transfer Standard), 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 the Virgin Islands of the United States.* A free report describing 1990 census products for the Virgin Islands, 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.

- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and the New York Regional Office, which serves the Virgin Islands. 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 Center—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to the Virgin Islands, all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam. 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 Virgin Islands data center program is the Caribbean Research Institute, University of the Virgin Islands, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00802, telephone 809-776-9200, ext. 1238. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

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, Virgin Islands, 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 the Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas. 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 the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas 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." Survey 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; manufactures' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant to the Virgin Islands 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.

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted every 5 years (for years ending in 2 and 7) in the Virgin Islands. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the island 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 the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Outlying Areas.

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 the Virgin Islands of the United States**

BASIC SUBJECTS *

Population	**Housing**
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

DETAILED SUBJECTS *

Population	**Housing**
Social characteristics:	Year householder moved into residence
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into the Virgin Islands	Number of bedrooms
Education—enrollment and attainment	Complete plumbing and complete kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Migration (residence in 1985)	Vehicles available
Language spoken at home	Cooking fuel
Veteran status	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Disability	Purchase of water from water vendor
Fertility	Year structure built
	Condominium status
	Farm residence
Economic characteristics:	Shelter costs, including utilities
Labor force	
Place of work and journey to work	
Year last worked	
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	

*In the Virgin Islands, all questions were asked of all persons and of all housing units. The basic subjects are equivalent to the stateside 100-percent subjects and the detailed subjects are equivalent to the stateside sample subjects.

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports for the Virgin Islands of the United States**

Series	Title	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)	
1990 CPH-1-55	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, number of rooms, tenure, value and rent, and vacancy characteristics	Virgin Islands and its islands, census subdistricts, and places
1990 CPH-2-55	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas
1990 CPH-3-55	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracks and Block Numbering Areas**	Statistics on most of the population and housing subjects	Statistics presented in a geographic hierarchy of Virgin Islands—island—place—block numbering area
1990 CPH-5-55	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	Statistics on population and housing subjects	Virgin Islands and its islands, census subdistricts, and places
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)	
1990 CP-1-55	**General Population Characteristics**	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas
1990 CP-2-55	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	Statistics generally on population subjects	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)	
1990 CH-1-55	**General Housing Characteristics**	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas
1990 CH-2-55	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	Statistics generally on housing subjects	Virgin Islands; its islands, census subdistricts, and places; and summary geographic areas

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files for the Virgin Islands of the United States**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.)		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1	A[1]	Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ block numbering area (BNA)/ block group (BG)	Over 700 cells/ items of basic population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B[1]	Virgin Islands of the United States and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ BG/ block	
STF 2	A	Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA. It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's.	Over 2,000 cells/ items of basic population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. The STF 2 file will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
STF 3	A[1]	Virgin Islands and its component areas in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA/ BG	Over 2,600 cells/ items of detailed population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
STF 4	A	Data for BNA's and larger areas in the Virgin Islands in a geographic hierarchy of island/ census subdistrict/ place/ BNA. It also presents BNA summaries for split BNA's.	Several thousand cells/ items of detailed population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. The STF 4 file will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin

[1]Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products for the Virgin Islands of the United States**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report	A series of cross tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Virgin Islands
Census/ Equal Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulations by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Virgin Islands
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File	Machine-readable file containing a sample of individual census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Area		Virgin Islands
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	Sample data 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 data tape for the Virgin Islands of the United States. The Census Bureau will reproduce copies of these maps 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 island on one or more map sheets at various scales, depending on the island's areal size and the density of the block pattern. The maps display block numbers and feature identifiers as well as the boundaries, names, and codes for the legal and statistical entities in the Virgin Islands. The maps for each island include an index map that shows the locations of the map sheets comprising the set.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These island-based maps depict the boundaries and codes of the block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries, and the boundaries and names of the islands, island subdivisions, and 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 Map—This map of the Virgin Islands depicts the islands and the boundaries and names of island subdivisions and places. (The Census Bureau also will publish a page-size version of this map in the 1990 census reports for the Virgin Islands.)

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, 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	XXXXXXXXX	CAMPO RSVN	10522	(0450)
Trust Land	XXXXXXXXX		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	38870	(5340)
State[1]	//////////	NEW YORK	(36)	
County[1]	▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯	ERIE COUNTY	(029)	
Minor Civil Division[2]	●●●●●●●●●	YORK TWP	83903	(070)
Census County Division	●●●●●●●●●	KULA DIV	81990	(060)
Incorporated Place	▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯	Rome City	63418	(3120)
Census Designated Place	▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯	Zena	84187	(4100)
Corporate Corridor	○○○○○○○○○	1580		
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Block Number (With Asterisk)[3]	326*			
Fishhook[4]				
Crew-of-Vessel	↓ Tract / ↓ Block	↓ 2130.99 / ↓ 9017		

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, as shown in the example:
e.g.: ■ ● ● ■ ● ● ■ ● ●

FEATURE	SYMBOL	NAME STYLE
Interstate Highway and Limited Access Road[5]		Interstate 535
Other Highway[5]		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.

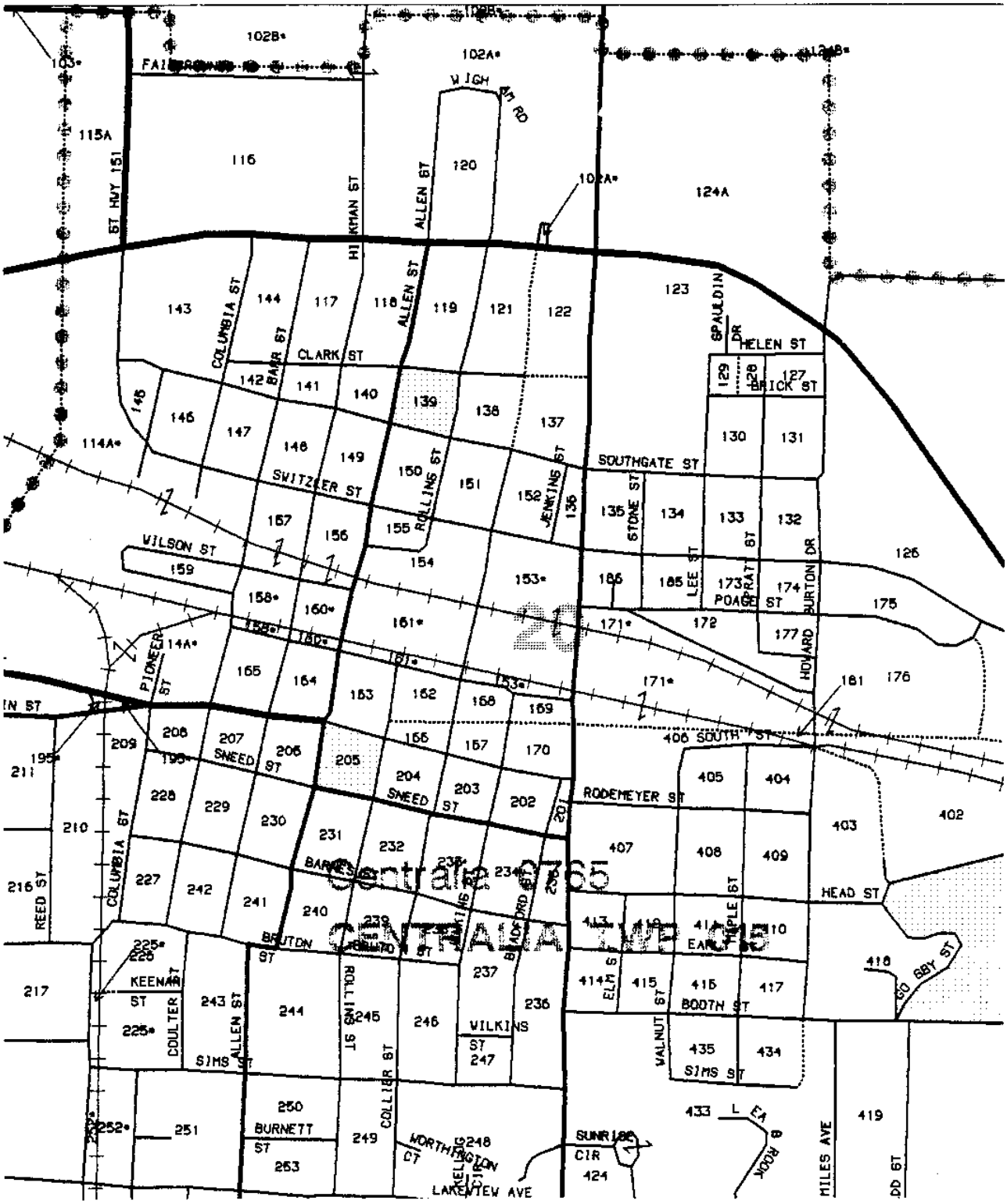
[2] A five-spoked asterisk following a minor civil division indicates that the minor civil division is coextensive with an incorporated place and has the same name.

[3] 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.

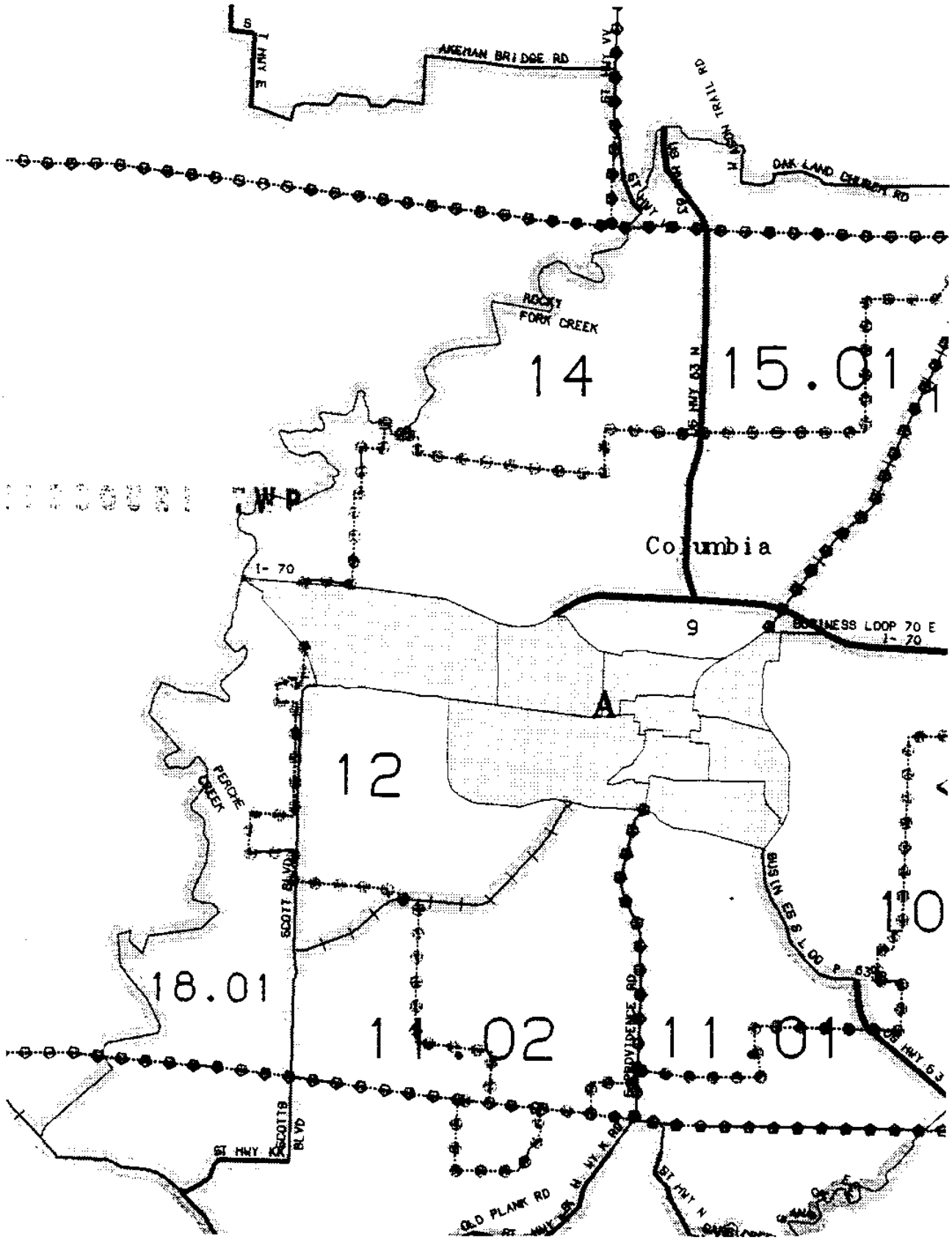
[4] A fishhook across a map feature or boundary indicates that the areas on both sides of the feature or boundary belong to the same census block.

[5] 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.

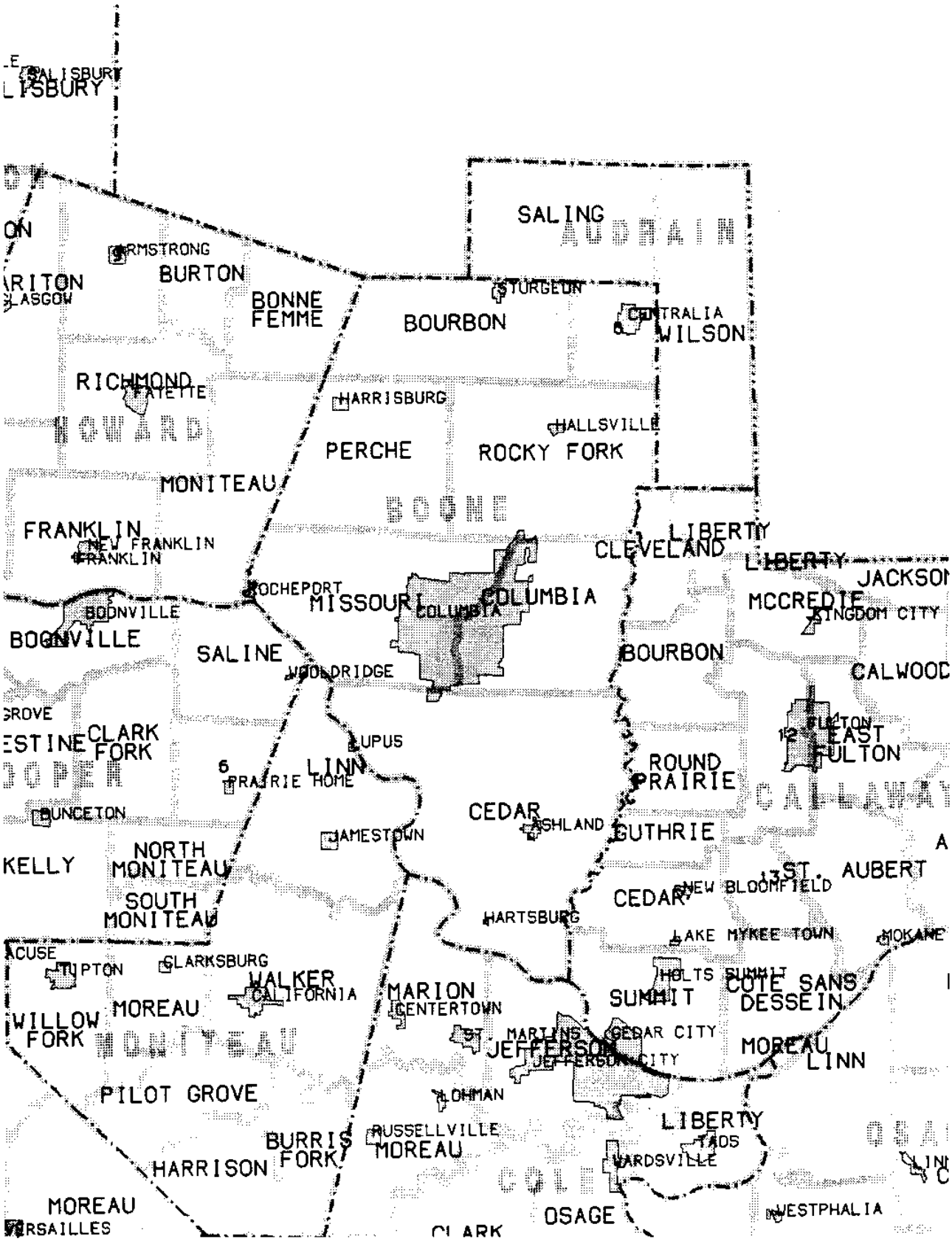
County Block Map Sample



Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Map Sample



County Subdivision Map Sample



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 1—Con.

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 Lists

CONTENTS

Group Quarters ---------- I–1
Race ---------- I–6

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 Shelters
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.
75-N	--	3. *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 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.)

GQ codes	Staff residents GQ codes	
		G. Group Homes—Con.
		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: 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. Shelters: 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.

RACE

This section contains the Alphabetical Code List for Race. The list of race groups with their associated 3-digit numerical code was used to code the Asian or Pacific Islander, and the Other race write-in entries. A separate set of 3-digit numerical codes was used to identify check boxes for the race categories listed in the race item on the questionnaire. These check box codes and their respective race categories are: Black or Negro-972; White-971; Asian or Pacific Islander-985; Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, or Aleut-987; and Other race-986.

000-599, 987 American Indian

000-599	American Indian
987	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (Check box)

600-699, 985 Asian or Pacific Islander

600-652, 985 Asian

600	Asian Indian
601	Bangladeshi
602	Bhutanese
603	Burmese
604	Cambodian
605	Chinese
606	Taiwanese
607	Formosan
608	Filipino
609	Hmong
610	Indonesian
611	Japanese
612	Korean
613	Laotian
614	Malayan
615	Okinawan
616	Pakistani
617	Sri Lankan
618	Thai
619	Vietnamese
620	Amerasian
621	Asian
622	Asiatic
623	Eurasian
624	Mongolian
625	Oriental
626	Whello
627	Yellow
628	Borneo
629	Celebesian
630	Ceram
631	Indo-Chinese
632	Iwo Jiman
633	Javanese
634	Maldivian
635	Nepali
636	Sikkim
637	Singaporean
638	Sumatran
639	Reserve Asian 1
640	Reserve Asian 2
641	Reserve Asian 3

600-652, 985 Asian—Con.

642	Reserve Asian 4
643	Reserve Asian 5
644	Reserve Asian 6
645	Reserve Asian 7
646	Reserve Asian 8
647	Reserve Asian 9
648	Reserve Asian 10
649	Reserve Asian 11
650	Reserve Asian 12
651	Reserve Asian 13
652	Reserve Asian 14
985	Asian or Pacific Islander (Check box)

653-699 Pacific Islander

653-659 Polynesian

653	Hawaiian
654	Part Hawaiian
655	Samoan
656	Tahitian
657	Tongan
658	Polynesian
659	Tokelauan

660-675 Micronesian

660	Guamanian
661	Mariana Islander
662	Marshallese
663	Palauan
664	Bikinian
665	Carolinian
666	Eniwetok
667	Kosraean
668	Kwajalein
669	Micronesian
670	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
671	Saipanese
672	Tarawa Islander
673	Tinian
674	Trukese (Chuukese)
675	Yapese

676-680 Melanesian

676	Fijian
677	Melanesian
678	Papua New Guinean

676-680	**Melanesian**—Con.
679	Solomon Islander
680	New Hebrides
681-699	**Other Pacific Islander**
681	Pacific Islander
682	Reserve Pacific Islander 1
683	Reserve Pacific Islander 2
684	Reserve Pacific Islander 3
685	Reserve Pacific Islander 4
686	Reserve Pacific Islander 5
687	Reserve Pacific Islander 6
688	Reserve Pacific Islander 7
689	Reserve Pacific Islander 8
690	Reserve Pacific Islander 9
691	Reserve Pacific Islander 10
692	Reserve Pacific Islander 11
693	Reserve Pacific Islander 12
694	Reserve Pacific Islander 13
695	Reserve Pacific Islander 14
696	Asian or Pacific Islander
697	Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 1
698	Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 2
699	Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 3
700-799, 986	**Other Race**
700-748	**Hispanic Origin**
700	Argentinian
701	Bolivian
702	Boricua
703	Californio
704	Central American
705	Chicano
706	Chilean
707	Colombian
708	Costa Rican
709	Cuban
710	Dominican
711	Ecuatorian (Ecuadorian)
712	Salvadoran
713-714	Galapagos
715	Guajiro
716	Guatemalan
717	Hispanic
718	Honduran
719	La Raza
720	Latin American
721	Mestizo
722	Mexican
723	Nicaraguan
724	Panamanian
725	Paraguayo
726	Peruvian
727	Puerto Rican
728	Reserve Hispanic 1
729	South American

700-748	**Hispanic Origin**—Con.
730	Spanish
731	Spanish-American
732	Spanish-Mexican
733	Sudamericano
734	Uruguayan
735	Venezuelan
736	Reserve Hispanic 2
737	Reserve Hispanic 3
738	Reserve Hispanic 4
739	Reserve Hispanic 5
740	Reserve Hispanic 6
741	Reserve Hispanic 7
742	Reserve Hispanic 8
743	Reserve Hispanic 9
744	Reserve Hispanic 10
745	Reserve Hispanic 11
746	Reserve Hispanic 12
747	Reserve Hispanic 13
748	Reserve Hispanic 14
749-799, 986	**Not of Hispanic Origin**
749-750	Brava
751	Brazil
752	Brown
753	Bushwacker
754	Cajun
755	Cape Verdean
756	Chocolate
757	Coe Clan
758	Coffee
759	Cosmopolitan
760	Issues
761	Jackson White
762	Lapp
763	Melungeon
764	Mixed
765	Ramp
766	Tunica
767	Wesort
768	Mulatto
769	Moor
770	Biracial/Interracial
771	Creole
772	Indian
773	Turk
774	Reserve Non-Hispanic 1
775	Rainbow
776	Reserve Non-Hispanic 2
777	Reserve Non-Hispanic 3
778	Reserve Non-Hispanic 4
779	Reserve Non-Hispanic 5
780	Reserve Non-Hispanic 6
781	Reserve Non-Hispanic 7
782	Reserve Non-Hispanic 8
783	Reserve Non-Hispanic 9
784	Reserve Non-Hispanic 10

749-799, 986 Not of Hispanic Origin—Con.

785	Reserve Non-Hispanic 11
786	Reserve Non-Hispanic 12
787	Reserve Non-Hispanic 13
788	Reserve Non-Hispanic 14
789	Reserve Non-Hispanic 15
790	Reserve Non-Hispanic 16
791	Reserve Non-Hispanic 17
792	Reserve Non-Hispanic 18
793	Reserve Non-Hispanic 19
794	Reserve Non-Hispanic 20
795	Reserve Non-Hispanic 21
796	Reserve Non-Hispanic 22
797	Reserve Non-Hispanic 23
798	Reserve Non-Hispanic 24
799	Reserve Non-Hispanic 25
986	Other race (Check box)

800-869, 971 White

800	White
801	Arab
802	English
803	French
804	German
805	Irish
806	Italian
807	Near Easterner
808	Polish
809	Scottish
810	White and Black
811	White Amerind
812	White Chinese
813	White Formosan/Taiwanese
814	White Filipino
815	White Hawaiian
816	White Korean
817	White Vietnamese
818	White Japanese
819	White Asian Indian
820	White Samoan
821	White Guamanian
822	White Bangladeshi
823	White Burmese
824	White Cambodian (Kampuchean)
825	White Hmong
826	White Indonesian
827	White Laotian
828	White Malayan
829	White Okinawan
830	White Pakistani
831	White Sri Lankan
832	White Thai
833	White Fijian
834	White Palauan
835	White Tahitian
836	White Tongan
837	White Other Asian or Pacific Islander

800-869, 971 White—Con.

838	Reserve White 1
839	Reserve White 2
840	Reserve White 3
841	Reserve White 4
842	Reserve White 5
843	Reserve White 6
844	Reserve White 7
845	Reserve White 8
846	Reserve White 9
847	Reserve White 10
848	Reserve White 11
849	Reserve White 12
850	Reserve White 13
851	Reserve White 14
852	Reserve White 15
853	Reserve White 16
854	Reserve White 17
855	Reserve White 18
856	Reserve White 19
857	Reserve White 20
858	Reserve White 21
859	Reserve White 22
860	Reserve White 23
861	Reserve White 24
862	Reserve White 25
863	Reserve White 26
864	Reserve White 27
865	Reserve White 28
866	Reserve White 29
867	Reserve White 30
868	Reserve White 31
869	White Cherokee
971	White (Check box)

870-934, 972-984 Black or Negro

870	Black
871	African
872	African American
873	Afro-American
874	Nigritian
875	Black and White
876	Black Amerind
877	Black Chinese
878	Black Formosan/Taiwanese
879	Black Filipino
880	Black Hawaiian
881	Black Korean
882	Black Vietnamese
883	Black Japanese
884	Black Asian Indian
885	Black Samoan
886	Black Guamanian
887	Black Bangladeshi
888	Black Burmese
889	Black Cambodian (Kampuchean)
890	Black Hmong

870-934, 972-984 Black or Negro—Con.

891	Black Indonesian
892	Black Laotian
893	Black Malayan
894	Black Okinawan
895	Black Pakistani
896	Black Sri Lankan
897	Black Thai
898	Black Fijian
899	Black Palauan
900	Black Tahitian
901	Black Tongan
902	Black Other Asian or Pacific Islander
903	Reserve Black 1
904	Reserve Black 2
905	Reserve Black 3
906	Reserve Black 4
907	Reserve Black 5
908	Reserve Black 6
909	Reserve Black 7
910	Reserve Black 8
911	Reserve Black 9
912	Reserve Black 10
913	Reserve Black 11
914	Reserve Black 12
915	Reserve Black 13
916	Reserve Black 14
917	Reserve Black 15
918	Reserve Black 16
919	Reserve Black 17
920	Reserve Black 18
921	Reserve Black 19
922	Reserve Black 20
923	Reserve Black 21
924	Reserve Black 22
925	Reserve Black 23
926	Reserve Black 24
927	Reserve Black 25
928	Reserve Black 26
929	Reserve Black 27

870-934, 972-984 Black or Negro—Con.

930	Reserve Black 28
931	Reserve Black 29
932	Reserve Black 30
933	Reserve Black 31
934	Black Cherokee
972	Black or Negro (Check box)
973	Reserve Black 32
974	Reserve Black 33
975	Reserve Black 34
976	Reserve Black 35
977	Reserve Black 36
978	Reserve Black 37
979	Reserve Black 38
980	Reserve Black 39
981	Reserve Black 40
982	Reserve Black 41
983	Reserve Black 42
984	Reserve Black 43

935-940, 987 Eskimo

935-940	Eskimo
987	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (Check box)

941-970, 987 Aleut

941-970	Aleut
987	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (Check box)

971-972, 985-987 Check Box Codes

971	See White
972	See Black or Negro
985	See Asian or Pacific Islander
986	See Other race
987	See American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

988-999 Reserve Other Race